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THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.
Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 97. Vol. IX. NOVEMBER, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

The Cost of Ignorance in Building.

The general want of real knowledge about architecture has two results—one, that there is a class of architects whose work is the outcome of an assumption of efficiency which they do not actually possess, who are enabled to build up a practice ; the other, that the work of the limited number of men who are architects in every sense of the word suffers through lack of adequate appreciation, while they get the reputation due to the mistakes and shortcomings of those we have referred to, for the amount of bread is small when compared with the " monstrous ocean of sack." Architects frequently complain of the want of public appreciation of architecture, and regret that more of them are not employed in building ; but, if the public ever attain real knowledge of the nature of architecture, many of those now practising it would find their occupation gone, and so they have real reason to congratulate themselves on dealing with a public so ignorant as to be willing to accept their assumption as knowledge. The relative importance of assumption and knowledge is shown by the merits of the work of the past produced when books of architecture were few in number, if they existed at all, but when the men who built had a real and living knowledge of one style or manner of building. We cannot see how we can recreate past conditions as to tradition ; we certainly cannot wipe away the result of several centuries of research ; but it is well for us to recognize that our knowledge must be all the greater because we have to dispense with the old tradition which guided our forefathers, and was the result of a real knowledge of a limited field of art at a time when the architect had the help of the workmen's traditional

512906

skill in the crafts connected with building. Accurate knowledge and insight are necessary for the production of architecture, but art criticism, which will pass muster, is easily manufactured—a fact which accounts for our having very little good architecture and more art criticism than was ever forthcoming in the great productive ages. Just as an abundance of printed matter has led to careless reading, so the great number of works on architecture has led architects to overlook the fact that only what has been mentally assimilated is of much value to the designer. In days when books were costly and rare men learnt to know much about the small number they could obtain, and the man who can remember and quote may well be he who has a very limited range of reading. And it is the architectural memory which enables us to quote with readiness, which is a valuable factor in the design, not the facility with which we can make a careful copy direct from an architectural work to fit a required want. The whole of the processes of modern life help the architect without knowledge. The by-laws of the local authority where the building is erected, administered by the local surveyor or engineer, act as a check and prevent his want of knowledge of construction from having really disastrous consequences. If ignorant of sanitation, the local authorities again protect him, in conjunction with the builder, who has to do " all that is required by the local authority," and should a decorative scheme be required many firms are pleased to do all the work involved ; while, the client's ignorance being a little greater than his own, the architect is saved the consequences of the impudent assumption of knowledge and competency which he does not possess, and the gifted and competent man is punished vicariously for his sins. And yet the effect of ignorance in matters of building is very costly, for all that is not spent in attaining some practical object should be justified by æsthetic compensations or advantages. We suppose it would be impossible to form any reliable estimate of the cost of ignorance in building, but we doubt whether it would be less than one-quarter to one-third of the whole capital sum expended, while the cost of what may be termed architectural expression as enunciated in ornament accounts for a mere fraction of the money wasted on ignorant planning and avoidable waste.

If the day ever comes when the average man knows enough to insist on obtaining the services of an experienced architect with knowledge of his calling the dangers of building will cease to exist, nor will it be regarded as a necessary evil ; but in that happy day there will be little or no occupation for many whose assumption of a knowledge they do not possess is a danger to the reputation of a profession and discredits architecture itself in the eyes of the educated classes and the would-be-considered educated classes, who are so numerous and vociferous in every branch of modern life.—*The Builder.*

Local Hon. Secretaries, 1915-16.

The Council have appointed the following Members to act as Local Honorary Secretaries of the Society for the current Session. They will be pleased to hear from members in other counties or from oversea dominions who may be willing to assist in extending the scope of the Society.

ENGLAND.—CHESHIRE, R. Cecil Davies, Chester. CORNWALL, B. C. Andrews, St. Austell. DERBYSHIRE, Wm. F. Wills, Derby. DEVONSHIRE (Devonport), Edgar M. Leest, J.P., Devonport; (Exeter), C. Cole, Exeter. DORSETSHIRE, Samuel Jackson, Weymouth. GLOUCESTERSHIRE, T. Overbury, M.R.SAN.INST., Cheltenham. HAMPSHIRE, H. E. Hawker, F.S.I., Bournemouth. HEREFORDSHIRE, E. G. Davies, M.R.SAN.INST., Hereford. HERTFORDSHIRE, H. P. Willoughby, Hertford. KENT, W. J. Jennings, J.P., F.S.I., Canterbury. LANCASHIRE, A. J. Murgatroyd, *Past Vice-President*, Manchester. LEICESTERSHIRE, A. H. Hallam, Leicester. NORTHANTS, H. A. Cooper, Kettering. NORTHUMBERLAND, J. W. Boyd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, Harry Gill, Nottingham. OXFORDSHIRE, Gilbert A. Harrison, Oxford. SHROPSHIRE, G. E. Dickens-Lewis, Shrewsbury. SOMERSETSHIRE, Alfred J. Taylor, Bath. STAFFORDSHIRE, Elijah Jones, Hanley. SURREY, E. J. Partridge, F.S.I., Richmond. WARWICKSHIRE, T. F. Tickner, F.R.I.B.A., Coventry. YORKSHIRE, S. Robinson, Bradford; T. B. Atkinson, Hull; W. S. Braithwaite, Leeds; F. Simpson, J.P., M.R.SAN.INST., Wakefield.

IRELAND.—R. Walker, B.E., A.M.INST.C.E., Cork; Anthony Scott, Dublin.

WALES.—CARDIGANSHIRE, G. E. Dickens-Lewis, Aberystwyth. DENBIGHSHIRE, Walter D. Wiles, Wrexham. GLAMORGANSHIRE, Cholton James, F.R.I.B.A., *Past Vice-President*, Cardiff. MONMOUTHSHIRE, C. E. Compton Newport. MONTGOMERYSHIRE, G. E. Dickens-Lewis, Aberystwyth.

OVERSEAS.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, F. H. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., Buenos Aires. AUSTRALIA, H. G. O. Thomas, F.Q.I.A., J.P., Brisbane; J. Edmund Burke, Melbourne; J. B. Sanders, Sydney. BRITISH COLUMBIA, Frank W. Macey, Vancouver. CANADA, R. W. Lines, F.R.I.B.A., Edmonton, Alberta; C. G. Mitchell, Montreal; S. Hamilton Townsend (*Hon. Member*), Toronto. CHINA, A. E. Algar, Shanghai; C. G. Davies, Shanghai. INDIA (Vacant). SOUTH AFRICA, D. Ivor Lewis, Johannesburg; C. H. Stott, Pietermaritzburg.

Regulations as to Reinforced Concrete.

The Local Government Board has allowed the regulations made by the Council, on July 6th, 1915, under Section 23 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1909, with respect to the construction of buildings wholly or partly of reinforced concrete and with respect to the use and composition of reinforced concrete in such construction. The Board has fixed January 1st, 1916, as the date upon which the regulations shall come into operation.

Roll of Honour.

The Architect and Contract Reporter is publishing week by week a list of Architects, Assistants and Students, serving in H.M. Forces. It is compiled from the records of Architectural Societies and other sources, and is as complete as it is possible to make it. The names are listed in alphabetical order, with their military rank, and without any reference to their standing or membership in any professional body. It shows the pleasing spectacle of architects united in one common aim against the common enemy, and one may hope that it may be another sign of that future when architects will present a united front in defence of professional principles in times of peace.

Proceedings.

A Special General Meeting of The Society of Architects was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, October 14th, 1915, at 6.30 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting, which had been printed in the *Journal*, were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

The Secretary read the names of five candidates nominated for Membership, and announced that the Council had reinstated Mr. W. B. Stonebridge, of Bedford, to Membership; elected Mr. G. A. T. Middleton to Honorary Membership; and admitted Mr. D. B. Corrie, of Erdington, to the Register of Students.

A ballot was then taken for the following candidate for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in his favour.

LILLIE, ALFRED CUTHBERT MELLOR, Bamber Bridge, Lancs.

The Scrutineers' Report on the ballot for the Election of Officers and Council, 1915-16, was then received, showing the following result of the voting :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

We beg to report that we received and examined 170 Voting Papers for the Election of Officers and Council for the ensuing Session 1915-16. Of these we rejected two papers as invalid, leaving 168 valid papers.

The result of the voting was as follows :—

		Number of Votes.
President :	E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A.	168
Vice-Presidents :	E. J. Sadgrove, F.R.I.B.A.	166
	A. Alban H. Scott, M.R.SAN.INST. ..	167
Past Presidents :	A. E. Pridmore, F.S.I.	167
	Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A.	166
Honorary Secretary :	E. J. Partridge, F.S.I.	168
Honorary Treasurer :	J. Herbert Pearson	168
Honorary Librarian :	Gilbert H. Harrison	168

Members of Council :—	Votes.	Elected.	Votes.
Henry Adams, M.INST.C.E. ..	163	B. D. Cancellor (Winchester)	150
Col. F. S. Leslie, R.E.	162	George H. Paine	142
Herbert O. Ellis	158	J. A. Bowden	139
Noel D. Sheffield	156	C. E. Salmon (Reigate)	134
T. Stewart Inglis	154	Edward Cratney (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	133
Alfred J. Taylor (Bath) ..	154	B. R. Tucker, M.R.SAN.INST. ..	131
P. M. Beaumont, A.M.INST.C.E. ..	152	Thos. Wallis	129
F. C. Moscrop-Young	152	G. E. Dickens-Lewis (Aberystwith)	128
George Baines, F.R.I.B.A. ..	150	G. B. Imrie	122

Not Elected.

H. W. Lockton	117	Victor Wilkins	100
C. Dunch	106		

We are, yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. Geo. Bare
Wm. Hoe *Scrutineers.*
Sidney Marsland

13*th October*, 1915.

There being no observations on the Report, it was resolved that it be adopted and entered on the Minutes.

The President expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by his re-election to office for another year. The position was one of much responsibility, and he would continue to discharge the duties to the best of his ability.

The President then intimated that the Council after having given full consideration to the question of Members' Meetings during the forthcoming session, had decided to suspend the holding of evening meetings for the present, and to have the routine business of the Society, such as the election of members, transacted at meetings to be held at 6 p.m., immediately following the Monthly Council Meetings. There was evidence to show that the restricted lighting and travelling facilities and other war conditions would reduce the attendance to an extent which would not justify the Council in continuing the evening meetings at present, and they felt that their decision would under the circumstances be cheerfully acquiesced in by all immediately concerned. It might be desirable to hold some afternoon meetings for the discussion of subjects of interest and importance, but that was a matter for further consideration.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Scrutineers, the retiring Members of the Council, and the Secretary and Staff, for their services.

The proceedings then terminated.

Royal Institute of British Architects.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on October 18th, it was decided, owing to the War and the exigencies of the lighting regulations, to cancel the programme of papers and to suspend altogether the evening meetings which had been arranged for next session. The President, however, will deliver the opening address on November 1st, as already announced, but the meeting will be held at three o'clock in the afternoon instead of eight in the evening. General Meetings will also be held during the session for the Election of Members and the transaction of the usual business of the Institute, the Meetings to take place at three in the afternoon. At the Meeting of November 1st, the portrait of Mr. Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Past-President, painted by Mr. J. J. Shannon, R.A., will be formally presented to the Institute. It has also been decided to close the Library at 6 p.m. daily, until further notice.

The Art of the Plasterer.

Mr. Geo. P. Bankart, who read a most interesting paper before the Society, in 1910, on " The Art of the Plasterer," has now removed his office and workshop from Baldwins Gardens, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C., to 48, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London, W. Telephone No. Gerrard 8799. Telegrams: Ideology, Ox, London.

The First Sydney Atelier.

In view of the part taken by The Society of Architects in the establishment of the first Atelier of Architecture in London by the Beaux Arts Committee, the following account of a similar movement in Sydney is of special interest. In this case its inception and success appears to be entirely due to the single-handed efforts of its promoter and patron, Mr. Gordon S. Keesing, A.I.A., late of the Atelier Prevot, New York, and Atelier Gromoet, Paris. In the course of an article published in *The Salon*, Mr. Keesing says: Realising the disabilities under which the more ambitious architectural students of Sydney labour as regards their studies, I evolved a scheme by which the regular functions of an Atelier are combined with the most important elements of a University course. I drew up the curriculum as a result of criticisms I heard whilst in England, of the work our students submitted for the R.I.B.A. examinations, as well as from the observations of local architects, and in addition from my own experience—having had the experience of being an Australian trained draughtsman in competition with the Atelier and University trained men of New York.

The quick success which has met my endeavours amply justifies the methods I am employing, and the improvement which has been accomplished, in a few months, in the work of some of the members of the Atelier is surprising. The novelty to the students of my methods, the suddenness with which these new methods were being thrust upon them, and the different conditions which obtain here to those existing in Paris, New York, or even London, where the first Atelier started with Paris trained men among its members—all made me doubtful of speedy success, and when I have to combine a miniature University course with the regular Atelier programme, I thought I might have an unsurmountable task.

Quite the contrary has happened. Some of the members frequently do quick "design" problems which would gain a pass in the rather severe examination of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts. Some of their more finished work is above the average of that submitted at the bi-monthly exhibitions of the New York Beaux Art Society. Then, although the Atelier has only been in existence for five months, the original members have a good broad knowledge of the geography and history of Architecture. They have had much practice in writing properly composed answers to examination questions, which they have learned to illustrate with clear straightforward sketches, and in addition I have found it possible to materially enlarge their knowledge of planning, construction, perspective, shades and shadows, and colouring.

All this in such a short period would seem hardly feasible, but has been rendered possible by the great enthusiasm the students have shown, and the keen spirit with which they have worked, and also by a careful avoidance of overlapping my instruction with what they already know.

The first year's syllabus contains the following items :—

A sheet of classic details, carefully drawn, inked in and coloured.

A sheet of measured work. For this, as well as details of a feature, the whole building or, anyhow, sufficient to show the relation of the feature, must be included.

A problem in design and planning in each important style, finished in pencil and colour, and a number of additional problems giving freedom in design, plan and construction. This class of work has the additional objective of developing speedy draughtsmanship, and each problem has to be finished in about twelve hours.

Freehand sketches, lectures in history, design and allied subjects. Each of these lectures are written up by the members, and corrected by me so as to make certain of a proper interpretation of my lecture.

My only trouble is the lack of any supporting institutions, which devolves such a comprehensive curriculum on me single handed. In London, Paris, or New York, the Ateliers deal solely with the application of principles instilled into the students by lectures elsewhere. The work in the organization and upkeep of such a course is very considerable, and I have to spend so much time on it, that it is only my wish to help our Australian students to overcome the difficulties under which they labour, that made me initiate such an undertaking.

The First Atelier of Architecture.

The First Atelier of Architecture has now resumed its normal activities for the winter season. It is one of the special features of the Atelier that, being more in the nature of a club than a class, it is open day and night all the year round ; but during the summer holiday season its usual programme of work is modified to suit the convenience of its members. As holidays have not been very popular this summer, several twelve-hour sketches of large group plans were made during August and September with a view to affording practice in a branch of design to which too much importance cannot be attached. The Life Class, which had hitherto been held on one night in the week only, was changed to two nights in the week, and this new arrangement will be continued so long as it does not interfere with more definite architectural work. The next exhibition and criticism will be held early in November, when holiday work and life studies will be on view, as well as the results of the first two monthly projects. In spite of the depletion of its numbers, caused by the war, the Atelier looks forward with confidence to a year of increasing influence and utility and to the continued support of all who believe in the value of the movement which it inaugurated. Those desirous of acquiring facility in handling advanced architectural problems, and of making a special study of expressive planning and composition as understood at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, would find this a suitable time for joining the Atelier.—*The Builder.*

Reviews.

Pulpits, Lecterns, and Organs in English Churches. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto, Melbourne, and Bombay. Price, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

A very welcome revival of interest in Churches and Church Furniture is evident to-day, and most assuredly this book will do much to stimulate it.

Dr. Cox gives us here his first contribution to the valuable series of books on the *Church Art of English Churches*, published by the Oxford University Press. It forms an excellent companion volume to his well-known *Church Furniture.*

The first and greater part of the work is devoted to the history of preaching and pulpits, told in this author's own inimitable manner.

The writer seeks to dispel three popular delusions, by proving conclusively that: (*a*) Great importance was attached to preaching in mediæval days: (*b*) Sermons were usually preached in the vernacular, and not in Latin, as is so frequently averred. Latin was reserved for learned congregations: (*c*) Pulpits were the rule, not the exception as some authorities have vainly tried to prove. The numerous and beautiful examples of mediæval pulpits illustrated in these pages alone bear ample witness to the truth of these statements.

A chapter on hour and sermon glasses follows, and a list is given which shows that about a hundred hour-glass stands survive, and less than a dozen of the glasses.

The remainder of the book is devoted to lecterns of brass, stone, and wood; reading desks; and a chapter, all too brief, on Organs and Organ cases.

Special attention is drawn to Breadsall Church, and to its pulpit, and its desk with chained books, all of which we are told " fell victims to the criminal lunacy of militant suffragists in June, 1914." Here Dr. Cox falls into the common error, of failing to differentiate between suffragists and suffragettes. It was the latter who destroyed Breadsall Church. Suffragists are never militant and while no one seeks either to condone or to mitigate the seriousness of the crime, the blame should be removed from the innocent and laid upon the guilty. Unfortunately, vandalism is not confined to suffragettes, for parsons, churchwardens, and even architects have—on far too many occasions—wantonly destroyed, or ruthlessly altered or cast aside, as useless or unworthy, many beautiful specimens of church furniture. Instances abound throughout these pages.

The migrations of church furniture have been many and curious, and numerous are the false uses to which many pieces have been put, especially sounding-boards.

Architects and others will be particularly grateful to the author for his enthusiastic appreciation of all that is good of its kind in the work of painstaking craftsmen. We feel confident that the book will assist in counteracting the influence of those whose admiration is limited to Gothic details. We agree entirely with Dr. Cox's generous appreciation of Croscombe's fine display of Jacobean carving, and specially welcome his footnote of amazement at the condemnation which this beautiful work called forth from another recent writer.

This book should not only be read by those who already have the care and welfare of our churches and their furniture at heart, but also by the general public; for it is in a universal knowledge and appreciation of their value and true beauty that the safety of our churches and their fittings chiefly lie.

The Ancient and Medieval Architecture of India: A Study of Indo-Aryan Civilization. By E. B. Havell. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, W. Price, 30*s*. net.

The present volume is supplementary to Mr. Havell's *Indian Architecture: Its Psychology, Structure, and History*, which dealt with the Muhammadan and British periods. It is an interesting study of Indo-Aryan civilization, as revealed in the ancient and medieval monuments of India. We consider it distinctly superior to its predecessor both in the subject selected, and in the author's treatment of it. The ancient and medieval architecture of India—though far less generally known—surpasses in interest the later work which followed on the Muhammadan invasion.

The author tells us in his preface that he has endeavoured to remove the misconceptions of Indian civilization which have so largely governed Anglo-Indian policy. He casts aside Fergusson's classification of styles as obsolete, and gives his own original interpretation of Indian history and mythology. He claims with Fergusson that the Aryan tradition of building is still a living art in India.

The Introduction which opens with a clever parable, amongst other things aims at giving the fundamental causes of Indian unrest, and suggests a remedy. Then follows a useful map of India showing the principal Buddhist localities.

Mr. Havell says that the history of Indian civilization is the history of its village communities. He shows that village and town planning was a science and an art in India in very early times. The all-too-little-known Mânasâra Silpa-sâstra, or Indian Vitruvius, makes interesting and sometimes amusing reading. Thus, the master-builder "should be conversant with all the sciences; always attentive to his work; of an unblemished character; generous, sincere, and devoid of enmity or jealousy." The Mânasâra gives detailed instructions for the laying out of the Indian village, and much besides.

The buildings of the ancient and medieval periods are fully described, and illustrated with excellent photographs. Symbolism is dealt with in detail; it gives the key to Indian sculptured art. Throughout the book there are some valuable notes on the orientation of temples.

Many British architects affect to despise Indian art, and refuse to believe that India possesses any architecture worthy of the name. One reason for this lack of interest has been the absence of facilities for studying the best of Indian architecture, either from books or on the spot, and though we by no means entirely agree with all the author's opinions, criticisms, and conclusions, we greatly admire his whole-hearted enthusiasm for his subject, and feel sure that this book will inspire others to see the skill and charm and beauty which undoubtedly exist in much of India's ancient and medieval architecture.

London Building Act, 1894.

The Council have had the following forms prepared for the use of Members. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary. The price of each form is threepence.

(1) PARTY STRUCTURE NOTICE.

(2) PARTY FENCE WALL NOTICE.

(3) PARTY WALL NOTICE WHERE ADJOINING LANDS ARE UNBUILT ON AT THE LINE OF JUNCTION.

(4) EXTERNAL WALL NOTICE WHERE PROJECTING FOOTINGS ON ADJOINING LANDS ARE INTENDED.

(5) NOTICE OF INTENTION TO BUILD WITHIN TEN FEET OF AND AT A LOWER LEVEL THAN THE FOUNDATIONS OF AN ADJOINING BUILDING.

(6) COUNTER NOTICE BY ADJOINING OWNER WHO HAS BEEN SERVED WITH NOTICE OF INTENTION TO BUILD WITHIN 10FT. OF AND AT A LOWER LEVEL THAN THE FOUNDATIONS OF HIS BUILDING.

(7) NOTICE TO APPOINT A SURVEYOR.

(8) NOTICE TO APPOINT A NEW SURVEYOR.

(9) APPOINTMENT OF SURVEYOR ON DEFAULT.

(10) APPOINTMENT OF THIRD SURVEYOR.

(11) NOTICE REQUIRING ARBITRATION ON A DISPUTED DANGEROUS STRUCTURE NOTICE AND APPOINTMENT OF OWNER'S SURVEYOR.

(12) APPOINTMENT OF A THIRD SURVEYOR AS ARBITRATOR ON A DISPUTED DANGEROUS STRUCTURE NOTICE.

(13) NOTICE REQUIRING ARBITRATION ON A CITY OF LONDON DISPUTED DANGEROUS STRUCTURE NOTICE AND APPOINTMENT OF OWNER'S SURVEYOR.

(14) APPOINTMENT OF A THIRD SURVEYOR AS ARBITRATOR ON A DISPUTED DANGEROUS STRUCTURE NOTICE (CITY OF LONDON).

Back Numbers of the Journal.

The Secretary will be glad if members who have spare copies of the *Journal* for September and October, 1894, and of the *Year Book*, for 1897 and 1902, will communicate with him.

Special Survey Force.

Several of the Honorary Surveyors of the Special Fire Survey Force having received Commissions in the Army, there are now some vacancies in the provinces, more especially for work from Liverpool, Bristol, or in the Northern Counties, in Cornwall, and in South Wales. There are three vacancies in the Central Survey Party. Applications for enrolment in the Special Fire Survey Force should be made in writing to the Registrar of the British Fire Prevention Committee, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W., marked confidential, by members of the architectural, technical and insurance professions, who are either over the military age or prevented from service through circumstances over which they have no control. The average call upon the time of an Honorary Fire Surveyor is one full day per fortnight, or one afternoon weekly, but for those who have more leisure there is ample work on hand.

Meetings, 1915-16.

The Council, after having given full consideration to the question of Members' Meetings during the forthcoming session, have decided to suspend the evening meetings for the present, and to arrange for the routine business of the Society to be transacted at meetings to be held at 6 p.m., immediately following the Monthly Council Meetings. Some of the reasons which have influenced the Council in coming to this decision are the present restrictions on lighting and travelling, which seem likely to increase, and the fact that many Members are engaged during the evenings, on other and more immediately important matters than those connected with the discussion of subjects of professional interest, and the certainty that the evening meetings would not be at present attended in sufficient numbers to justify the usual arrangements being made. It is possible that the experiment of an afternoon meeting for the discussion of a paper may be made, but the elections of members and other necessary routine business will be transacted on the dates fixed at 6 p.m., so that those members who can attend may not be detained longer than is necessary.

Any departure from this course, or alteration to the following list, will be announced in the *Journal*.

Meetings, 1915-16.

Date.		Time.	Occasion.
1915.			
Nov.	1st.	..	Beginning of Financial Year. Subscriptions Due.
,,	10th.	5 p.m.	Installation Meeting S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	11th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,,	25th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Dec.	9th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,,	23rd.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
,,	25th.	..	Christmas Day. Bank Holiday.
1916.			
Jan.	12th.	5 p.m.	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	13th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	6 ,,	Annual General Meeting. Council's and Auditors' Reports.
,,	27th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Feb.	10th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,,	24th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Mar.	8th.	5 ,,	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	9th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,,	23rd.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
April	4th to 8th.		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,,	13th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,,	24th.	..	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
,,	27th.	4 p.m.	Interim Committees.
May	10th.	5 ,,	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	11th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,,	25th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Sept.	30th.	..	Last day for receiving Nominations for Officers and Council.
Oct.	3rd. to 7th.		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,,	19th.	4 p.m.	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	6 ,,	Special General Meeting. Election of Officers and Council. End of Session.
,,	31st.	..	End of Financial Year.

The Effect of Reinforced Concrete upon Architectural Design.*

Mr. Frank H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A. (Student S.A.), remarks that the influence of reinforced concrete upon architectural design can be traced in the design of any building of size or importance by comparing first, its plan in the spacing and size of the points of support of superincumbent loads ; and second, its elevation in the setting out of horizontal and vertical proportions, fenestration, projections ornamental and constructional, and general outline.

The use of steel in beams and stanchions left its mark in the greater spacing of the points of support in buildings in which the free use of the floor area was a consideration, and the same difference can be traced, but in a greater degree, to the use of reinforced concrete. Before the steel and concrete ages the transmission of loads over voids was effected by wood beams (plain and trussed) and arches of brick or stone, but their use limited the distances between points of vertical support to very small spans indeed, and these vertical supports were comparatively close together, of very large superficial area, and took up a large proportion of the available floor space.

With the advent of steel as a constructional material the areas of these points of support were reduced, and they were capable of being placed at greater distances apart owing to the further use of steel in girders to carry the loads over larger spans.

The objections to the use of steel in architectural design is that it is almost impossible to make it harmonize, in its plain constructional form, to æsthetic treatment. It has to be cased up in brick, stone, terra-cotta, wood, or other material. But for the fact that this covering up of the steel excludes it from atmospheric action, to which it is very susceptible, its use as a constructional member when cased up would be a sham and without a place in true architecture.

The introduction of reinforced concrete, however, has brought to hand a material which can be used in its original form without any covering, except perhaps paint or colour when necessary for its decorative treatment. This combination of steel and concrete is sound construction, for here we have the concrete, which has a very high compressive resistance (600 lb. per sq. in.), offering resistance to the crushing effect of the load, and the steel, having a tensional resistance of 16,000 lb. per sq. in., embedded in the concrete, to take the tensional strain caused by the same loading. The embedding of the steel in the concrete effectively protects it from atmospheric action, and further, it can be so placed to advantage as to reduce to a minimum the quantity necessary effectively to resist the load to which the member may be subjected. Therefore the employment of these two materials, with opposite relative values, has resulted in a saving of metal as compared with the steel beam and stanchion, and also a saving of space, because the necessary covering for the steel is found in the construction of the member itself. The effect this has had upon architectural design is further to increase the spans of openings and distances between points of support by the introduction of reinforced concrete beams, and also to reduce the superficial area of vertical supports by the use of reinforced concrete pillars.

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* From *Concrete and Constructional Engineering.*

It is usual to design reinforced concrete beams so that there is a sufficient sectional area in the member to resist the crushing stress and to reinforce with steel, only for resistance to tensional strain ; although steel reinforcement may be inserted into the compressive side where sufficient area of concrete is not provided. It is not, however, considered good design to reduce the size of a member so as to necessitate reinforcement on the compressive side, except where the exigencies of the design demand that the size of any beam must be kept within certain limits.

In vertical supports the steel is inserted into the position where it can most effectively resist the compressive load placed upon it, strengthen the pillar against buckling or lateral flexure, and at the same time reduce the superficial area of the pillar to a minimum.

The convenient forms with which the steel reinforcement can be obtained, *i.e.*, in rods or bars, chiefly circular and of diameters varying in sixteenths of an inch from $\frac{3}{16}$ in. to 2 in., and the comparative ease with which the steel can be embedded and made to assume its proper position in the work, and also the economic cost at which the work can be carried out, has given reinforced concrete its place as a constructive material which must be considered by every architect in the design of buildings where it can be employed to advantage.

The general effect of reinforced concrete upon elevational design is to be seen in the tendency to breadth of treatment, due to the vertical lines of support being less in number than previously, as pointed out above, and also to the widening of spans of openings and an almost entire elimination of the arch as a constructive feature. The heads of openings are now almost always flat by reason of the use of reinforced concrete lintels. Previously, where flat-headed openings had been desired, they were of limited span, owing to the very small resistance of wood or stone to bending or tensional strain. Now they can be made as wide as necessary without in any way impairing the strength of the building.

Fenestration has also been modified by the same influence. Larger glass areas can be obtained with a minimum amount of walling ; in fact, the infilling between the piers and beams of a modern reinforced concrete building might be all glass, should the necessity arise for such a consideration. The improvement in this direction is mainly to be observed in factories, schools, and buildings where the essential feature is the provision of ample light ; but even in purely architectural building the influence is to be traced in a greater use of the flat-headed opening as compared with arched openings. True, some vitality of design may be lost by its employment, but with careful treatment the flat-headed opening may be equally an aid to beauty as the arch, and will certainly be an indication of the progress of thought in material.

It may be thought, perhaps, that reinforced concrete can have little or no influence upon the architectural ornament of a building, but its employment might greatly add to the grace of our building by producing a greater degree of light and shade upon elevational design by giving a large projection to strings, cornices, etc. The limits of stone or other granular material when in projection are well known, but ornamental reinforced concrete work could be employed to advantage where other materials fail. The Greek temples of old owe a great deal of their charm to the effects of light and shade cast by their projections. The sun, however, does not treat all lands alike. In southern Italy the proportioned cornice of the Orders produced the desired effect by reason of the high altitude of the sun, but the use of the same projection in England has an altogether different effect, due to the lower angle at which the light from the sun can produce shadows. Many of our monumental buildings are almost shadowless for that very reason. The architects of the Renaissance in Northern Italy recognized this fact and crowned their Palazzi with great overhanging cornices. The Americans, too, have seen the necessity for a deep shadow to give repose to their large scale buildings and obtain the same by the use of zinc or iron cornices of great projection, painted to imitate the material in which they are working. The use of reinforced concrete in decorative cornices would be legitimate construction if we recognize the material and give the member its true value in relation to the whole design, and the deeper shadow cast by greater projections on our building would be appreciated.

Reinforced concrete has helped to perpetuate the flat roof and its deadly effect upon the general outline and mass of architectural building. The use of the stately pitched roof, so beloved for its reposeful and sub-conscious effect upon architecture, has been usurped by the use of the flat roof ; not but that a flat roof is sound construction, and essential in some instances, but it is not a natural product of the climatic conditions of this country. The real reason for its use may be found in its fire-resisting qualities ; but an equal safety may be obtained by constructing pitched roofs with a shell of reinforced concrete, in place of the usual timber framing, and covering it with the slates or tiles most suitable to the district for which the building is designed. To gain this security from fire the architects of the Middle Ages carried up the stone barrel vaults of their churches in solid masonry to the rake of the gable ends and bedded slates or stone slabs thereon as a protection from the weather.

The almost perfect resistance offered by reinforced concrete to the effects of fire has had a great deal to do with its more general use in the design of buildings. It is essential that every architect should be well acquainted with all the properties of the many building materials at hand, so that he may be better able to make the best use of the same and render his work nearer to perfect architecture in that it is the best he can offer from the resources of his knowledge and the material at hand, for true architecture is to be found only in using the material at hand in a sound constructional manner; the result may be plain, but when the construction is intelligible there is no necessity to apply ornament to make it interesting.

The Great Mistake.

The great mistake made by the young architect at the beginning of his career is usually his failure to recognize that the world in which he lives is not supremely interested in Architecture written with a capital letter, and has not the time or inclination to make a close and intimate examination of the architect's qualifications. On the other hand, everyone enjoys pleasant and congenial companionship in daily life, and the architect who has lived a self-centred life of absorption in one pursuit is frequently a dull or boring companion in society. His natural anxiety as to his own future will, unless he is careful, operate directly against his chances of success, and when he obtains work he should remember that it is more to his advantage to have converted a client into a friend than to have pleased himself with the design of a building which, in any case, he will regard as a tentative effort in the future. We do not mean that he should be as wax in the hands of his client, or fail to do his utmost to produce good work, but he should avoid the mistake of over-estimating the importance of what he is doing. Anxiety is an enemy to success, for the anxious man is one who spoils his own mental freshness and force in dealing with the affairs before his notice, and he will recognize that he can neither anticipate fate nor see clearly what it may bring him in the future. The greater the number of interests he has outside his own work the greater will be his chance of making friends, and on his capacity to do so will depend in a large measure his future success.—*The Builder.*

London University O.T.C. R.E. Unit.

The attention of members is drawn to the fact that there is a R.E. Unit attached to the University of London Officers' Training Corps. As far as is known there is no other Training Corps for Officers in or near London which has a R.E. Unit. This gives opportunities for members who are anxious to get Engineer Commissions and do not see their way clear to give up their civil posts until actually gazetted.

Evening and Saturday courses are run. Whole day training can be arranged if a suitable number require it, and continuous training is in progress at the permanent Camp.

Candidates for enrolment in the Engineer Unit should apply personally to the O.C. Engineer Unit at the University of London, South Kensington, on Tuesday or Thursday evenings, between 5.30 and 7.30 p.m.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

War Damage a National Responsibility.

Sir,—The Government Insurance Scheme which has made the individual citizen responsible for war damage is so manifestly unjust that we may reasonably hope that it will soon be abandoned.

The Army and Navy are maintained for the defence of the citizens and their property; in so far as they fail to give complete protection, the community as a whole should compensate those who suffer damage, whether they be freeholders, leaseholders, householders, or lodgers.

Prior to the Government Insurance Scheme, sufferers from air raids and bombardments on the East Coast were, properly, compensated out of National funds, on the same principle that residents of a police district are compensated for damages resulting from failure of the Authorities to give complete protection in the case of riots.

The Riot (Damages) Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vic., C. 38), provides in Section 2 as follows :—

" Where a house, shop, or building in any police district has been injured or destroyed, or the property therein has been injured, stolen, or destroyed, by any persons riotously and tumultously assembled together, such compensation as hereinafter mentioned shall be paid out of the police rate of such district to any person who has sustained loss by such injury, stealing, or destruction ; but in fixing the amount of such compensation regard shall be had to the conduct of the said person, whether as respects the precautions taken by him or as respects his being a party or accessory to such riotous or tumultous assembly, or as regards any provocation offered to the persons assembled or otherwise."

This question of war damage seriously affects the whole community, and if not dealt with in an equitable manner, will add to the necessary evils of the war, untold suffering on the part of those citizens who happen to be hit by the enemy in their attack on the Nation. Once recognize that war damage is a National responsibility, and it become clear that all insurance schemes are out of place, and that an Act should be passed for compensating all citizens injured in the person or estate by the enemy.

Mark H. Judge & Son,
Architects and Surveyors.

7, Pall Mall, S.W.,
October 9th, 1915.

Municipal Architects.

The Society of Architects has in the past taken active steps to bring before Local Authorities the claims of practicing architects to be considered in connection with the carrying out of important architectural work in preference to its being placed in the hands of an official who however, well qualified for the task, is usually already sufficiently occupied in routine work, and has to call in skilled aid to enable him to deal with additional undertakings.

The Manchester Society of Architects have recently taken the initiative locally, and as a result of their representation the Manchester City Council, in March last, appointed a special Committee with instructions :—

(1) To inquire exhaustively into the present methods adopted in connection with civic architectural matters, with a view to their possible improvement in efficiency and economy ;

(2) To advise the Council with regard to the advantage or otherwise of inviting the services of firms of architects in private practice, thereby enabling the city architect to devote himself to advisory and supervisory work in connection with plans, building operations, and so on ; and

(3) To lay its views generally before the Council.

In June, the Committee had a conference with a deputation from the Manchester Society of Architects, which urged that it was in the highest interests of the community that opportunity should be given by the City Council for the best architectural services to be available for the designing of libraries and other municipal buildings, and was to have a variety of trained and independent thought brought to bear on all new building problems. It was urged that there would be some saving if the plan advocated were carried out. It was not a question of personal feeling against the City Architect, but one of principle.

The Committee subsequently requested the City Architect to prepare a report on the salient points put forward by the deputation, and according to the *Manchester Guardian*, he traversed several of the points made by the deputation, such, for example, as that the cost of schools erected under the supervision of independent architects was less in comparison with the cost of schools built under the direct control of the Corporation officials. As to the general costs, he submitted that no saving would come to the Corporation by the abolition of his department, for architects' fees and commissions on the volume of work would quite match the expenses of the existing department. The report also suggested that it was an advantage to have a municipal architect for the reason that he was in constant touch with the various Committees of the Corporation, was quick to divine their wishes, carry out their suggestions, and put their thoughts before the Local Government Inspectors.

The matter is not yet concluded as the Committee intend inviting the several Spending Committees to state their views on the subject.

Further developments will be awaited with interest.

Mainly about Members.

We have just received an intimation of the death of MR. C. H. L. VARCOE, of East Stonehouse (Member), on July 25th last, from pneumonia, after a few days' illness, at the age of 31. Mr. Varcoe was about to sail for Durban, to visit his brother, when he was seized by the illness which proved fatal. The deceased member was articled to Mr. Edgar M. Leest, M.S.A., of Devonport, and was at the time of his election to Membership in February last, in charge of a branch office. Previously he had been a Student of the Society, and took part in the Design Competitions, one of his sets for the Travelling Studentship being selected for exhibition. He was also an Associate Member of the Devon and Exeter S.A. By his death the Society loses a young Member who took an active interest in its work.

As we go to press, news reaches us of the death of CORPORAL W. H. MARLEY, R.F.A., killed in action in France. He was a son of Mr. W. Marley, of Barry, Glam., and was articled to Mr. W. E. Knapman, M.S.A., of that town, and joined the Society as a Student in 1912. Corporal Marley enlisted in the R.F.A., on the outbreak of War, and has died on the field of honour in his 20th year.

The new Wesleyan Day Schools in Ribbleton Avenue, Preston, Lancs, built at a cost of over £4,000, have been formally opened. MR. F. HOWARTH was the architect.

MESSRS. LAWSON & REYNOLDS, of Bournemouth, are the architects for the extensive alterations and additions at 4 to 12, Old Christchurch Road, the premises of Messrs. Plummer Roddis, Ltd., of Bournemouth.

MR. R. C. VANDER SCHYFF (Student), formerly of Port Elizabeth, has been for the last twelve months taking part in the campaign against the Germans in South West Africa. He is now in the P.W.D., at Pretoria.

The new Phthisis Pavilion at the Ilford Isolation Hospital, Chadwell Heath, has been formally opened. The plans were prepared by MR. H. SHAW, the Surveyor to the Urban District Council of Ilford. The cost is estimated at £1,600.

MR. FRANK BETHELL, of London, in conjunction with Mr. C. M. Swannell, has secured the third premium of £25 in the Plymouth Mutual Co-operative Society Competition for designs for the new premises. There were over ninety competitors.

A block of Shops and Offices has been completed at 21-23, Cockspur Street, S.W., the whole of the upper portion being occupied temporarily by Lord Fisher and the Inventions Board. The architects are MESSRS. METCALF & GREIG, Kingsway Chambers, Kingsway, W.C.

The Stoke-on-Trent Board of Guardians have given permission to the architect and surveyor of the Union, MR. A. R. PRATT PIERCY, of High Street, Stoke, to accept a Commission in the Royal Engineers. Mr. Piercy is to receive his salary, less the pay of his rank, whilst serving with the Forces.

Extensions to the Girls' Industrial Home, Ipswich, which have been opened by the Bishop of Suffolk, comprise a large entrance hall with matron's office, board room, staff room, store room, class and sewing room, schoolroom, three dormitories, staff bedrooms, and bath room with four baths. MR. HENRY J. WRIGHT, is the architect.

MR. H. W. SMITH, of Oxford, has won the first prize of £10 10*s.* 0*d.*, in the *Building News* Designing Club for the present session. Eight subjects were set, and the winner submitted designs each time, being placed first twice, second four times, and third twice. Some years ago, Mr. Smith was a successful competitor in the Society's Student Design Competitions.

PRIVATE J. JONES, of the Royal West Kent Regiment, a member of the Society's Office Staff, was wounded in the head during the recent advance in Flanders, and is now in a Military Hospital in London. His experiences after being wounded in getting to comparative safety under fire, were exciting enough to satisfy most people, but he hopes to return before long and to have better luck next time.

We learn from *The Globe*, that NORMAN CHANNING SPRATT, who is announced "missing," was a South African, and was born in Maritzburg, in 1885. His father was, and is, one of the leading men of the town, and has done much for its development. Spratt served some years in the Public Works Department of Natal, but Kummerling's visit to South Africa created in him an enthusiasm for aeronautics. He came to England in 1912, and qualified in October of that year. He was one of the best known of the exhibition flyers at Hendon, with a Deperdussin monoplane. Last year, considerably before the war began, he was sent to Paris by the War Office to supervise the construction of aeroplanes. We understand that he was recently promoted to Captain. This would seem to be the Member whose achievements at the front some twelve months ago secured him a mention in despatches.

Mr. W. Brooke, J.P., recently laid the last stone in connection with the widening of Honley Bridge, and Councillor Elon Crowther, J.P., Chairman of the Urban District Council, performed the opening ceremony of the new Council Offices. Not only has Honley Bridge been widened, but Eastgate also. The existing bridge has been widened some ten feet, and approaches at either end of the bridge have also been considerably improved. Eastgate was formerly very narrow and steep, and the bend was most difficult for traffic to negotiate. In this improvement the sharp bend has disappeared, the old buildings standing on the ground required for widening have been pulled down, and a wide road with a gradual sweep round the corner has been made. The plans for both works were prepared by the architects to the Honley Urban District Council, Messrs. J. BERRY & Sons, Huddersfield, and the work has been carried out under their supervision at a total outlay of £7,500.

Ordinary Meeting.

The First Ordinary Meeting of the Society for the Session 1915-16, will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, November 11th, 1915, at 6 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Other competent business.

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—H. C. ANDERSON (Coy. QM.-Sergt. A.S.C.) ; J. W. H. FARROW (South African Overseas Contingent) ; CHAS. HAY (Lieut. 103rd Regiment, Active Militia of Canada) ; NORMAN RICHLEY (2nd Lieut. 22nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers) ; NORMAN C. SPRATT (Capt. Royal Flying Corps, missing) ; F. J. TAYLOR (B Battery, H.A.C.). *Students :*—E. DAVIES (2nd Lieut. 5th Battalion Welsh Regiment) ; H. I. GRAHAM (2nd Lieut. 14th Reserve Battalion Royal Fusiliers) ; W. GRIFFITHS (Royal Engineers) ; N. WYNNE JONES (38th Welsh Divisional Cyclist Coy.) ; W. H. MARLEY (Corporal R.F.A.), killed in action ; S. J. MARSHALL (Divisional Yeomanry, 27th Division, B.E.F.) ; R. C. VANDER SCHYFF (German West African Contingent).

Volunteer Training Corps.

Members :—W. H. BRIDGMAN (Torquay V.T.C.) ; H. A. COOPER (Kettering V.T.C.).

The Membership.

Elected.—MIDDLETON, G. A. T., first Secretary of the Society and a Past Vice-President, *Honorary Member.* LILLIE, ALFRED CUTHBERT MELLOR, Bamber Bridge, *Member.* CORRIE, D. B., Erdington, *Student.*

Resigned.—MIDDLETON, G. A. T., and UNWIN, R., *Members.* COOPER, C. E., and WARD, J. E., *Students.*

Reinstated.—STONEBRIDGE, W. B., Bedford, *Member.*

Deceased.—PRITCHARD, J. E. STANLEY, Kidderminster ; C. H. L. VARCOE, East Stonehouse, *Members.*

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Committee on War Damage.*

Mr. H. Percy Harris, M.P., presided over a meeting at the Whitehall Rooms, on October 8th, to consider the Government Insurance Scheme for War Damage, when Mr. Mark H. Judge proposed the following resolution :—

" That in the opinion of this meeting the Government scheme for insuring against loss or damage by aircraft and bombardment, which has made individual citizens responsible for War damage inflicted on them by the enemy, is manifestly unjust, and it is hereby agreed to present a memorial to the Prime Minister urging the abandonment of the scheme, and (1) the adoption of an Act recognizing national responsibility somewhat on the lines of the Riot (Damage) Act, 1886, or (2) revert to the policy adopted in connection with the Zeppelin raids on the East Coast and the bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool prior to the introduction of the Insurance scheme, and compensate sufferers out of national funds ; a condition of the withdrawal to be that the premiums already paid under the scheme should be returned."

Mr. W. H. Southon seconded, and after discussion the resolution was passed unanimously.

A Committee was elected to prepare and present the memorial, and Mr. W. H. Southon (Southon & Robinson), 115A, Chancery Lane, W.C., was appointed Honorary Secretary.

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* See the *Journal* for November, page 18.

Proceedings.

The First Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1915-16, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, November 11th, 1915, at 6.0 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting, which had been printed in the *Journal*, were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

A ballot was taken for the following Candidates for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in their favour :—

EMDEN, WILLIAM SAMUEL ALFRED, 2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. MILLER, CHARLES WILLIAM, 57A, Greengate, Stafford. PACE, CHARLES LANCASHIRE, 28, St. George's Square, Primrose Hill, N.W. SHENNAN, ALFRED ERNEST, 35, Dale Street, Liverpool. WOOLLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD, 118, Queen's Road, Walthamstow, N.E.

It was announced that the next Ordinary Meeting would be held on December 9th, at 5 p.m., when Mr. Herbert Freyberg, F.S.I., Member, would open a discussion on "The Conversion of Unwieldy Houses into Compact Maisonettes."

The proceedings then terminated.

Logic in Architecture.

Mr. Harry Gill, M.S.A., the President of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, in his address to the members expressed the view that the Gothic revival was a mistake, because it revived the outward forms without having grasped the inward spirit.

Of how many modern buildings of an ecclesiastical character, more particularly those which might be classified as typical of Nonconformist architecture, might it not be said "our Church at the front is as fine as an Abbey, but seen from the rear 'tis remarkably shabby."

He points out the inconsistency of the practice of providing Gothic niches and leaving them vacant and humourously suggests that after the War they might be made commemorative by placing in them representations of leading Statesmen distributing rare and refreshing fruit to the English or providing iron rations for the Germ-huns, much as the Saints of old were depicted in some characteristic act.

Places of worship are nowadays a strange study, for generally speaking the more logical the creed, the less logical the architecture, whereas it should be *vice versa*.

His advice to the student is to study but not to copy Gothic architecture. The methods of construction and the materials now at our disposal are not so restricted as in days of old. Archæology should not be made a fetish.

The details of modern Classic architecture are more illogical still. A key block in a flat brick arch may be permissable, but a keystone in a stone lintol is a violation of principle. Yet this anomaly is a feature of modern design, and to use a structural necessity purely as an ornament is very different to ornamenting a structural feature.

Again, what would the Ancient Greeks say of a " rusticated " column or pilaster, a system which obscures the sublety of the entasis and destroys the proportion of the column. Architects who employ these abominations for effect of light and shade do so at the expense of the column, and the day is not far distant when their successors will wish to restore these columns to their true lines.

Further, what liberties are taken with the pediment by breaking it to admit a medallion or bust. It is surely topsy turvey logic to put a keystone where it is not needed, either for use or ornament, and to omit it from a pediment where it is required for both purposes, and to place a pyramid on its apex would not be more illogical than to attempt to give apparent support to a wide arch by means of mullions.

Another weak point in modern architecture is the unfinished appearance of the cornice. A parapet wall perforated with a Union Jack pattern and devoid of any sheltering coping, may be patriotic, but it shows that the designer has not grasped the logical necessity for a protecting coping as a protection to the top of a wall in this uncertain climate.

It is illogical to design an elevation without regard to the plan or to arrange a staircase without incorporating it in the design.

Mr. Gill is down on all shams, such as " applied art " in imitation half timber work, pointing out that the modern facilities for the carriage of materials tend to lessen the need to adhere to any traditional manner of building, so that there is no excuse for imitations. We must educate the public taste and show that a house does not need trimmings to make it attractive, but rather simple proportions and honest construction.

He concludes with a suggestion for some form of municipal control in design in the interests of architecture and prophesies that advancement in Town Planning may assist in realizing this. In the meantime much can be done by architects fostering a spirit of brotherhood in their own ranks, and by limiting their rivalry to producing good and lasting work.

South African Branch.

The Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Branch was held in the Board Room of the Association of Transvaal Architects, Winchester House, Johannesburg, on October 18th. The new Council was elected as follows :—

President, S. C. Dowsett ; *Vice-President*, W. J. McWilliams ; *Hon. Treasurer*, D. M. Burton ; *Hon. Secretary*, H. G. Veale ; *Council*, J. F. Beardwood, M. J. Harris, D. M. Sinclair, D. Ivor Lewis (*ex-officio*) ; *Hon Auditors*, E. H. Waugh and G. W. Nicolay.

The Retiring President's Report, and the Financial Statement, were unanimously adopted, and votes of thanks were accorded to the Retiring President and Hon. Treasurer.

Statement of Account for the Year ended 30th September, 1915.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Payments.		£ s. d.
To Balance in Hand, October 1st, 1914	95 10 9	By Rent of Board Room to 30th September, 1915		5 5 0
,, Moiety of Members' Fees received from London, February 15th, 1915 ..	53 15 6	,, Subscription to Architects' Record		1 2 6
		,, Subscription to Architects' War Committee		10 11 0
		,, Subscription to Governor General's Fund		25 0 0
		,, Secretary's Petty Expenses		0 12 0
		,, Balance at Bank at 30th September	£107 7 9	
		,, Less Cheque outstanding ..	0 12 0	
				106 15 9
	£149 6 3	Total		£149 6 3

(Signed) D. IVOR LEWIS,
President.
D. M. BURTON,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
D. M. SINCLAIR,
E. H. WAUGH.
October 12*th*, 1915.

The President's Report.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work of the South African Branch of The Society of Architects for the Session 1914-15

Membership.—The Membership of the Branch stands to-day as follows :—

	End of Period 1914-15.		Beginning of Period 1914-15.
Hon. Members	2	..	2
Members	47	..	50
Retired Members	1	..	1
Students	5	..	6

The number of Honorary Members is the same as at the beginning of the year. The number of Members at the end of period 1914-15, has decreased by three; the Retired Membership remains at the same figure as at the beginning of period 1914-15; whilst the number of Students has decreased by one. Two Members and one Student have returned to England to reside there permanently, and I regret to have to report that the Branch lost one Member during the past year by the death of Mr. William Henry Gibson. Mr. Gibson was well known to many present, and by his death the Branch has suffered a great loss.

FINANCE.—It will be seen from the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts that the Branch is in a sound financial position.

EUROPEAN WAR.—Owing to the terrible European War which has been raging during the last fourteen months or more, the activities of the Branch have been to a certain extent curtailed, but there is every reason to believe that once the War has been brought to a successful conclusion, the Branch will resume normal activity again. As far as can be ascertained the following Members and former Members of the Branch have taken up arms in the service of their Country:—

HARRY CLAYTON (Lieutenant South Notts. Hussars).
ROBERT HOWDEN (Lieutenant South African Engineers).
GODFREY THOMAS HURST (Major 3rd Natal Mounted Rifles).
NORMAN CHANNING SPRATT (Captain Royal Flying Corps), Prisoner of War.
WILLIAM GORDON PARKIN (22nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers).

There are probably other Members of the Branch who are, or have been, fighting for King and Country. The Hon. Secretary would be pleased if Members would kindly hand in the names of any Members of the Branch whom they know to be on War Service, as the parent body in London is desirous of keeping a correct list of names.

It might also be mentioned here that during the recent troublesome times this Country has been passing through, owing to the Rebellion, Citizens of Johannesburg were asked to volunteer for Duty in the Civic Guard, and several Members of the Branch gave their services in this direction.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR FUNDS.—Contributions were made by the Branch to the following Funds during the past year:—

South African Governor General's Fund	£25	0	0
Professional Employment Committee of The Architects' War Committee, with which The Society of Architects is associated	10	10	0
TOTAL	£35	10	0

VANDALISM ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Correspondence took place between the Branch and the Home Council of the Society, in connection with the vandalism which is, and has been, perpetrated on the Continent of Europe. Your Branch passed a vote of sympathy with the French and Belgian Nations, and this was forwarded to the parent body in London, with a request that the Society take what action they thought necessary. The Society of Architects passed a resolution sympathizing with the French and the Belgian Governments on the irreparable loss sustained by these Countries, and indeed by the whole world, through the wanton destruction by the enemy of many works of Art and of Architecture which have been the pride of Architects for generations. The Society of Architects has received letters of appreciation and thanks from the French Ambassador, and the Belgian Minister.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOL OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY.—Your Council decided to encourage the Students at the South African School of Mines and Technology, by donating certain Prizes in connection with the Architectural Classes now being held at this Institution. Two Members of the Council visited some of the Classes recently, and were very pleased with the manner in which they were being conducted under the supervision of Mr. Gordon Leith. It seems a pity a larger number of Students could not be induced to join these classes. The following are the Prizes provided by the Council on behalf of the Branch, together with the conditions under which the Prizes are offered :—

	Books to the value of—
Architectural History and Studio Class Work, Stage 1 ..	£2 10 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 ..	3 10 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ..	4 10 0
TOTAL	£10 10 0

Candidates must be bona-fide Architectural Students who have attended both Architectural, History and Studio Classes, and obtained in each an average attendance of not less than 65%.

In making awards, diligence, attendance and punctuality will be taken into consideration, together with marks obtained in the examination of the same year.

The Council of the Branch reserves the right to withhold any awards, should the work submitted be undeserving.

It is to be hoped that the offering of these prizes will give an impetus to the work now being done by Students at the South African School of Mines and Technology.

EXAMINATIONS.—I regret to have to report that no Candidates in this Country offered themselves for examination. This may possibly be put down to some extent to the European War, and the troublesome times this Country has been recently passing through. When conditions become normal again, the important matter of the Society's Examinations should not be lost sight of.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA REGISTRATION BILL.—No great progress has been made with the Registration Bill for the Union of South Africa. The matter is now in the hands of the Cape Institute of Architects, and it is understood that when a favourable opportunity arrives, this body working in conjunction with the other Architectural Institutes of Natal, the Transvaal and the Branch of The Society of Architects, will proceed to lodge a Bill in Parliament for the Registration of Architects throughout the Union of South Africa.

The Council of the Branch has decided to advance from its Funds a sum of £100 (One Hundred Pounds), to the Standing Committee of the Cape Institute of Architects to be devoted to the promotion and passing of the Bill, on the following conditions :—

(1) That the Draft Bill is to be forwarded to the Branch, and receive the concurrence of its Members before presentation to the House.

(2) That the Branch be represented on the Standing Committee before referred to by two Delegates.

(3) That in the event of the Bill becoming Law, the sum advanced be refunded to the Branch.

DEPUTATION TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF JOHANNESBURG.—A Deputation of Architects on which your Branch was represented attended a Meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Municipal Council of Johannesburg, on the 12th July last, for the purpose of urging on the Municipal Council the desirability of erecting accommodation at the New Art Gallery for the housing of an Art Library. The funds for the equipment of the Library have been generously donated by Mr. Max Michaelis. The Municipal Authorities have, through the Town Clerk, notified the Deputation that they regretted they were unable to accede to the request owing to want of Funds.

TOWN PLANNING.—It has come to my notice that there is a movement about to be commenced to form a Town Planning Committee in this town. The important matter of Town Planning is very closely identified with the Architectural Profession, and the Branch should see to it that they have representation on such a Committee. The objects and advantages of Town Planning are fully known to you all, and it is to be hoped that the Committee if formed will be able to bring sufficient influence to bear upon the Government, to have Special Laws passed by Parliament to give the Municipal Authorities power to enforce the proper carrying out of a workable scheme on the lines of the English Housing and Town Planning Act 1909.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. S. C. Dowsett (the Hon. Secretary), and all Members of the Council, for the kind support given me during my term of Office.

D. IVOR LEWIS, President, South African Branch of The Society of Architects.

Architects and War Service.

We invite careful attention to the letter appearing in this issue from the Architects' War Committee, and suggest that members should apply to the Society for a copy of the form, which gives particulars of the scheme in detail. Briefly stated the object is to provide architects with a means of placing their services at the disposal of the Government in such a form that they may be scheduled and classified and brought directly to the notice of the authorities, Naval, Military or Civil concerned with appointments.

The Committee is of the opinion that the technical training of Architects and their experience in organization is useful in all technical branches of the Service, such as Royal Engineers, Fortress Engineers, Pioneer, Mining, and Navvy Battalions, Inspectors of Works, Mechanical Transport, Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, etc.

Particularly useful are expert knowledge of surveying, map reading, use of the prismatic compass, sketching and knowledge of ground and earth and water works, road making and repairs, timbering, scaffolding, and rough temporary works of all descriptions. Knowledge of routine and ordinary practice, particularly domestic and school work, is only useful so far as knowledge of construction is concerned.

Knowledge of country pursuits is also useful, such as shooting, boating, riding ; of forestry, dealing with rough timber and underwoods ; of land drainage ; of rough constructions of ironwork ; and of horses, cattle and meat.

For Inspectors of Works or Factories special knowledge of the process of manufacture of iron, steel, canvas, paint, textile fabrics, all kinds of food, and of methods of conversion of all raw material into the necessaries of life or means of destruction by explosion or fire is also wanted.

In rendering War Service under present conditions men cannot expect to receive pay of a greater amount than would provide for the bare maintenance of the families of members of the Professional classes, and it is unlikely that any appointments will be made at higher rates of pay for junior commissioned ranks than from 7*s.* to 14*s.* a day, with certain additional allowances, except in very rare instances, and in them exceptional knowledge and qualifications will be necessary.

The standard rates of pay for N.C.O.'s and Privates and a general idea of the duties in every branch of the Service can be obtained from any local Recruiting Office or Labour Exchange, and applicants are advised in all cases to make inquiries concerning the branch of service preferred before filling up the form.

It should be noted that no offers of anything but whole time service without restriction as to locality, can be considered and that architects on active service may apply.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION,
18, TUFTON STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.
October 26*th*, 1915.

Architectural Association War Service Bureau.
Recruiting for the Army.

SIR,—The Architectural Association War Service Bureau, which has already recruited nearly 1,000 men for the various specialized branches of the Service, is now endeavouring to raise 100 men for the 2nd London Sanitary Company R.A.M.C. (T.).

The work required of members of the Corps should specially appeal to members of the Architectural and Surveying professions, and others with a good knowledge of sanitary matters.

I shall be glad to forward particulars of rates of pay, etc., to anyone sending a stamped and addressed envelope.

The War Service Bureau is still open to assist all those connected with the Architectural and Surveying professions, and Building Trades by supplying them with information and assisting them to enlist in those special Branches of the Army where their professional training is likely to be of value.

Men are also required for the Home Counties Divisional Artillery for Imperial Service. Ages 19 to 38.

Aptitude for map reading, etc., is an advantage. Arrangements will be made for parties of men enlisting through the Bureau to be kept together.

Yours faithfully,
F. R. YERBURY, Secretary.

ARCHITECTS' WAR COMMITTEE,
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS,
9, CONDUIT STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, W.,
November 5*th*, 1915.

Architects and National Service.

SIR,—The Architects' War Committee, which was founded at the outbreak of the War, with the object (amongst others) of offering to the Government the expert services of the Architectural Profession throughout the Country, has been profoundly impressed by the letter of His Majesty to the people, and the utterances of the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener, and the Minister of Munitions, upon the need for increased War Service by men of all classes.

The Committee has had under consideration for some time the means whereby the Profession may still further assist in meeting the needs of the present crisis by a more complete organization in harmony with the developments which have taken place during the past year.

The Committee feels that the present time, while Lord Derby's great effort in Voluntary recruiting is before the Country, is an opportune moment for initiating such an organized movement.

It is believed that when the time comes for analysing statistics, Architects will be found to have ranked well with other professional men in the extent of their response to the Country's call. There must, however, still be many who are able to help and who now appreciate the greater need for War Service, and among them a number who are not coming forward through lack of knowledge of the direction in which their special attainments can best be utilized.

The War Committee therefore proposes through the courtesy of your columns and through its sub-committees and the various Architectural Societies throughout the Country, to bring to the notice of all Architects the fact that it welcomes particulars from all those willing to offer War Service.

Forms upon which the required information is to be furnished can now be obtained on application to the Central Committee, at 9, Conduit Street, London, W., or to any of the Architectural Societies throughout the Country.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST NEWTON, A.R.A., Chairman of the Architects' War Committee; President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Past President R.I.B.A. ERNEST GEORGE, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Past President R.I.B.A. ASTON WEBB, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Past President R.I.B.A. H. AUSTON HALL, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Architectural Association. E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., President of The Society of Architects. GRAHAM C. AWDRY, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Bristol Society of Architects. R. BURNS DICK, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Northern Architectural Association. HARRY GILL, M.S.A., Licentiate R.I.B.A., President of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society. J. ALFRED GOTCH, F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President R.I.B.A.; Past President A.A.; President of the Northamptonshire Association of Architects. E. P. HINDE, A.R.I.B.A., President of the Liverpool Architectural Society. CHARLES KEMPSON, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects. A. H. L. Mackinnon, A.R.I.B.A., President of the Aberdeen Society of Architects. T. Forbes Maclennan, A.R.I.B.A., President of the Edinburgh Architectural Association. G. Salway Nicol, A.R.I.B.A., President of the Birmingham Architectural Association. R. Caulfeild Orpen, President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland. Adam F. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Architectural Society. John Watson, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects. Walter Cave, F.R.I.B.A., Past President A.A. E. Guy Dawber, F.R.I.B.A., Past President A.A.; Hon. Secretary R.I.B.A. H. L. Florence, F.R.I.B.A., Past President A.A. Henry T. Hare, F.R.I.B.A., Past President A.A. Gerald C. Horsley, F.R.I.B.A., Past President A.A. J. Archibald Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., Past President of the Devon and Exeter Architectural Society. Glendinning Moxham, F.R.I.B.A., Past President of the South Wales Institute of Architects. Alexander N. Paterson, F.R.I.B.A., Past President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A., Past President, A.A. Ernest R. E. Sutton, F.R.I.B.A., Past President of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society. Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., Past President, Society of Architects. Maurice E. Webb, Past President A.A. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., Past President of the Dundee Institute of Architects. Herbert Baker, F.R.I.B.A. Walter Brierley, F.R.I.B.A. John Burnet, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President R.I.B.A. C. McArthur Butler, F.C.I.S., Secretary of The Society of Architects. Basil Champneys. H. Chatfeild Clarke, F.R.I.B.A. T. Edwin Cooper, F.R.I.B.A. Max Clarke, F.R.I.B.A. Alfred W. S. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., Past Vice-President R.I.B.A. Percivall Currey, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary, Architects' Benevolent Society. G. Leonard Elkington, A.R.I.B.A. H. M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary A.A. Walter S. A. Gordon, Licentiate R.I.B.A. L. Rome Guthrie, A.R.I.B.A. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A. George Hubbard, F.R.I.B.A., Past Vice-President R.I.B.A. T. G. Jackson, R.A. A. R. Jemmett, F.R.I.B.A. Ralph Knott. Colonel F. S. Leslie, R.E., M.S.A. Robert S. Lorimer, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Edwin L. Lutyens, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. Ian MacAlister, Secretary R.I.B.A.; Secretary of the Architects' War Committee. Alan E. Munby, F.R.I.B.A. George H. Paine, M.S.A., Hon. Secretary of The Society of Architects. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. Ernest T. Richmond, F.R.I.B.A. Herbert Shepherd, A.R.I.B.A. Alexander R. Stenning, F.R.I.B.A. Henry Tanner, C.B., F.R.I.B.A. Walter J. Tapper, F.R.I.B.A. Paul Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President R.I.B.A. Thomas Wallis, M.S.A. Wm. Woodward, F.R.I.B.A. F. H. Wrench, Licentiate R.I.B.A. John E. Yerbury, Licentiate R.I.B.A. C. Stanley Peach, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary of the Architects' War Committee.

Standing Committees, 1915-16.

The Council has appointed the following Committees for the present session :—

Art and Literature.—Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; P. M. Beaumont, a.m.inst.c.e. ; Gilbert A. Harrison ; G. Blair Imrie ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; George H. Paine ; E. J. Partridge, f.s.i. ; J. Herbert Pearson ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; Chas. E. Salmon ; A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san.inst. ; Noel D. Sheffield ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst. ; Thos. Wallis.

Examination.— Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; Geo. E. Dickens-Lewis ; Herbert O. Ellis ; Gilbert A. Harrison ; T. Stewart Inglis ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; R. Goulburn Lovell, a.r.i.b.a. ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; George H. Paine ; J. Herbert Pearson ; E. J. Partridge, f.s.i. ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san.inst. ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst.

Practice.—Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; George Baines, f.r.i.b.a. ; P. M. Beaumont, a.m.inst.c.e. ; J. A. Bowden ; B. D. Cancellor ; E. Cratney ; Geo. E. Dickens-Lewis ; Herbert O. Ellis ; G. Blair Imrie ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; F. C. Moscrop-Young ; George H. Paine ; E. J. Partridge, f.s.i. ; J. Herbert Pearson ; Albert E. Pridmore, f.s.i. ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san.inst. ; Noel D. Sheffield ; A. J. Taylor ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst. ; Thomas Wallis.

Finance.—Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; George Baines, f.r.i.b.a. ; P. M. Beaumont, a.m.inst.c.e. ; B. D. Cancellor ; G. Blair Imrie ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; George H. Paine ; E. J. Partridge, f.s.i ; J. Herbert Pearson ; Albert E. Pridmore, f.s.i. ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; Chas. E. Salmon ; A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san.inst. ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst. ; Thos. Wallis.

Parliamentary.—Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; George Baines, f.r.i.b.a. ; P. M. Beaumont, a.m.inst.c.e. ; J. A. Bowden ; B. D. Cancellor ; Edward Cratney ; G. E. Dickens-Lewis ; Herbert O. Ellis ; Gilbert A. Harrison ; G. Blair Imrie ; T. Stewart Inglis ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; F. C. Moscrop-Young ; George H. Paine ; E. J. Partridge, f.s.i. ; J. Herbert Pearson ; Albert E. Pridmore, f.s.i ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; Chas. E. Salmon ; A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san.inst. ; Noel D. Sheffield ; A. J. Taylor ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst. ; Thos. Wallis.

Registration Sub-Committee.—THE RT. HON. LORD SAYE & SELE; SIR GEORGE RIDDELL; HIS HONOUR JUDGE L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES, K.C.; PROFESSOR HENRY ADAMS, M.INST.C.E.; COL. F. S. LESLIE, R.E.; R. GOULBURN LOVELL, A.R.I.B.A.; ELLIS MARSLAND; *J. F. MCMULLEN, J.P., M.INST.C.E.I.; E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; GEORGE H. PAINE; EDWIN J. SADGROVE, F.R.I.B.A.; A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, M.R.SAN.INST.; *W. GILBEE SCOTT, M.R.SAN.INST.; PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A.

* Members of the original Architects' Registration Bill Committee.

General Purposes.—THE PRESIDENT; VICE-PRESIDENTS; HONORARY OFFICERS AND CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

Board of Examiners.—PROFESSOR HENRY ADAMS, M.INST.C.E. (*Chairman*); GEO. E. DICKENS-LEWIS; HERBERT O. ELLIS; GILBERT A. HARRISON; T. STEWART INGLIS; R. GOULBURN LOVELL, A.R.I.B.A.; GEORGE H. PAINE; J. HERBERT PEARSON; A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, M.R.SAN.INST.

Board of Professional Defence.—SIR GEORGE RIDDELL (*Hon. Member*); W. VALENTINE BALL (*Barrister-at-Law*); A. MONTEFIORE BRICE (*Barrister-at-Law*); J. HERBERT PEARSON (*Hon. Treasurer*); E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; E. J. NALDRETT (*Hon. Member, Barrister-at-Law*); E. J. PARTRIDGE, F.S.I.; EDWIN J. SADGROVE, F.R.I.B.A.; A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, M.R.SAN.INST.; LEONARD TUBBS, M.A. (*Hon. Solicitor*); PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A., AND THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE PRACTICE COMMITTEE.

Congratulations to The Society of Architects on so excellent an acquisition to its Council as MR. EDWARD CRATNEY, of Wallsend-on-Tyne. Mr. Cratney, who is still a very young man as successful architects go—he is but three-and thirty—has nevertheless done an enormous amount of work, most of it, as illustrations in this journal have shown, possessing character and distinction. Articled to Messrs. Hicks & Charlewood, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Cratney began practice in 1907, at Wellington Quay, and quickly made his mark in cottage design, for which he was awarded gold, silver, and bronze medals at the North of England Model Cottage Exhibition. He has also won many competitions for libraries and schools, and has built, besides innumerable cottages and several libraries, the laboratories for the Thermal Syndicate and a picture hall at Wallsend. He has laid out several estates, and is the architect of the Newcastle Corporation housing scheme at Walker-on-Tyne. Mr. Cratney is a Licentiate of the R.I.B.A.—*The Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

Women Substitutes in War Time.

The Committee appointed by the Home Secretary on the question of women substitutes in commercial houses for men on active service, has published its Report. The gist of it is that employers of clerical labour ought at once to release all men eligible under Lord Derby's Scheme, and to fill their places temporarily with women selected preferably from amongst the relatives or dependants of those whose places they are to " nurse." Architects whose staffs may be further depleted by Lord Derby's Scheme will not find it easy to obtain qualified women substitutes for work other than clerical, and in any case they may be more disposed to fill such vacancies for the time being from the ranks of the ineligible " unemployed " architects, and so relieve the strain on professional employment committees.

Review.

Gardens in the Making. By Walter H. Godfrey, with illustrated designs by the Author and Edmund L. Wratten. Published at 5*s*. net, B. T. Batsford.

It is somewhat of a puzzle to know for what public this book was written. It is frankly not botanical ; it just as frankly ignores construction. The author had probably the idea of interesting the half-way-man, but if so he is perhaps too indefinite. For instance, he discourses as follows, on garden houses, and the reader may or may not obtain a fund of information from the description.

" The essential requirements of a garden house are few and simple, yet they are capable of a very wide diversity of treatment. From the timber buildings, taking their inspiration from the mediæval period, to the prim and quaint essays in miniature classical architecture which were the joy of the eighteenth century, we can draw on a very extensive choice. As long as we avoid the extremes of too great a finish or too obvious a ' rusticity,' and make the outline simple and the detail good, we cannot go far astray."

The illustrations are all reproductions of pen and ink sketches ; there are none in colour, which is a pity. It is doubtful if the illustrations on pages 3, 23, 97, 185 and 187, are worthy of a place. A few plans, on a scale too small for real instruction are inserted, and there are some bird's-eye-views that give no information whatever. The double page plans at the end of the book are useful.

The letterpress and the illustrations do not work harmoniously, as the reader has constantly to be skipping about from one page to another. On page 45 there are no fewer than eight references to illustrations in various parts of the book. This is tiresome.

It is to be feared that the object of the book has not been fully attained.

British Columbia Timber.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled "British Columbia Timber" recently published by the Forest Branch of the Government of British Columbia, with the object of attracting increased attention to the qualities of Douglas Fir and other British Columbia timbers.

The information should be of interest to architects in the United Kingdom, and the Canadian Trades Commissioner will be pleased to forward a copy direct to any member wishing to have one. The Offices are at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

The First Atelier of Architecture.

An exhibition and criticism was held at the First Atelier of Architecture on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The exhibition included not only the designs submitted for the last two monthly subjects, but also several twelve-hour subjects, life studies and water-colour sketches, done during the holiday season. In spite of all the difficulties and drawbacks caused by the War, the Atelier continues to carry on, and the exhibition was better than might have been expected under War conditions. The first monthly subject was a Stone Colonnade Screening the Court of Honour of a Nobleman's Town Mansion. Several interesting designs were submitted, and a "Mention" was awarded to Mr. B. George. The second monthly subject was a Stock Exchange Building, giving an opportunity for monumental designs on the lines of the Bourse at Paris. In this competition a "Mention" was secured by an excellent design by Mr. E. R. Jarnett. The twelve-hour subjects included two large lay-out plans, one of a Hydropathic Establishment and the other of a Factory Group. For the Hydropathic Establishment Mr. Tomlin obtained a "Mention" with a well-laid-out general scheme. Considerable attention is being paid at the Atelier to these large group plans, which have hitherto been too much neglected in methods of architectural education. Valuable as these studies always are, they seem, under present conditions, to acquire additional importance. If, as we hear on all sides, we must look forward to a period after the War when buildings will be of a strictly utilitarian character, and architecture of an expensive and decorative nature at a discount, it is particularly advisable to realize that character and interest may be given to the most utilitarian structure by means of its lay-out and general grouping and arrangement on the site. In any event, the War may be expected to have a tendency toward leading us back to that logic in design and building which is at the root of the teaching of the Atelier.—*The Builder*.

Meetings, 1915-16.

Date.	Time.	Occasion.
1915.		
Dec. 9th.	3 p.m.	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	5 ,,	Paper by Mr. Herbert Freyberg, F.S.I. (Member), on "The Conversion of Unwieldy Houses into Compact Maisonettes."
,, 23rd.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
,, 25th.	..	Christmas Day. Bank Holiday.
1916.		
Jan. 12th.	5 p.m.	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 13th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Annual General Meeting. Council's and Auditors' Reports.
,, 27th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Feb. 10th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 24th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Mar. 8th.	5 ,,	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 9th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 23rd.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
April 4th to 8th.		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,, 13th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 24th.	..	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
,, 27th.	4 p.m.	Interim Committees.
May 10th.	5 ,,	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 11th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 25th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Sept. 30th.	..	Last day for receiving Nominations for Officers and Council.
Oct. 3rd to 7th.		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,, 19th.	4 p.m.	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Special General Meeting. Election of Officers and Council. End of Session.
,, 31st.	..	End of Financial Year.

Mainly about Members.

New Wesleyan Day Schools in Ribbleton Avenue, Preston, Lancs, have been recently built from plans by MR. F. HOWARTH, at a cost of over £4,000.

A new Block of Buildings added to the Aberystwyth County School, at a cost of over £3,000, according to plans prepared by MR. G. DICKENS-LEWIS, has been formally opened.

MAJOR GEORGE A. ROBERTS, one of the first of Sydney architects to enlist, is now in hospital recovering from his third wound. He is still cherry, however, and vows he will see it through.

The alterations to the Grand Pump Room at Bath have been carried out from plans by and under the direction of MR. ALFRED J. TAYLOR, of Bath (Member of Council), architect to the Baths Committee.

MR. H. G. O. THOMAS, the Society's Honorary Secretary at Brisbane, has contributed £10 10*s.* 0*d.* to the Local Patriotic Funds, in the name of the Society. Credit where credit is due, and we hope Mr. Thomas will forgive us for giving him away.

A paper, illustrated by plans and drawings, was read on November 12th, by MR. CHAS. W. BALL, entitled "A Hospital Ward from a Constructional Standpoint," before the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers, in the Lecture Theatre of the National Hospital, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

At the opening meeting of the winter session of Nottingham and Derby Society of Architects, the President, MR. HARRY GILL, entertained the members to tea, and, by the courtesy of the City Library Committee and the Competitors, the premiated drawings of the Branch Libraries were on view.

The new Picturedrome and Concert Hall lately built in Chapel Street, Worthing, accommodates one thousand people, and the concert hall four hundred. The picturedrome has been decorated in cream and gold, relieved with blue, the colour of the panels and seating being rose-du-barri. MR. PETER D. STONHAM, of Eastbourne and Bexhill, is the architect.

Extensions to the Girls' Industrial Home, Ipswich, which have been opened by the Bishop of Suffolk, comprise a large entrance hall, with matron's office, board-room, staff-room, store-room, class and sewing-room, schoolroom, three dormitories, staff bedrooms, and bath-room with four baths. MR. HENRY J. WRIGHT, of Museum Street, Ipswich, is the architect.

The new Racecourse Stand at Cheltenham is an example of reinforced concrete construction, to which an architectural scheme has been applied. It is 90 ft. in length and 44 ft. in width, and the top tier is so arranged that spectators can obtain a view of the racing from back and front. At first-floor level is a restaurant with a barrel ceiling, and windows opening on to the balcony. Messrs. Chatters and SMITHSON, of Cheltenham, were the architects.

The City of London Illustrated contains in the October issue, illustrated notices of the PRESIDENT and SECRETARY of the Society. Mr. Monson's record has been previously made known to the members through the medium of the *Journal,* and if there are any who desire to possess a counterfeit presentment of the Secretary, he will be pleased to ask their acceptance of a copy of the publication referred to within the limits of the few at his disposal.

CAPTAIN NORMAN SPRATT, R.F.C., is a prisoner of War in Germany. He had undertaken a long reconnaisance into the enemy's country and had been forced to effect a landing owing to engine trouble. He found himself in the enemy's lines, and before he could get going again he was captured, with his observer. He is one of the most skilful and daring pilots ever trained at Hendon, and while at the front has had many marvellous escapes, and done splendid work for which he has been mentioned in despatches, and promoted.

The Thatched Cottage, Byfleet, Surrey, designed by MR. G. BLAIR IMRIE (Member of Council), is the subject of an illustrated article by Mr. Lawrance Weaver, in *Country Life,* of November 13th, under the main title of "Lesser Country Houses of To-day." The writer thereof suggests that the design is made subservient to the materials, and that the composition as a whole is a typical example of certain tendencies in modern house design. What these tendencies are, in the writer's opinion, can best be gathered from a perusal of the article.

Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, was designed as a block of professional offices and for commercial business, is now occupied by the War Department. The work is of steel frame construction, the main elevation to Tothill Street being faced with stone. The Dartmouth Street front is 170 ft. long. The design of the main front carries on the lines and general character of the adjoining building, Caxton House. The architects are MESSRS. METCALF & GRIEG, Kingsway Chambers. The premises give an office area of 8,009 square feet on the ground floor alone. The total area of the whole block, exclusive of corridors, is set down at 54,993 ft. super.

We have received from Mr. W. H. Marley some particulars of the circumstances under which his son, CORPORAL MARLEY was killed in action, a brief notice of which appeared in our last issue. Corporal Marley had been in France with the R.F.A. since March, and has taken part in most of the big engagements since then, including the last dash of the Germans for Ypres. In the recent advance of the British at Loos, he had the misfortune to be gassed by our own gas bombs, owing to a change of wind, and shortly afterwards was killed in the trench by the concussion of a shell which struck and killed two and wounded five others of his Battery. Previous to being drafted into the 1st Division 1st Army Corps, he was attached to the Indian Army Corps and the Canadians.

The Ealing Court House has been erected in Green Man Lane, Ealing, by the County Council of Middlesex, as an additional court house for the Brentford Petty Sessional Division of the county. The building was designed by MR. H. T. WAKELAM, the County Architect, who has had much experience in the erection of such buildings, he being the architect for new courts of the kind already built at Uxbridge, Acton, Hendon, Enfield, Harlesden, and elsewhere. The new building affords accommodation for the magisterial bench, clerk's office (public and private), caretaker's quarters, first and second courts (with a special court for juveniles, under the Children's Act), witnesses' rooms, offices for inspectors of weights and measures (public and private), reporters' room, council and solicitors' rooms, warrant officer's room, probation officers' room, warders' rooms (male and female), central waiting halls and corridors, with accommodation also for about twenty male and female prisoners.

We have received with much regret, an intimation that LIEUTENANT BURKETT J. EMERY, R.E., is reported " missing, believed killed," after the action on or about October 12th, at the Western front. The reports from his brother officers show that he acquitted himself very gallantly in charge of his section, and there is the sustaining hope that he may have been taken prisoner. Mr. Emery was articled to Mr. R. Scott Cockrill, A.R.I.B.A., of Lowestoft, and commenced practice in Birmingham in 1909. His work lay chiefly in the direction of factories and domestic buildings. On the outbreak of War, Mr. Emery joined the 2nd Birmingham Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and soon afterwards received his Commission in the Royal Engineers. He was thirty-one years of age, and had been a member of the Society since 1912.

One of the first of the Emergency Military Hospitals was the First Eastern Hospital, at Cambridge, which is remarkable for being designed upon the open-air principle. It represents an act of faith and courage on the part of those who initiated it, amongst whom may be mentioned Professor (now Colonel) G. Sims Woodhead, and the Commanding Officer of the district. It was designed and carried out by MR. CHARLES SKIPPER, of Cambridge, and provides for 1,500 beds at a cost exclusive of accommodation for nurses and medical staff, of £20 per bed. Mr. Skipper is also the architect of the Duchess of Connaught's Red Cross Hospital, at Taplow, a peculiarity of which is that the pavilions are arranged on the Canadian " butterfly " plan. The cost in this case was £48 per bed, exclusive of nurses and staff accommodation. The Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, at Glasgow, was also designed by Mr. Skipper. This has 700 beds, and the cost works out at £54 per bed, including staff and nursing quarters. The Ontario Military Hospital, at Orpington, is another of Mr. Skipper's buildings, costing £60 per bed, including staff and nurses' quarters, and accommodating 1,500 patients.

Extensions to the Joint Isolation Hospital, at Chesterton, have been carried out under the supervision of MESSRS. A. R. WOOD & SON, architects, of Tunstall, involving the repair and rearrangement of the existing buildings, the removal of some of the old blocks, and the erection of a new fever pavilion, steam laundry, administration block, and discharge block, a fresh system of drainage, and the laying out of the grounds. The administration block comprises dining-room, nurses' sitting-room, matron's room, waiting-room, kitchen, with larders, and two floors above, used for bedrooms and bath-rooms. The old house will provide the board-room, doctors' room, and scullery and bedrooms for the maids. The new steam laundry comprises a wash-house, ironing room, engine-house, boiler shed, steam disinfecting room, and electric storage room.

The S. A. Lodge.

The Installation Meeting of the Lodge was held at the Holborn Restaurant, on November 10th, when the outgoing Master, Mr. A. G. Ware, of Bournemouth, installed his successor, Mr. H. W. Lockton, of Newark-on-Trent, who is the first joining member to occupy the Chair, and also the first J.W. of the Lodge, to reach that position. This latter circumstance is due to the fact that the S.W., Major T. Stewart Inglis, is on active service. The new Master invested his Officers as follows :—

A. G. WARE, I.P.M. ; MAJOR T. STEWART INGLIS, R.F.A., S.W. ; F. L. FITNESS, J.W. ; E. J. SADGROVE, Chaplain ; F. J. EEDLE, Treasurer ; C. MCARTHUR BUTLER, Secretary ; COLONEL F. S. LESLIE, R.E., D.C. ; J. JELLIS, S.D. ; A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, J.D. ; ALBERT E. PRIDMORE, Almoner ; H. J. J. FRY, 2nd Lieut. 3/2nd London Mounted Signal Squadron R.E., I.G. ; ERNEST E. BARKS, and W. HOE, Stewards ; H. W. WEBB, Tyler.

The addresses were given by Mr. F. J. Eedle, Mr. C. McArthur Butler, and Colonel F. S. Leslie, R.E.

Mr. A. G. Ware presented to the Lodge a very handsome Silver Chain and Badge of special design for the use of future Masters. The Badge consists of a Founders' Jewel mounted in a circle, on which is inscribed the name of the donor. Mr. Ware has on two other occasions made valuable additions to the furniture of the Lodge. His services as Master for two consecutive years were recognized by the Members asking his acceptance of a Past Masters' Jewel. Mr. Ware is to represent the Lodge as a Steward at the " Old People's " Festival next February, and a sum of £5 5*s.* 0*d.* was placed upon his list by the Lodge.

A number of visitors took part in the proceedings, including the President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, who is an officer of Grand Lodge ; Mr. McLeod, the Secretary of the R.M.I. for Boys, and representatives of Lodges so far apart as Newark and Tientsin, N. China.

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—C. H. Baker (Lieut. R.E.) ; P. J. Bartlett (6th Balloon Defence Section, Anti-Aircraft Corps) ; Burkett J. Emery (Lieut. R.E.), Reported Missing, believed Killed ; J. A. Cope Christie (Captain Rhodesian Defence Force : O.C. Rhodesian Volunteer Reserve) ; A. J. T. Ellison (Mechanical Transport, A.S.C.) ; Edgar Heathcote (Captain 6th Battalion Sherwood Foresters) ; E. F. Hill (2nd Lieut. Berkshire Yeomanry) ; E. de Wilde Holding ; R. Howden (Lieut. South African Engineers) ; Wm. J. Isaac (London University O.T.C., Engineer Unit) ; L. H. Keay ; F. C. King (2nd Lieut. 14th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles) ; G. G. King (2nd Lieut. 10th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles) ; G. C. Lowbridge (2nd Lieut. 3rd North Midland Division R.E., T.F.) ; G. M. McCorquodale (28th London Regiment) ; P. C. Newcombe (Captain 8th Durham Light Infantry) ; C. L. Pace (12th Battalion County of London Regiment) ; E. W. Pearson (Lieut. 3/6th West York Regiment) ; A. Raymond Piercy (2nd Lieut. Royal Garrison Artillery ; North Midland, Staffs.) ; Norman C. Spratt (Captain Royal Flying Corps), Prisoner of War ; G. E. S. Streatfield (Captain R.E.). *Graduate* :—F. Juniper (Kent Fortress Company, Royal Engineers). *Students* :—J. G. Batley (Royal Flying Corps) ; S. J. C. Dening (Inns' of Court O.T.C.) ; F. W. Rees (2nd Lieut. R.E., 1st Glamorgan A.T. Company) ; T. J. R. Winn (30th (R.) Royal Fusiliers).

Volunteer Training Corps.

Members :—C. McArthur Butler, Engineers' V.T.C. and 43rd London V.A.D. (Red Cross) ; J. Butters (Ludlow V.T.C.) ; P. M. Du Feu (Isle of Wight V.T.C.) ; A. E. Pridmore (Middlesex V.R.) ; C. T. Ruthen (Company Commander, Glamorgan Battalion ; National Motor Volunteers) ; Frank Scott (Rhodesian Reserve Volunteers).

The Membership.

Elected.—William Samuel Alfred Emden, London ; Charles William Miller, Stafford ; Charles Lancashire Pace, London ; Alfred Ernest Shennan, Liverpool ; William Edward Woolley, London, *Members*.

Resigned.—Isaac Dixon, Liverpool ; C. H. Elford, Aberdare ; E. Hale, Headington ; W. W. Harrington, London ; F. J. Hobson, Rawtenstall ; J. M. Lester, Germantown, Phil. ; O. Halle Mark, Sunderland ; H. Slicer, London ; R. B. Whitaker, Melbourne ; W. D. Wiles, Wrexham, *Members*. S. Balmer, London ; H. Best, Dublin ; W. Holden, Bradford ; H. Pritchard, Risca, Mon., *Students*.

Local Honorary Secretaries.

The Council have made the following additional appointments for the year 1915-16:—

BEDFORDSHIRE	W. B. STONEBRIDGE, Bedford.
CARNARVONSHIRE	J. W. ROBERTS, Pwllheli.

October Examinations.

Five Candidates sat for the Membership Examination in October, and all were relegated to their studies in one or other of the subjects.

The following Candidate satisfied the Examiners in the Graduateship Examination, HAROLD CHRISTIAN JOUGHIN BROWN, "Seamount," Ramsey, Isle of Man.

Advertisements in the Journal.

Members are reminded that they can considerably enhance the value of the *Journal* as a source of revenue to the Society, by mentioning the publication in communicating with the firms whose advertisement appears therein. By doing so the members make the *Journal* known more widely as a useful medium between the producer and the consumer.

Ordinary Meeting.

The Second Ordinary Meeting of the Society for the Session 1915-16, will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, December 9th, 1915, at 5 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Paper by Mr. Herbert Freyberg, F.S.I. (Member), on "The Conversion of Unwieldy Houses into Compact Maisonettes."

THE

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Architects' Ambulance Corps.

The A.A. Voluntary Aid Detachment has now been registered as the London 43 V.A.D., Westminster Division. The Headquarters are at 18, Tufton Street, S.W.

The Detachment comprises at present about 60 members, many of whom are qualified in First Aid and Home Nursing. It is constantly being called upon for volunteers as Hospital Orderlies, convoys for convalescent and wounded soldiers and for other forms of service. Transport work with the London Ambulance Column will soon be added.

The conditions for joining are that the candidates must be ineligible for Military Service or already attested under Lord Derby's Scheme. The only expense is a nominal entrance fee and the cost of the uniform. Although primarily intended for members of the Architectural and allied professions, men engaged in other callings are equally eligible for membership in the Detachment.

Recruits need not possess First Aid Certificates on joining, but they must undertake to qualify within a reasonable time. The classes held every week by Dr. Brydone, the Medical Officer to the Detachment, give every facility for so doing. In the meantime, recruits also learn Section and Stretcher Drill, under the supervision of Sergeant Daniels, of the Canadian R.A.M.C.

The President of the Society, Major Monson, has accepted our invitation to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the Detachment ; Mr. Victor Wilkins (Member), is the Quarter-Master, and Mr. C. McArthur Butler, is a Section Leader. Either of the latter will be very glad to give every information and facility to intending recruits. The work is of great interest, and what is of more importance, it is of practical utility to the community and the Military Authorities. The V.A.D.'s are part of the Technical Reserve and give the " ineligible " a chance of voluntarily serving his country in time of need.

Meetings, 1915-16.

1916. Date.	Time.	Occasion.
Jan. 12th.	5 p.m.	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 13th.	2.30 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	5 ,,	Annual General Meeting. Council's and Auditors' Reports.
,, 27th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Feb. 10th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 24th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Mar. 8th.	5 ,,	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 9th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 23rd.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
April 4th to 8th.		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,, 13th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 24th.	..	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
,, 27th.	4 p.m.	Interim Committees.
May 10th.	5 ,,	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 11th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 25th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
Sept. 30th.	..	Last day for receiving Nominations for Officers and Council.
Oct. 3rd to 7th.		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,, 19th.	4 p.m.	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	6 ,,	Special General Meeting. Election of Officers and Council. End of Session.
,, 31st.	..	End of Financial Year.

Proceedings.

The Second Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1915-16, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, December 9th, 1915, at 5.0 p.m. Mr. E. J. Sadgrove, F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President, having taken the Chair, in the unavoidable absence of the President, the Minutes of the previous meeting, which had been printed in the *Journal*, were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

One nomination for Membership was announced.

MR. HERBERT FREYBERG, F.S.I. (Member), then read a paper on " From Mansion to Maisonettes," illustrated by plans of buildings adapted to their present uses from his designs.

MR. F. T. W. GOLDSMITH, F.R.I.B.A., in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, suggested that Mr. Freyberg should endeavour to evolve some better word than " maisonette " for the type of building which was the subject of the lecture. In other respects the title of the paper was appropriate at the present time in view of the need for economy in every direction. He thought it would be extremely difficult to convince the Local Authority of the injustice of increasing the rateable value of a building when its appearance has been improved. Central heating was a matter which he had advocated for a long time, and to anyone who had been abroad it was a source of wonder that landlords in this country did not adopt it more readily. Local Authorities might well insist upon some form of central heating, not only in view of its economy, but also for the greater comfort and better health of the community which would result. The question of the strength of the floors was an important point for architects to consider before contemplating the alteration of a large house into maisonettes. Floors of rooms which had been formerly used as bedrooms might not be strong enough to carry the furniture of an ordinary sitting room. Two very great difficulties of adaptation appeared to be the provision of a lift, and the position of separate staircases. In adapting a large house for two or more maisonettes, they were committed either to an expensive lift or to very long staircases from the ground to the second floor. These looked worse on a drawing than they did in reality, because the view of the long stairs from ground and first floor could be broken by the introduction of an arch at the first floor landing. He urged that in designing maisonettes or blocks of flats, architects in this country should follow the example set abroad where there was scarcely a block of residential flats that had not an entrance worthy of the name. He was of opinion that the cost of a maisonette should not be compared with the cost of a flat. The latter was a new building, and in estimating the cost of converting a mansion into maisonettes comparisons as to cost were made on the basis of the present value of the building to be adapted which was not quite fair to the flat. Mr. Freyberg's calculations as to returns to the owner were very fair, and his deductions quite reasonable and borne out by experience. It was a practical suggestion that the architect should not attempt to do the work piecemeal, but to advise his client to deal with it in a thorough manner. He had great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Freyberg for his excellent paper.

Mr. Chris. Chart, F.S.I. (Member), in seconding the vote of thanks, said the lecturer had very rightly drawn attention to the necessity for considering the neighbourhood and locality before embarking upon any scheme of reconstruction. That he thought was the dominating factor. Other things being equal, the majority of tenants would prefer a self-contained house, even if they had to pay a little more rent for it. Very often the delay referred to by Mr. Freyberg was not the fault of the landlord at all, it sometimes happened that the latter had a superior landlord whose consent had to be first obtained and possibly the interests of other tenants had to be considered. The unexpired term of leasehold property was a very important matter from a financial point of view, and should form a subject for very serious consideration. Mr. Freyberg seemed to suggest that a sort of bargain should be made with the Local Authority by means of which in consideration of spending a certain sum of money on his property, the building owner would be rated on a different basis to anyone else. That arrangement, he thought, was open to several abuses, and was not in accordance with the principles upon which rating was based. Local Authorities took the amount paid as rent and treated that as the basis for fixing the rateable value, but they all knew that rent paid for maisonettes or flats covered several other expenses, such as heating and the services of a caretaker, etc. Undoubtedly the principal structural difficulty was the stairs. He did not think it would be very often practicable to add an extra floor as suggested by Mr. Freyberg, unless it was possible to drop the first floor to within a few feet of the ground level, and in dealing with a building which had any claim to architectural merit, such drastic alterations would entirely destroy the proportions of the building. Mr. Freyberg appeared to take a pessimistic view of the original house, and a rather optimistic one of what would be obtained by converting it into maisonettes. The estimated rentals for maisonettes were, he thought, very close to rentals charged for houses with almost double the accommodation.

Dr. Parkes said he had had an opportunity of visiting one of the buildings referred to by Mr. Freyberg, and there was an enormous amount of detail work to be done in connection with the alteration of old houses into maisonettes. He hoped the property would bear out the figures given, although he was not so sanguine that 7 per cent. would be the return ; 5½ per cent. would be satisfactory he thought. There was some necessity for converting these old houses. Families were much smaller now than they were fifty or sixty years ago, and then there was no domestic servant question. It was quite possible for a family of three to live in one of these maisonettes with only one servant and be as comfortable as if they lived in a large house with two or three servants. Mr. Freyberg's efforts would probably be followed by other architects. The first steps were always the most difficult, but if the scheme proved a success, no doubt others would quickly copy.

Mr. J. P. Williams (late Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Kensington), said it was his privilege to have been associated with Mr. Freyberg in carrying out a scheme of dwellings for the working classes, so that the latter should not be compelled to live in one or two rooms opening on to a common staircase, but that every man should have the key of his own flat door, and feel that he was in his own castle as soon as he had crossed the threshold of his own entrance door. The result was that seldom, if ever, was one of the dwellings vacant. He hoped that Mr. Freyberg's views on the present question would be widely circulated, and if adopted, remunerative to the property owners. He agreed with Mr. Freyberg's contention that the rating authorities should show some consideration to those building owners who spent considerable sums on improving their property, rather than discourage them by increasing their rating unduly.

Mr. Geoffry Lucas, f.r.i.b.a., said that in attending the meeting at Major Freyberg's invitation, he did not expect to be called upon to speak. The Major had shown the subject was one of considerable interest and scope, in which it was possible to specialize and become an expert. It seemed almost incredible one could profitably provide for a resident caretaker and central heating and hot water system in a block of two maisonettes. One could imagine it might be done for a house altered to make four maisonettes, and it was certainly extraordinarily skilful to have managed it with only two families occupying the building. It appeared to him that in taking up the subject of reconstructing large houses to accommodate two or more families, architects would be doing a service to the country, for it was certainly advantageous for a man to have his own front door, rather than to have to use a staircase in common with others, besides the other inconveniences generally accompanying flats.

Mr. Arthur H. Salisbury (Member), thought the matter an important one from an economic standpoint. One saw how, within a very few years, property depreciated owing to the class of resident going further out, and from the point of view of saving a waste of capital, Mr. Freyberg's practical suggestions were of great importance. If these old houses could be retained in the way indicated, a saving will have been effected of an enormous amount of capital apart from the continual source of trouble to building owners which the present system of letting old houses to several families entailed. Mr. Freyberg had also emphasized another very important point which property owners would do well to note, and that was the necessity for maintaining the property in good decorative repair. It was very often the fault of the landlord that good tenants left the neighbourhood. With regard to the drainage of maisonettes, the plans exhibited showed the advantage of laying the pipes direct from point to point, irrespective of whether they went under or round the house.

THE CHAIRMAN then put the vote of thanks to the Meeting, and it was carried with acclamation. MR. FREYBERG briefly replied to the points raised, and expressed his thanks for the appreciative remarks made. The proceedings then terminated.

MR. EWART G. CULPIN, Secretary the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association (*communicated*), says although his interest in the housing question relates chiefly to a far different class of property, he has been very interested in the attempt to provide a definite scheme of reconstruction, and there is one point of Mr. Freyberg's which it seems to him has not been sufficiently emphasized, and that is the economic side, from many points of view. It is undisputed that the larger town residences are falling into disuse, and the question arises, therefore, from the point of view of the people of the district, as well as of the owner, as to what is going to be done with such property. One decaying house will set up the rot for the whole street, and subsequently a district involving personal as well as municipal loss, directly and indirectly, for apart from the loss of revenue to rates, nothing frightens away potential residents so much as derelict property. We have all known instances where this has occurred, and he would suggest that the matter is important enough to require further study. There is evidently a need for a systematic dealing with this difficult case, and taking Mr. Freyberg's figures as correct, a bold policy is without doubt the soundest one. The problem will become still more acute with the close of the war when, owing to various causes, of which the prevalence of combines in building materials and trades is not the least, the high price of materials will largely be maintained, and everything which will tend to economic management must be very rigorously studied. The old town mansions, now let too often at an uneconomic rent and used without redecoration or alteration as second-rate boarding houses, appear to be capable of a new future, and it would certainly seem worth while to go still further into the subject, whose very difficulties, and it is evident that there are many, should be merely an incentive to closer study. Isolated examples of the work exist in many places, but he believed no systematic consideration has previously been given to it, and the paper should stimulate action. And from the purely selfish standpoint, at a period when architecture is unfortunately regarded as a luxury, it will not be a bad thing if owners can be shown how this conversion can be economically effected. Architecture has suffered so much in the past from rule-of-thumb methods, that every effort to systematization must be welcomed. The economic basis will eventually rule and an attempt at the prevention of waste and reproductive economic work should receive close attention.

Mr. Herbert Freyberg in his reply (*communicated*), says Mr. Goldsmith has misunderstood the drift of the author's contention as to the increase of the rateable value. A just and proper increase would not be objected to by anyone, but inasmuch as a great deal of the alteration expenditure comprises the remedying of structural and sanitary defects, it does not seem fair that the total cost, plus the original value of the building is a reasonable basis upon which to levy the new rates. He is glad to find that Mr. Goldsmith agrees with him as regards central heating, strengthening of floors, etc. The provision of a lift would not prove remunerative unless there were at least four suites with rentals of considerable value. With regard to the stairs from the ground floor to the second. The author agrees with Mr. Goldsmith that they look worse than they really are, and, after all, there is only one flight for the tenants to use when once they are inside their own suite.

As to Mr. Chart's criticism in connection with the suggestion of inserting an additional floor without adding to the height of the building, the author admits that it is not often practicable, but it is possible in some cases, and in the paper the author has been careful only to allude to works which have been actually carried out, and not to promulgate mere theories.

He hopes that, as Dr. Parkes intimates, the question of remodelling old houses will be taken up seriously.

He is glad that his old friend, Mr. J. P. Williams considers that the working-class maisonettes are still found to answer the purposes for which they were originally designed. He gathers that Mr. Williams's experience has, in the district alluded to, been somewhat similar to his own, with regard to the discouragement meted out by one particular Rating Authority.

There is much in what Mr. Lucas says about the resident caretaker and central heating system, and of course, if two adjoining houses can be converted at the same time, and four suites evolved, a considerable saving can be effected, both in the initial outlay and the subsequent working.

Mr. Salisbury has hit the right nail on the head when he points out the saving, or rather, the productiveness which can be effected in the enormous amount of dead capital now locked up in unwieldly habitations.

Mr. Culpin enters into the subject with characteristic zeal and ability, and as his Association has demonstrated the advantage of a systematic scheme, so the matter of remodelling these large old houses can be equally well dealt with. At the same time it is necessary, if this policy is to be carried out satisfactorily, for the properties to be under the control of some responsible person or persons, who know their own minds, and are not afraid to face expenditure, if success is to be achieved.

It may be of interest to know that since the paper was read, the lower maisonette, in the example quoted, has been let on the lines set forth in the paper.

From Mansion to Maisonettes.

By HERBERT FREYBERG, F.S.I. (Member).

BY the expression "Mansion" I mean to imply a building at once extensive, and certainly as regards management and accommodation, premises which are unwieldy. This must be taken in a relative sense and to mean that in this case there are more rooms, more floors, and, above all, more stairs than are necessary for the occupation of the premises by the class of tenant now likely to be obtained in the particular district.

The neighbourhood and its advantages or the reverse are therefore so much a dominating factor that unless this is fairly studied to start with, a satisfactory result can scarcely be hoped for.

It has been urged that conversion of houses into maisonettes tends to lower the tone of a residential district, but surely it is far better to have two small families of good position in a residence rather than the omnium gatherum crowd which usually occupies the average boarding- house, and that, with a large residence, is often the only alternative.

THE DISUSE OF THE LARGER TOWN RESIDENCES.

The causes tending towards the disuse (one might use the expression doom without indulging in exaggeration) of the larger town residence are several, and comprise :—

(1) The bigger staff of servants required.
(2) The increasing difficulty in securing efficient servants and retaining them when secured.
(3) The unlimited liability entailed by strict repairing covenants on the part of the Lessee, more particularly as regards structural and external works, often entailing responsibility for previous tenant's neglect.
(4) The general shrinkage of middle-class incomes, coupled with the increased cost of living.
(5) The influence of the ever-present motor car and the not unnatural desire for a little place in the country in which to spend week-ends.

As none of these factors are likely to be of less influence in the future than in the past, it follows that the single occupation of the larger town residence is likely to become more and more a negligible quantity.

Nursing-homes, private hotels, boarding-houses and clubs already exist in numbers greatly in excess of the general requirement and no increased demand in that direction is either likely or desirable.

The occupation of a single residence by more than one household has been tried in my own experience, and sometimes friends, and even relations, have been known to live together without any serious unpleasantness, but only people who can keep their tongues well under control, and can ensure their servants doing the same, should venture on this experiment. The constant self-restraint has a tendency, however, to become irksome and does not add to the restfulness of home life.

Few, if any, residences are originally constructed so as to adapt themselves without any alteration to this nature of occupancy, and even if the domestic offices are so arranged, the use of a common staircase, with doors opening directly on to other people's rooms, does away with privacy and increases the chances of friction, especially where the lower rooms are concerned.

" Be friendly with your neighbour, but don't remove the hedge," is a piece of advice as applicable now as when it was first given, over three centuries ago, by one who evidently had learned and was therefore determined to profit by his own experience. The need of a domestic ring fence is too obvious to require elaboration.

Covenants and their Influence upon Structural Alterations.

When the property has the disadvantage of being leasehold, the bearing of the covenants must be considered first of all; in most cases their trend will be both to prohibit the alteration of the building into what may, for the purpose of our paper, be deemed to be two or more separate tenements, and to prevent the premises being used other than as " a private dwelling-house only." This is a detail which must be dealt with before any alteration is attempted or trouble is likely to ensue.

Patience, perseverance and politeness are required in making applications for consents of ground landlords, and issue of their license, and, although one cannot grudge the payment of a reasonable fee for the professional services entailed, one does complain of time so often wasted before the necessary consent is obtained.

While it seems only right that the Freeholder should not be put to any costs in the matter, it does not seem fair to me that an increase in the amount of the ground rent should be made one of the conditions of the license. That, so far as I know, is only prevalent on a few estates—fortunately very few. Of course, if an extension of the term were granted at the same time, no one would object. An unfortunate leaseholder often cannot use the property for the purpose for which it was originally intended, owing to conditions over which he has no control, so he should not be charged extra rent for being allowed to adapt the residence to the altered conditions of the surrounding neighbourhood.

Another condition which is sometimes insisted on, is an undertaking required from the Lessee to reinstate at the end if called upon; a condition which, with a trust lease, benefits no one and puts a blot on the title.

It is an advantage for detailed drawings not to be embodied in the License until the works are " completed to the satisfaction of the Freeholder's Surveyor " as various improvements suggest themselves as the work proceeds which can be shown on the plan attached, and the record thus made more complete.

A Freehold generally gives a free hand, but we most of us know the particular instance where this was not the case, but the position and surroundings were exceptional and the grants of the freehold subject to particular covenants.

With an ordinary freehold the owner of the fee simple has no one to consult but his own professional adviser, coupled with a study of his neighbour's rights and convenience.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

This is a most important matter to deal with and must be faced at the outset. Under the London Building Act, so long as the suites do not exceed either a given area or are not more than two in number (or are not over premises used for trade or manufacture) and have one common of the street door, they are not treated as new buildings within the meaning of the Act, which means a considerable saving of what might be a big expenditure on making floors and staircases so called "fire-resisting." Proper means of escape in case of fire are, however, very properly insisted on and are generally easy to provide.

In a recent case at a well-known seaside town, the contention was raised by the Local Authority that the alteration of a residence into two maisonettes made them new and separate buildings, but although this general principle was sought to be established at the outset, the requisitions made were most reasonable and anything but arbitrary.

RATEABLE VALUE.

An enquiry as to the principle upon which the particular Local Authorities administer the rule as to rateable value before and after alteration is most advisable, as in my experience their practice has varied considerably, and in some cases has not erred on the side of equity. To take a concrete case; a residence which had an original rateable value of £75, so that when it was occupied, only produced about £25 in rates, was, after alteration, increased in rateability by the Local Authority with the result that nearly £45 per annum was levied on the unfortunate owner, and this after the expenditure of a large proportion of the amount on sanitation made to comply with the Bye-Laws. The action of this particular Local Authority was by no means encouraging, and to my mind was very shortsighted, as while the unconverted houses always had a large percentage of empties, the maisonettes, when properly altered, were seldom or ever without an occupant. Owners in this particular Borough naturally hesitate before embarking on a scheme where the cream of the revenue is taken by the Local Authority.

The question of cost is a difficult matter upon which to express an abstract opinion, as the outlay for adaption is influenced by many considerations, the most important one being the original condition of the premises. A rough rule of thumb to apply to the structural alterations pure and simple is to calculate that it will never be less than one-fourth and it may be as much as one-half of the first cost of the original structure.

The necessity for partial or complete reconstruction of the Sanitation is a matter which can only be judged by the individual property. In any case this important detail must be rendered above suspicion.

Hot water supply will most likely have to be new throughout, while a system of central heating in some cases will be required as well.

Electric light even if already installed, will have to be separated into two systems, and the same will apply to the gas supply, which is a most important detail both for cooking and heating.

A certain number of chimney-pieces and stoves (with as little iron and as much firebrick as possible), tiled hearths, etc., will have to be provided, for the reception rooms at least.

The decorations will have to be new throughout, and stinting the coats of paint will be found to be false economy, while good wall papers always attract by giving the finishing touch.

One detail which it is almost impossible to be too generous upon is the provision of cupboards, because flats, with which maisonettes have to compete, seldom have more than one, or say two if the space in which the servants sleep is included.

Existing Materials.

In these days of scarcity of timber, every scrap of sound joinery should be preserved and refixed in fresh positions, doors and frames, architraves, windows, panels, skirting-boards, etc., used in again will not only keep down expense, but provide a more seasoned article than stuff newly put together.

Some Structural Difficulties.

The first most important, and certainly the most difficult, is that of the stairs, for I hold that the hardest task an architect is ever called upon to perform is to alter an old or provide a new staircase to an existing building. Like everything else in life, the simplest plan is the best, but inspiration does not always respond immediately to invocation.

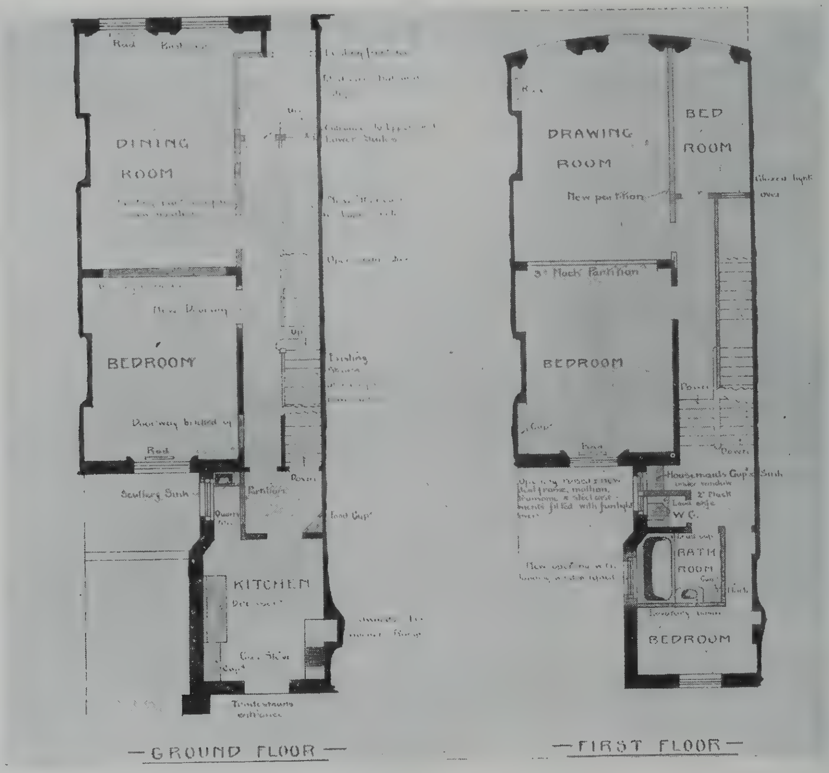
As soon as the architect has solved the staircase difficulty, and later on I shall return to this question, the next most important problem is to plan the sanitation, so that, while the Public Health Acts are followed convenience of arrangement is studied and the whole system so designed that pipes of all description are the fewest as regards number and the shortest as regards length.

In most cases some strengthening will be necessary to the floors, especially of the original bedrooms, which are now to be changed into sitting-rooms, as what is strong enough for a bedroom with its comparatively light and scanty furniture and certainly few occupants is not necessarily strong enough for a sitting-room with, say, a metal frame piano, book-cases, heavy books, weighty tables and chairs, and, at times, possibly a dozen visitors, the latter a moving weight.

Another matter which may require attention is the conversion of a room into a habitable apartment which before could only be legally used as a store or box room. Any reasonable outlay in this direction should be a profitable investment where increased accommodation is effected.

Arrangement of the Accommodation.

Where the basement is not too extensive and possesses the advantage of being light and airy, it can be often included in the lower suite, which would then comprise the first, ground and basement floors. This, however, has the disadvantage of possessing three flights of stairs, but as the suite is entered on the central floor and by including the first floor, the basement can be given up to the domestics, it does not so much matter. The planning on three floors generally means more domestic



61, Brunswick Place, Hove.

service, and therefore, two servants, so one of the advantages of compact planning is at once lost. The best plan of all is no doubt to ignore the basement, or at least the greater part of it for letting purposes ; and retain it for a residential caretaker, with provision for central heating and continuous hot water.

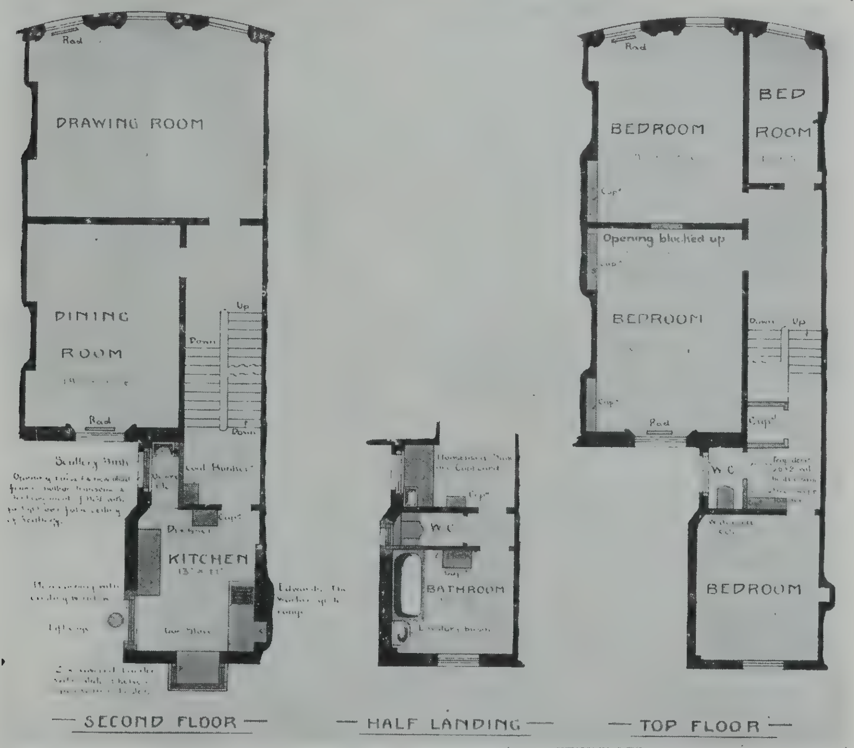
This arrangement allows the lower suite to be entirely planned on two floors, while the upper suite can be arranged similarly on the same number.

The accommodation appealing to the larger number of people comprises four bedrooms, bath-room, two w.c.'s, two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, etc., and in many large houses of five floors, it is possible to get this accommodation contained both in the two lower and two upper floors. Every inch of space must be utilized, and there must be no dark corners.

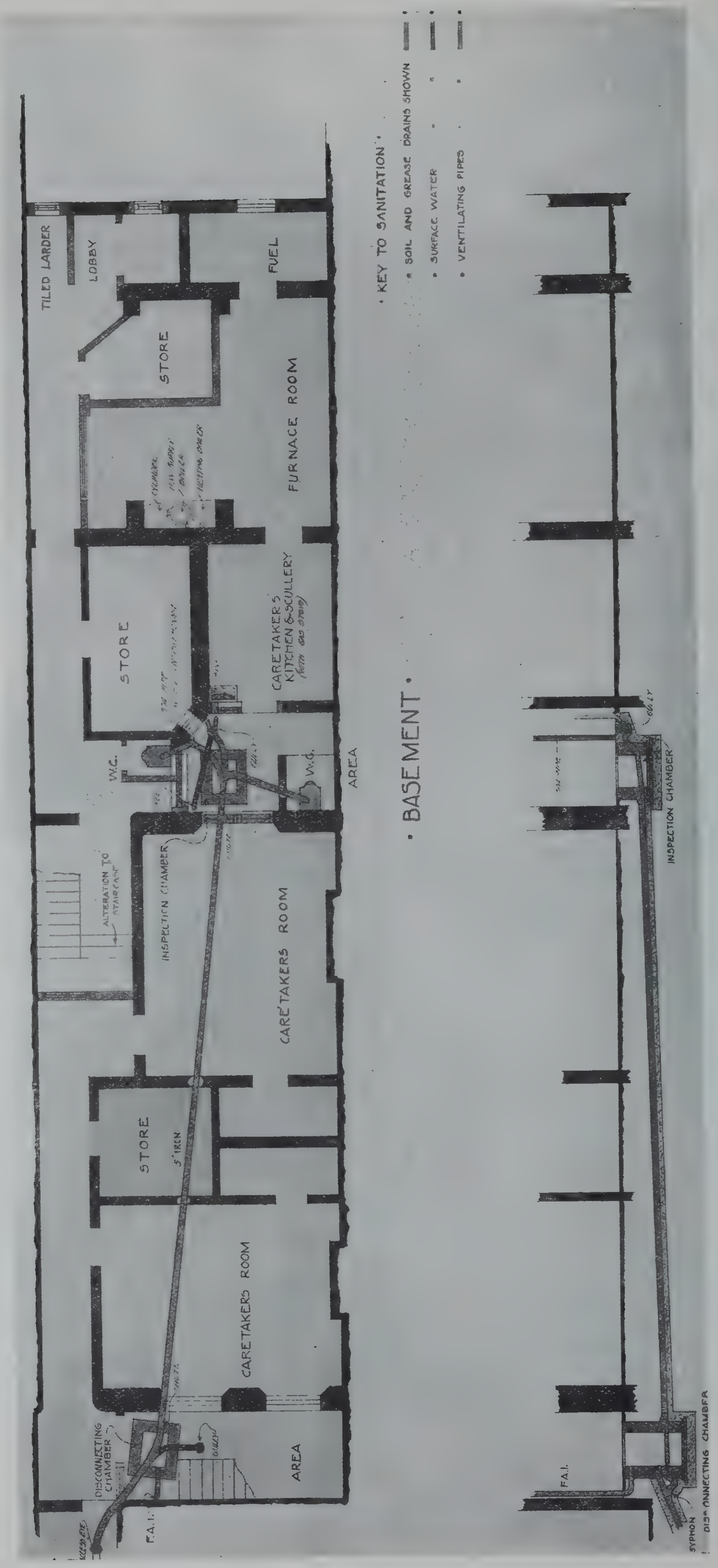
Conveniences and Fittings.

Economy of working must be the watchword, and every detail arranged with this end in view.

With central heating and radiators in the principal rooms, and auxiliary gas stoves, the labour and dirt of fires can be reduced to a minimum.

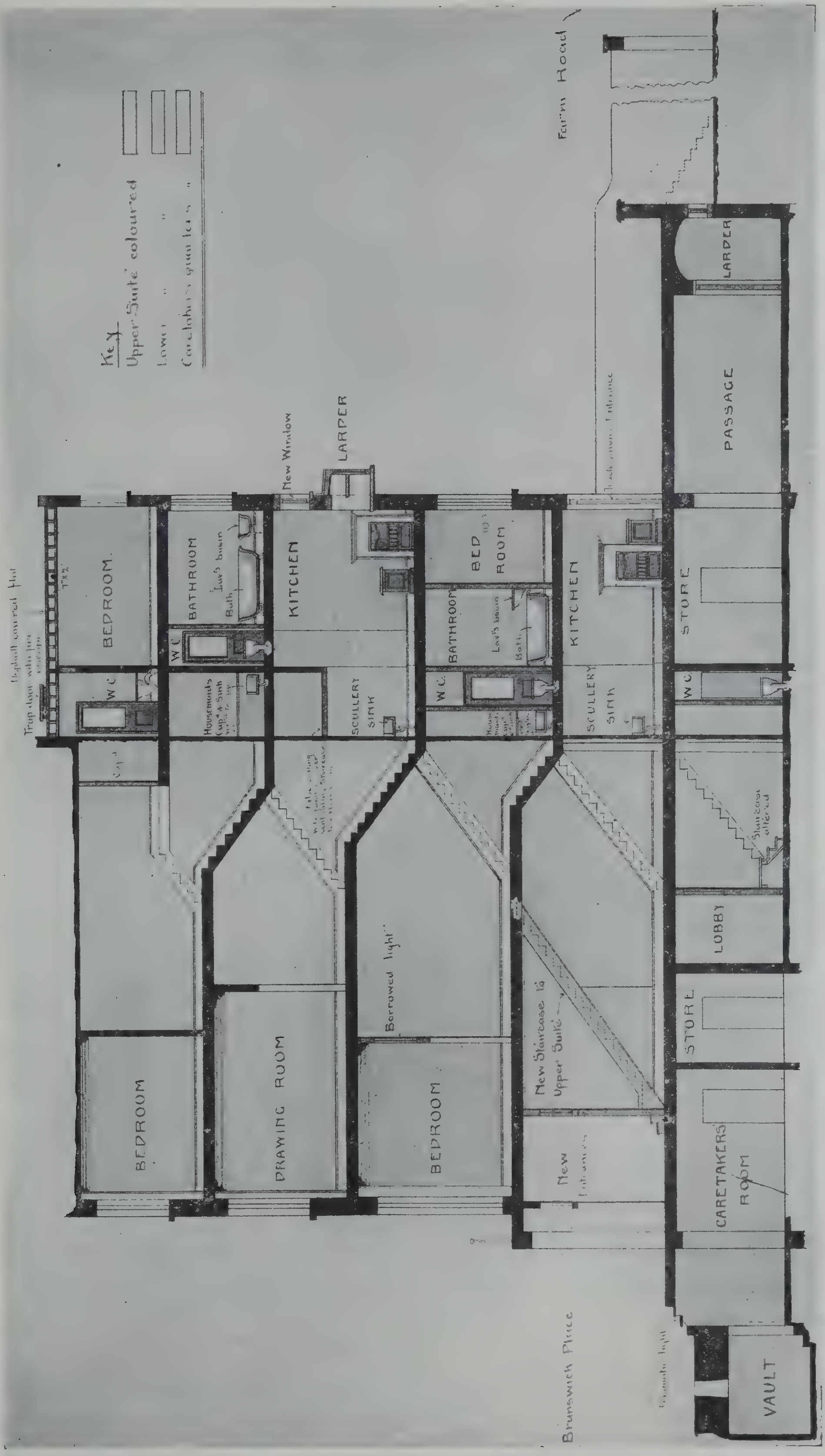


61, Brunswick Place, Hove.



61, Brunswick Place, Hove. Basement shewing Drainage Details.

Architect, Herbert Freyberg, F.S.I. (Member.)



61, Brunswick Place, Hove. Longitudinal Section.
Architect, Herbert Freyberg, F.S.I. (Member.)

With continuous hot water supply the cumbersome range with its extravagant fire is not required, as a gas cooker is all that is necessary in summer, while the smallest and most economical of grates can be used as an auxiliary and for comfort in cold weather. Lavatory basons with hot and cold water supplies save much unnecessary work in bedrooms, and provide greater convenience.

Electric light is so well known as to need no recommendation.

Tradesmen's lifts to the upper suite obviate many difficulties, and they should, if possible, be made accessible from a special back-door entrance.

One of the most important features is that the entrance should be impressive, and therefore, sufficient space must be given up for the outer hall, entered through the street door, and from which the two doors lead to the respective suites.

The arrangement of the staircase usually has to-depend largely upon the original planning of the house, but the smaller the interference with existing stairs (providing they are well arranged), the better the effect and the smaller the expenditure. In some cases, however, nothing but a clean sweep will give satisfactory results.

So many alterations of a residence into so-called maisonettes merely amount to the enclosure of the ground floor stairs, generally by a match-lined partition, with a door at the foot. This is merely dividing the premises into a couple of tenements, the upper one with three complete sets of stairs, and therefore, having all the disadvantages of a house with none of the conveniences of a maisonette, while the lower tenement comprises the ground floor and the basement with inconvenience of arrangement so palpably in evidence, that this suite, which should produce the larger return, is often empty and never commands a remunerative rent.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MAISONETTE OVER THE HOUSE OR FLAT.

For a very much lower rent the resident can live in a much better neighbourhood than he otherwise would be able to afford, his payments are inclusive, while his liability for repairs is strictly limited and easily calculated.

In comparison with flats, the rents are from 50 to 80 per cent. less, the accommodation is not only much better in every way, as nearly, if not all, the rooms have a bright and open outlook, instead of facing a blank wall in a central area, as is the case in so many flats.

There is more privacy as the stairs are in each case used only by the particular tenant, while, if there is central heating, continuous hot water and a resident caretaker, all the advantages are on the side of the maisonette.

RENTAL RETURN.

In taking this into account, the price that the existing building would fetch in the open market (not what it originally cost), should be added to the cost of the alterations, and the total treated as capital outlay upon which to reckon the rate of interest returned.

The Outgoings on a Freehold property comprise :—

(1) Borough rates.
(2) Water rate.
(3) Inhabited house duty.
(4) Caretaker's remuneration.
(5) Fuel and sundries.
(6) External and structural repairs.
(7) Insurance.

The first two depend on the rateable value, and the rates current in the district, the third upon the amount of gross value.

The outlay under 4 and 5 should be calculated and charged to the tenants, while to provide for the 6th item, a certain amount should be put away every year to form a fund available for periodical external repairs.

As regards internal repairs, the suites should either be redecorated by the tenants on leaving, or an agreed sum paid by them in lieu thereof.

CLASS OF TENANT TO BE CATERED FOR.

In properties which I have dealt with, and shall describe in greater detail, it must be assumed that while the neighbourhood is eminently good and respectable, a fashionable part of town like Mayfair, or even Belgravia, is not alluded to, but rather Kensington, Bayswater, Chelsea, etc., so that the possible tenants although of fair position would be of limited means, of incomes from, say, £500 to £700 per annum, a rather numerous class who find each year greater difficulty in getting comfortably housed than the much subsidized working man with the buildings where rooms are to be rented upon uncommercial terms.

The £500 to £700 class have had their houses pulled down and replaced by mansions, if not palaces, so that small houses in really good positions fetch rents out of all proportion to their real value, and are therefore, prohibitive as regards terms and tenure to this class of tenant.

In regard to premises already altered and results so far obtained, these carried out as designed by me comprise buildings in various localities, and practically for all sorts and conditions of men, ranging from semi-slum neighbourhoods to a fashionable watering place, and in most cases the two-floor principle has been adhered to, although the working-class maisonettes were confined to one floor each, while those over shops had to be arranged on three.

In all cases the works were carried out in the best possible manner, and where the owners have been sufficiently far-sighted to keep them up to the original standard, the rents have been sustained, but where repairs have been neglected the rents have correspondingly fallen. That applies to all property of a residential class, and is often the reason for the deterioration of a neighbourhood.

MAISONETTES AS AN INVESTMENT.

For purposes of comparison in judging the property from this standpoint, certain points must not be overlooked, viz. :—

(1) The present market value of the property unaltered.
(2) The outlay required to put it into complete structural, sanitary and decorative repair, in order to secure a tenant in one occupation.
(3) The sort of tenant likely to be obtained, the amount of rent and conditions as to repairs.

As an illustration, say, a five-floor residence with some 18 rooms in a neglected condition, and requiring immediate expenditure of some hundreds to put it into order as a single dwelling, will only realize for the fee simple in its present condition, say	£800
but requires an immediate expenditure on structural repairs, new sanitation, hot water, electric light, new decorations, etc., costing, at present rates, say	450
	£1,250

when complete will let at, perhaps, £100 per annum on a three years' agreement, which, on paper, appears a very good return, but, when, as each tenant vacates, a loss of six months' rent is entailed ere the property is let again, and partial, if not entire, redecoration has to be afaced, the nominal 8 per cent. is reduced to 4, and that with much trouble entailed.

Now take the property remodelled :—

Original value of fee simple of the property in bad order, say	£800	
Less costs of sale	30	£770
COST OF WORKS.		
New staircase, new partitions, additional windows (with prismatic glass), new ceiling, roof, etc., turning a store room into a habitable apartment, provision of escape from fire, steelwork necessary for strengthening upper floors, also 6 in. of concrete over basement with wood block floors, etc., etc.	£480	
New sanitation, complete with fittings	220	
System of heating with radiators, hot water supply, and certain new stoves and chimney-pieces	200	
Installation of electric light with fittings complete, and electric bells	90	
New gas services, heating and cooking for two flats, and lighting and heating for caretaker	20	
Internal decorations	160	
Cupboards and fittings	50	
External repairs and painting	70	
General and sundry work	40	1,330
		£2,100

These figures are not theoretical, but practical, having been taken from some works just completed at a large house in Brunswick Place, Hove, and are for works carried out in the most efficient manner, the hot water supply and heating arrangements, electric light, etc., being installed by firms of high standing. The first item included not only the new plastering, but also new cornices of good design in the Georgian School, a detail which amounted to a very large proportion of the structural outlay.

Now take an estimate of the annual return :—

Upper suite, say		£90
Lower suite, say		110
Charge for partial service of caretaker and cost of fuel, say		52
		252
Borough rates, water rate and inhabited house duty	£48	
External repairs	15	
Allowance to caretaker	16	
Expenses of management	5	
Fire Insurance	2	
Fuel	18	
		104
		£148

which shows some 7 per cent. upon the cost, or allowing for empties, and taking into account the outlay on architect's fees, means a return of between 6 and 7 per cent.

Various Methods.

There are, no doubt, many methods of remodelling, and the drawings exhibited shew some seven different schemes already carried out, and if the expense warrants the outlay, and the property comprises more than five floors and provides for more accommodation than is required in two suites, a third or fourth suite can be arranged with the provision of a self-acting passenger lift. In many large houses the ground floor is often three feet above the pavement level and has a height of some eleven feet or more, with twelve feet six inches on the first floor, ten feet six inches on the second, nine feet six inches on the third, and so on, while the thickness of the floors is generally at least twelve inches in depth, it will be found that with the alteration of the windows and the fireplaces, and the substitution of ferro-concrete for timber floors, one extra floor of rooms, eight feet to eight feet six inches in height can be worked in, while an extra storey in the roof can also probably be arranged at the same time, and so very great addition made to the existing accommodation.

This very drastic alteration I carried out some years ago in transforming an old-fashioned hotel into a block of self-contained residential chambers, with most satisfactory financial results to the owner.

I feel that by advocating such sweeping changes and elaborate improvements, I am laying myself open to the charge of extravagance, but it must be borne in mind that, what in some districts would amount to reckless expenditure, would in others simply represent a remunerative outlay without which a satisfactory return could not be looked for.

The question, therefore, as I said at the opening, resolves itself into one of neighbourhoods (by neighbourhoods, I mean position, outlook, general environment), and I should like to impress upon my brother architects, especially the younger members, the urgent necessity for keeping themselves up-to-date, as regards knowledge on this important detail, for even a few hundred yards may make all the difference between a wise outlay and an unremunerative expenditure. But one rule can be borne in mind, that the better the neighbourhood the larger, within limits, can be the outlay if a paying return is desired.

The Rural District Council of Orsett, has recently built on 2½ acres of land, at West Thurrock, fourteen cottages for the Working Classes, in connection with a scheme for 28 cottages, the completion of which has been postponed until after the War. The cottages are semi-detached, each standing on a plot of land having a frontage of 26 ft. 0 in. and a depth of 116 ft. 0in. The accommodation in each case comprises entrance lobby and staircase, living room with range, scullery with small range, sink, copper with steam exhaust, and gas stove, larder, coal store, and three bedrooms. The cost per cottage was about £173, including road, drains and fences, but not land. After allowance for repayment of loan, insurance, repairs, empties, etc., in accordance with the Local Government Board's Schedule, the cottages are self-supporting at a rental of 5*s.* 6*d.* per week each, including rates. MR. F. J. WINTER, of 2, Heygate Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, was the architect.

The Repertory Theatre, Birmingham, built for Mr. Barry V. Jackson, is somewhat novel in plan. A " parterre " sloping from the stalls level to the circle level takes the place of the usual pit and stalls. This gives a good view of the stage from every part of the " house." At the back there are two boxes approached from the landing of the main staircase, and above there is a balcony which seats about 200 people. The stage equipment includes a curved heaven or hemisphere at the back, and Fortuny indirect lighting in addition to ordinary lighting. An apron stage has been arranged with access for the players by means of small doors at the sides of the proscenium opening. Underneath is the orchestra. Large cloak-rooms and lounges are provided at the front and back of the house. The general scheme of decoration is oak inlaid with ebony, and the walls are panelled with oak and brown canvas. The pervading tone is a golden-brown. The architect was MR. S. N. COOKE, F.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham.

Mainly about Members.

A Primitive Methodist Church is about to be built at East Cramlington, from the designs of MESSRS. HARRISON & ASH, Architects of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A new Wesleyan Church at Carcroft, near Doncaster, built at a cost of about £3,000, has been formally opened. MR. O. M. THORPE, of Long Eaton, was the architect.

Extensive additions to the Cork County Club Premises have been completed at a cost of about £3,000. The work has been executed from plans and specifications prepared by MR. J. F. MCMULLEN, Architect, Cork.

MR. VICTOR WILKINS, is the new Quarter-Master of the 43rd London V.A.D., Westminster Division (A.A.), and MR. C. MCARTHUR BUTLER, is Section Leader of No. 2 Section.

The following Members of the Society have been re-elected Members of the Committee of Management of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, MESSRS. C. MCARTHUR BUTLER, R. G. LOVELL, and E. C. P. MONSON.

The Society is well represented on the Council of the newly formed Institute of Arbitrators. The Vice-President is PROFESSOR HENRY ADAMS ; and on the Council are MESSRS. E. C. P. MONSON, E. J. SADGROVE, A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, and F. MALCOLM BURR.

The Borough Surveyor, of Whitehaven, Mr. E. E. Stiven, as Assessor, has selected for the purposes of a Joint Small-Pox Hospital for the Borough and several adjoining Urban and Rural areas, the design prepared by MR. H. IRVING GRAHAM, of Harrington. The estimated cost of the scheme is £3,500.

MR. S. B. ASHWORTH, the Architect to the Stoke-on-Trent Education Committee, has received a Commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery, and is undergoing training at Hemel Hempstead. Mr. F. Morrall Maddox, his Chief Assistant (ineligible for Military Service) will take charge during his absence.

MR. EDWARD WHITWELL, the architect to the Abersychan Urban District Council, who has recently been elected a Vice-President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, has been awarded the President's Prize in that Institution for his paper on " Housing of the Working Classes," read at the Institution's Annual Meeting, in November, 1914.

MR. A. BURNETT BROWN, a Grand Lodge Officer and an Honorary Member of The Society of Architects' Lodge of Freemasons, has been appointed Junior Warden of the newly formed City of London National Guard Lodge, No. 3757. The I.G., of the new Lodge is MR. WILLIAM YEO, formerly Tyler of the Society's Lodge, a position which he relinquished on being appointed to a similar position in Grand Lodge.

Advertisements in the Journal.

Members are reminded that they can considerably enhance the value of the *Journal* as a source of revenue to the Society, by mentioning the publication in communicating with the firms whose advertisement appears therein. By doing so the members make the *Journal* known more widely as a useful medium between the producer and the consumer.

Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, January 13th, 1916, at 5 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Council's Annual Report and Balance Sheet.
   (Advance copies may be obtained from the Secretary.)

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Hon. Member :—LORD SAYE & SELE. *Members* :—A. B. ASHWORTH (2nd Lieut. 2/1 North Midland, Staffs., R.G.A.) ; J. W. H. FARROW (Corporal The Border Company, South African Infantry) ; G. W. JACK (2nd Lieut. R.E.) ; H. W. LOCKTON (2nd Lieut. North Midland Divisional R.E.) ; J. PICKERING (4/1 Company, R.E.) ; C. J. PICTON (28th Battalion London Regiment, Artists' Rifles) ; E. DENTON SHERLOCK (Medical Unit, Royal Naval Division). *Graduate* :—F. JUNIPER (Kent Fortress Company, R.E.). *Students* :—A. L. ABBOTT (2nd Lieut. 1st London Field Company, R.E. (T.) ; D. EVANS (2nd Lieut. Royal Anglesea Royal Engineers) ; BRIGHT FRASER (3/28th Artists' Rifles, O.T.C., Engineering Section) ; J. M. B. LOCK (2nd Lieut. 5th Middlesex Regiment) ; F. W. REES (2nd Lieut. 3/1st Welsh Field Company ; P. J. WILLIAMS (Lance-Corporal Transport Section, 11th Welsh).

Volunteer Training Corps.

Members :—J. G. CASTLE (Company Commander Yorks Heavy Woollen District, V.T.C.) ; G. H. LEWIN (Section Corporal Northampton V.T.C.) ; C. W. MILLER (Platoon Commander Stafford Company, Mid. Staffs. Battalion V.T.C.) ; E. J. PARTRIDGE (S.W. Middlesex V.T.C.) ; J. H. PEARSON (1st West Surrey V.T.C.).

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

The Atelier and the A.A.

An interesting experiment, foreshadowing future developments in the teaching of architectural design, has lately been tried at the Architectural Association in conjunction with the First Atelier of Architecture. A joint programme was drawn up by Mr. Robert Atkinson, the Headmaster of the A.A., and Mr. A. J. Davis, the Patron of the Atelier. This programme was worked out simultaneously in both Institutions, and the designs submitted to a jury consisting of the usual Atelier Jury, with the addition of Mr. Atkinson. An exhibition of all the designs was held at the A.A., on Wednesday, December 15th. After some preliminary observations by Mr. Atkinson, on the nature of the problem involved, Mr. Davis, on behalf of the Jury, gave an explanation of the reasons for the award, and made a detailed criticism of the various designs on the lines usually adopted at the monthly exhibition at the Atelier. The subject of the competition was the Baptistery of a Cathedral. "Mentions" were obtained by Mr. Brandon, of the A.A., and Mr. Eric Jarrett, of the Atelier. Mr. Brandon is to be congratulated on having won the higher place for the A.A., with twelve marks as against Mr. Jarrett's ten, and both Institutions may be congratulated on the general excellence of the work exhibited. That the Council of the A.A. is interested in this new departure is evidenced by the presence at the exhibition of the President, Mr. Austen Hall; the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Stanley Hamp, and other members. We hope this experiment will be repeated in the near future, as it tends towards the establishment of that common standard of criticism which has hitherto been far to seek in our schools of design. It should lead also to that sportsmanlike sense of playing for your side rather than for your own hand which is one of the most valuable aspects of the Atelier system.—*The Builder.*

Proceedings.

The Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of The Society of Architects was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, January 13th, 1916, at 5.0 p.m. Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., President, having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting, which had been printed in the *Journal*, were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

A ballot was taken for the following Candidate for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in his favour :—

SAYER, HARVEY ROBERT, A.R.I.B.A., L. and S. W. R. Docks Dept., Engineer's Office, Southampton.

THE SECRETARY announced that the Council had admitted the following Candidate to the Register of Students :—

GILLESPIE, JOHN GERALD, 355, Canterbury Road, Gillingham, Kent.

THE SECRETARY read an abstract of the Council's Annual Report, and the Auditors' Statement of Accounts, for the year ended October 31st, 1915. Mr. R. George Bare moved the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet, and Mr. G. A. Sexton having seconded the proposition, the Chairman invited discussion and criticism.

There being no comments other than those of a congratulatory character made by the mover and seconder of the proposition, the Chairman enlarged upon some of the points dealt with in the Report, more particularly in connection with the conditions of contract, and with Registration. He then put the proposition to the Meeting, and declared it carried unanimously.

MAJOR FREYBERG moved the re-election of the Auditors, Messrs. Bolton, Pitt and Breden. This was seconded by Mr. B. R. Tucker, and on being put to the Meeting, was carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks to the Hon. Auditors, the Secretary, and the Staff, were passed, and the proceedings terminated.

Architects and Ammunition.

The Secretary is informed that the demand for skilled munition workers is greater than the supply, and that tool setters in particular are urgently wanted.

Facilities for training in various centres are provided by the Ministry of Munitions, a reasonable wage is offered during that period in the London Centres, and when qualified, the workers are drafted into various factories, and paid the district standard rate of wages for tool setters, which varies from £3 10*s*. 0*d*. to £5 per week.

The most suitable type of man for training is the well educated professional man, and the aid of professional Societies is being sought in making the matter known. The Secretary of the Society will be pleased to give members and students further information regarding the training centres.

Report of The Council of The Society of Architects

For the Year Ended October 31st, 1915.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting, January 13th, 1916.

THE Thirty-first Annual Report of the Council covers a period of twelve months, during which time the first consideration of most people has been the call and response to active service of some kind tending to the successful prosecution of the War against the common enemy. Matters of personal and professional interest have taken for the time being a secondary place, but they have demanded from this very fact an even more anxious and careful attention than might be called for under normal circumstances.

At the last Annual General Meeting the view was expressed by a representative of the general body of members, that the Society must be prepared for a less favourable Report on the next occasion. The Council trusts that the members will agree after a perusal of the Report, that while all the departments of the Society's work have been affected by the War, its position both numerically and financially has been not merely maintained, but more firmly established. This has been effected by a policy of economy which, while not interfering with the essential activities of the Society has enabled the Council to conserve the individual interests of members, especially of those more seriously affected by the War than others, to consolidate the Society's resources, and to make what provision is humanly possible for future contingencies.

At the first meeting the Council appointed the following Standing Committees, Sub-Committees, and Boards to assist them in dealing with the work of the Society :—

Art and Literature, Examination, General Purposes, Finance, Practice, Parliamentary, Registration Sub-Committee, Board of Examiners, Board of Professional Defence.

Sub-Committees were appointed for special purposes.

The Council has met fifteen times, and there have been forty meetings of the Standing Committees and of Sub-Committees, a total of fifty-five meetings of the Council and its Committees during the Session.

A schedule of attendances at these meetings was distributed to the Members with the House List towards the end of the Session.

The Council appointed Local Honorary Secretaries in the following districts at Home and Abroad :—

Bedfordshire, Cardiganshire, Carnarvonshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cork, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Dublin, Glamorganshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Monmouthshire, Montgomeryshire, Northants, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Warwickshire, Yorkshire.

Argentine Republic, Australia, British Colombia, Canada, China, South Africa.

The thanks of the Council are accorded to the members who have undertaken these duties during the year and especially to those of them who have been called upon for and have rendered personal service to the Society in connection with the examinations and in other ways.

Sessional Meetings. The Monthly Meetings have been held at 7.30 p.m., instead of 8.0 p.m. It was thought the earlier hour would be found more convenient for the members. The alteration has not had an appreciable effect in increasing the attendances, but it must be borne in mind that circumstances have been all against attendances at evening meetings.

1914.		
Nov. 12th.	The President's Address ..	E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A.
Dec. 10th.	"A Model Form of General Conditions of Contract"	Discussion.
1915.		
Jan. 14th.	Annual General Meeting	Council's Report.
Feb. 11th.	"The Construction and Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire" ..	A. Alban H. Scott, M.R.San.Inst., Vice-President.
Mar. 11th.	"The Law Relating to the Remuneration of the Architect"	A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister-at-Law.
April 15th.	"Artificial Lighting in Relation to Architectural Effects"	Stephen H. Chalmers, M.A.
May 13th.	"The Society's Proposed Form of Building Contract"	Discussion.
Oct. 14th.	Special General Meeting ..	Election of Officers and Council, 1915-16.

Library. A number of books received from Authors and Publishers for Review have been noticed in the *Journal*, and added to the Library. Members who act as "Reviewers" render a useful service to the Society, and have the personal advantage of becoming acquainted with the latest books on matters of professional interest. The Council desires to thank those members who have undertaken this work.

A few volumes have been added to the Loan Library by purchase, but the Council has not thought it desirable to make such additions on the usual scale, for the time being. The number of books sent out on loan has not been so great as in normal times owing to the fact that many of the would-be borrowers are on Active Service.

MEMBERSHIP. Twenty-one Candidates have been elected to membership by ballot of the Members, and one Graduate and six Students have been admitted to the respective Registers by the Council. After allowing for deaths, resignations, lapses, removals and transfers, the total membership on October 31st, was 1,213, made up as shown. Last year's figures are given for comparison :—

	1915.	1914.
Honorary Members	30	29
Retired Members	25	23
Members	1,003	1,014
Graduates	7	7
Students	148	155
Total ..	1,213	1,228

The Society has sustained the loss by death of the following members and Students :—

W. HERVEY BROWN, York ; H. W. BURTON, London ; LANCE-CORPL. PIPER JAMES CAREY, London ; W. H. GIBSON, Pretoria ; J. E. STANLEY PRITCHARD, Kidderminster ; S. W. KERSHAW, London (Hon. Member) ; 2ND LIEUT. C. H. HUDSON, London ; 2ND LIEUT. T. E. TURNER, London (Students).

Of these the following were killed in Action :—

LANCE-CORPL. PIPER JAMES CAREY (Member), 1st Battalion London Scottish, London ; 2ND LIEUT. C. H. HUDSON, 1st King's Liverpool Regiment, London ; and 2ND LIEUT. T. E. TURNER, 13th Battalion London Regiment, London (Students).

MEMBERS ON WAR SERVICE. Up to October 31st, information has been received that ninety-five Members, one Retired Member, one Honorary Member, three Graduates and fifty-four Students are on Active Service. The list of the names is attached to the Report.* In this connection it may be noted that very many members are over military age or otherwise ineligible, and that of those who may be called the Junior Members, that is to say, the Graduates and Students, three Graduates out of seven and fifty-four Students out of one hunderd and forty-eight were with the Forces on October 31st. Probably all of the " ineligibles " are either members of Volunteer Training Corps, or Voluntary Aid Detachments, or engaged on Munition or other War work, or are holding positions in Government works and Departments connected with military operations or are serving as Special Constables. If there are any members who are not accounted for in regard to War Service in the Society's Records, the omission is due to their personal modesty in not responding to the request to have their names placed upon the Society's Active and Voluntary Service Registers. These lists are being added to every day, and with them frequently comes particulars of promotions and other military honours, or the news that members are in the casualty lists as wounded, missing, prisoners of war or dead on the field of honour.

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* [The list is crowded out of this issue, and will appear later.—ED.]

The War has had the natural effect of lessening the number of applications for membership, but on the other hand, the number of resignations due to the War is negligible, and the total resignations do not exceed the normal. On the whole the Council has every reason to be satisfied with the position as regards the maintenance of the membership strength during the first complete year of working under War conditions.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE. ATTENDANCES ON SUB-CONTRACTORS. As stated in the last Report, the Council was then in negotiation with the Surveyors' Institution on the question of the definition of the term " attendance " the proposal being that the Sub-Contractor shall know precisely what services must be performed by him and rendered to him. The Council after careful consideration of the memorandum was able to approve in principle the recommendations of the Surveyors' Institution, but made some suggestions for alterations in detail. These related more particularly to descriptive items which it was thought might with advantage be summarized in the case of small contracts, and set out fully in works of more importance. The Council also suggested an additional clause relating to the use of scaffolding. After further negotiations the Surveyors' Institution intimated that the suggestions made by the Society would be adopted when re-issuing the circular on Attendances on Sub-Contractors. Full details relating to the matter were published in the March issue of the Society's *Journal.*

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, AND RURAL COTTAGES. The attention of the Council was called on a question of principle to the issue by the Board of a Report containing designs, specifications and working drawings of cottages, which document could be purchased for a nominal sum. In the Report there was no definite reference to the desirability of retaining an architect's services in order more fully to attain the object which the Advisory Committee had in view. The Council felt that the omission would tend to accentuate the feeling already existing among some private and public building owners, that the services of an architect were superfluous in connection with work of this kind. It therefore entered a strong protest on the point to the Board. The Board's reply did not cause the Council to withdraw its observations or to change its opinion that an injustice had been done to the architectural profession by the publication of the Report in that form by a Government Department. The Council subsequently sent copies of the correspondence between the parties to the Architectural press and printed it in the Society's *Journal,* so that those concerned might draw their own conclusions. The majority of those who expressed their views on the subject upheld the action of the Society.

PROFESSIONAL DEFENCE. The services of the Advisory Committee were called in to consider whether a case submitted by a member involving an alleged infringement of copyright in a design was of such a character as would justify the Society in co-operating with the member in bringing an action to decide the point in the interests of the profession. The case was gone into very fully in all its bearings, and the findings of the Committee were placed at the disposal of the member concerned for his guidance.

The Practice Committee has been called upon frequently to advise members on points of practice, and from the acknowledgments received from the recipients it would seem that the assistance which has been rendered to them has been appreciated. The Committee has also had before it points relating to matters of professional etiquette. The questions raised have shown the desirability of strengthening the disciplinary powers of the Council, and a proposal to this end will presently be placed before the members by way of a proposed alteration to the Articles of Association. At the same time opportunity will be taken to suggest further revisions in other ways also, more particularly in the direction of a reconstitution of the Council so as to give a more definite proportional representation of country members thereon, and to secure more continuity of service than is possible under the present regulations.

STANDARD DOCUMENTS. The Model form of Conditions of Building Contract in the drafting of which the Council had the assistance of Mr. W. Valentine Ball, Barrister-at-Law, was the subject of discussion at a Members' Meeting in May. Since then other suggestions for revisions have been received from members, and the Council hopes it may be possible during the new Session to report further progress. There are, however, questions of policy as well as of detail which require careful consideration, and some time must necessarily elapse before a definite announcement can be made.

In the meantime the Council has drawn up a number of forms for use under the London Building Act. They comprise the following :—

(1) PARTY STRUCTURE NOTICE.
(2) PARTY FENCE WALL NOTICE.
(3) PARTY WALL NOTICE WHERE ADJOINING LANDS ARE UNBUILT ON AT THE LINE OF JUNCTION.
(4) EXTERNAL WALL NOTICE WHERE PROJECTING FOOTINGS ON ADJOINING LANDS ARE INTENDED.
(5) NOTICE OF INTENTION TO BUILD WITHIN TEN FEET OF AND AT A LOWER LEVEL THAN THE FOUNDATIONS OF AN ADJOINING BUILDING.
(6) COUNTER NOTICE BY ADJOINING OWNER WHO HAS BEEN SERVED WITH NOTICE OF INTENTION TO BUILD WITHIN 10FT. OF AND AT A LOWER LEVEL THAN THE FOUNDATIONS OF HIS BUILDING.

(7) NOTICE TO APPOINT A SURVEYOR.
(8) NOTICE TO APPOINT A NEW SURVEYOR.
(9) APPOINTMENT OF SURVEYOR ON DEFAULT.
(10) APPOINTMENT OF THIRD SURVEYOR.
(11) NOTICE REQUIRING ARBITRATION ON A DISPUTED DANGEROUS STRUCTURE NOTICE AND APPOINTMENT OF OWNER'S SURVEYOR.
(12) APPOINTMENT OF A THIRD SURVEYOR AS ARBITRATOR ON A DISPUTED DANGEROUS STRUCTURE NOTICE.
(13) NOTICE REQUIRING ARBITRATION ON A DISPUTED DANGEROUS STRUCTURE NOTICE AND APPOINTMENT OF OWNER'S SURVEYOR.
(14) APPOINTMENT OF A THIRD SURVEYOR AS ARBITRATOR ON A DISPUTED DANGEROUS STRUCTURE NOTICE.

These forms have been published and may be obtained from the Society at the price of 3d. each.

A form relating to a " Party Wall or Party Structure Award " is printed in the *Year Book*, as a basis on which such documents might be drawn up. It was thought undesirable to publish it separately, as the details of the Award must be subject to variation in each case, but it is hoped the document may be found of service in the direction indicated.

ARBITRATIONS. The President has on several occasions been called upon to nominate an Arbitrator in cases of disputes under building contracts. In one case the hearings are being held on the Society's premises. In another the appointment of an Arbitrator resulted in the parties coming to terms before the case was heard.

BUILDERS' ENDORSEMENTS ON TENDERS. The Council at the request of the Institute of Builders' considered the Proviso which the members of that body had been advised by their Council to endorse on all tenders for future building operations. It is to the effect that the tender is based on the rates of wages prior to August, 1914, and that any advance in these rates should be added to the contract, and if necessary an extension of time given for completion.

The Council of the Society was unable to approve the Clause as worded and suggested that it should be modified to provide that the tender is based on the normal rate of wages prevailing at the date of sending out the tender. Any variations exclusively due to War conditions to be adjusted on completion, and the contractor is not to be relieved of his obligation to protect himself by placing his orders for materials in the early stages of the contract. The architect's decision on these matters is to be final and without appeal.

The Council of the Institute of Builders' subsequently conveyed the Society's views to its members and those of other representative bodies of the building trades.

Another point raised with the Society by the Institute of Builders' was the rise in cost of building materials due to the War, and the desirability from the builders' point of view of getting architects to give favourable consideration to any claims for extras due to this cause. The Council of the Society felt that it was a matter in which members should exercise their individual discretion, and their attention was called thereto through the medium of the *Journal*.

COMPETITIONS. The Council has had under consideration the particulars relating to architectural Competitions in the following districts:—

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, GATESHEAD, DUMFRIES, LUTON, HOLLOWELL, BRADFORD, WALTHAMSTOW, MACCLESFIELD, COVENTRY, LEICESTER, CONNAH'SQUAY, DUNDALK, STEPNEY, WHITEHAVEN and YORK.

In the cases of Hollowell, Southend, Macclesfield, Coventry, Whitehaven, Dumfries, and York, the promoters were approached with a view to some of the conditions being amended. The members were notified in the *Journal* and through the professional papers, and were asked not to take part in these competitions without first ascertaining whether the conditions had been approved by the Council.

The Society vetoed the Gateshead, Southend and Whitehaven Competitions, but withdrew their embargo on the latter, on the promoters conceding the points raised by the Society.

In other Competitions where some of the conditions were unsatisfactory and the promotors were unwilling to amend them, the Council felt that the circumstances were such that it could not do more than call the attention of the members to the points on which it considered the conditions required amendment and leave the matter to their discretion.

Negotiations with the promoters of the York Town Planning Competition were proceeding at the end of the Society's year. In the meantime, some of the more important of the Society's objections had been met.

The difficulty of dealing with unsatisfactory competition conditions is rendered more acute from the fact that usually action has to be taken after the conditions are published. It seems likely that if the promoters could be approached while the matter is in its preliminary stages any conflicting views of the parties could be more readily reconciled.

Local Honorary Secretaries and other members render good service by calling attention to any projected competitions. In one case a member was instrumental in getting a Scheme withdrawn, by himself pointing out to the promoters certain omissions in the conditions which would have debarred him as a member of the Society from competing. It will be seen therefore that something can be done by individual effort as well as by action through the Society.

One member tendered his resignation at the request of the Council after taking part in a competition which had been vetoed by the Society, and another who had enquired as to his position in the event of his competing under similar circumstances on another occasion, withdrew from the competition.

The Council was approached by the Dundee Art Society, asking for its intervention against the threatened demolition of Dundee's Historical Town House, and also by a provincial architectural body inviting similar action against a proposal for the conversion of an historic building into Municipal Offices. In the former case, the Council, while in full sympathy with the movement thought it was a matter for local effort. In the latter case a communication from the Council was not very cordially received by the Local Authority. It is understood that in both cases the threatened disaster was afterwards averted.

FINANCE. The Audited Accounts for the year are attached hereto. The total income for the year is £2,686 or £217 less than last year, but the income from subscriptions, the main source, is £2,190, slightly in excess of last year. The drop is principally in the revenue from publications, which is less by £129. The *Journal* cost the Society £133 as against £107 last year, and the *Year Book* £8 as against a slight profit the previous year. Those who know anything of the business of securing Advertisements, particularly in War time, will appreciate what this means, and the amount of labour necessary to achieve such a satisfactory result. The omission of the usual social functions from the Society's programme was also a factor in the diminution of the income. To compensate for the reduced income, there has been a reduction in the expenditure of £347. The chief economies effected are, in general printing and stationery, £20 ; office postages, £55 ; printing and postage of *Journal*, etc., £113 ; and social functions, £141. There is also a decrease in general outgoings and repairs. The household expenses are normal, but towards the close of the financial year further economies were effected which will be reflected in the next account both in regard to this item and to others.

There is an increase in legal fees, mostly for work commenced before the War, and including the Form of Building Contract and other standard documents.

The Society has restricted its donations to benevolent and military organizations and objects, and there is a reduction of £177 in the donation account. The nett result is a surplus for the year of £326, and a balance carried to the Balance Sheet of £274 against £67 last year.

The Balance Sheet shows a reduction in the assets due to writing off depreciation on the premises and contents and on investments. The subscriptions outstanding are about double the amount of the previous year. This was anticipated and is due principally to the large number of members on Active Service, and to a less extent to circumstances caused by the War affecting other members. The Council has placed the surplus for the year to the reserve for bad debts, thereby reducing the sundry debtors account to considerably less than last year, and at the same time making provision for contingencies in the coming year.

The Society's holding in Consols has been converted into War Loan. The total investments have depreciated by about £60.

There is a general decrease in liabilities and a reduction in the Bank overdraft of £261. The Entrance Fees are some £100 less. The surplus for the year as already explained, has been taken to reserve and £10 has been added to the Professional Defence Fund. The total surplus of assets over liabilities is £3,291, an increase of £39 over last year.

The outstanding feature of the Society's finances is that by effecting economies the Society is in a better position at the end of the first complete year of working under War conditions than it was in normal times. There is a larger surplus, a larger reserve and fewer liabilities. This position has been attained without diminishing the Society's essential activities, and notwithstanding the fact that the Council has recognized in a liberal spirit the position of those members who have found it impossible temporarily to continue their subscriptions, either while on Active Service or from other causes directly due to the War. The full effect of some of the economies made has not yet been felt.

EXAMINATIONS. The Membership and Graduateship Examinations were held in April and October, under the supervision of the Local Honorary Secretaries and other Members in Cardiff, Liverpool, Dublin, and London. Sixteen candidates were admitted to the Examinations. The following tables show the results in the various subjects in which the candidates sat :—

MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

SUBJECT.	Examined.	Passed.	Relegated.
1. Design	10	1	9
2. History	3	3	—
3. Construction and Materials	5	3	2
4. Shoring and Underpinning	5	3	2
5. House Drainage, &c.	8	3	5
6. Specifications and Contracts	8	6	2
7. Mechanics	8	3	5
Alternative compulsory subjects.			
8. Easements and Dilapidations, &c.	—	—	—
9. Quantities and Prices	3	3	—
10. Surveying and Levelling	1	–	1
11. Setting out, etc.	—	—	—
12. Monumental Design	—	—	—

GRADUATESHIP EXAMINATIONS.

1. English Composition	1	1	—
2. Architectural Design	1	1	—

The War has had the anticipated effect of considerably reducing the number of eligible candidates, and of those who sat, only one satisfied all the Examiners in the Membership Examination, and one in the Graduateship. The Examiner's Reports, speaking generally, show that the candidates were not sufficiently prepared.

The Design and other Competitions usually held for Graduates and Students have been discontinued during the War, as a large majority of those qualified to take part are on Active Service.

REGISTRATION. The Society's Parliamentary propaganda in this direction has been suspended during the War. The need of Registration in the interest of all concerned becomes more evident every day. The War itself has provided an object lesson in the attitude of the Government towards the profession as a body, in placing in other hands very much work in connection with War Contracts, which might well have been allotted to architects, even if only as some compensation for its action, no doubt a very necessary one at the moment from the Government point of view of discouraging public and private expenditure on building operations. Until architects have a legal status, and are properly organized they cannot expect to receive as a body that recognition which other protected professions can claim. The efforts of architectural bodies in other parts of the Empire are all in the direction of statutory registration, and in several of the Dominions success has been attained, and in others the question of Registration is still being debated, with a view to further action at an early date.

In South Africa, the Society's Branch is actively supporting a proposal for the extension of the Transvaal Architects' Act to the Union of South Africa, and has undertaken to give the Cape Institute of Architects not only moral but substantial financial support to this end. It is stated that in Queensland, there is a Registration Bill under consideration by the Cabinet, and that the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects are pushing forward with a Bill based on the lines of the Transvaal Architects' Act. Similar steps are being taken in Tasmania and South Australia, and Registration is understood to be in force in New York, Michigan, and Florida. These centres are in addition to others which have already secured Registration. The list is incomplete, but it serves to show how the principle for which the Society has contended for so long and is still contending is becoming increasingly recognized by other architectural institutions, and by those sections of communities having dealings with architects.

EDUCATION. The Council at the commencement of the Session renewed its permission for the Beaux Arts Committee to use the Society's premises for its meetings, and the services of the Secretary, and of the Clerical Staff for carrying on its business.

The War has affected the influx of new members into the Atelier, but the work has been continued on the same lines as before, although under somewhat different conditions. The Sous Patron, M. Chaures, who has been with the Army of France since the out-break of War, has been seriously wounded. All the eligible members of the Atelier have enlisted or obtained Commissions, and several of the most promising of them have been killed in Action.

Members who have read the *Journal* will have noted how the movement initiated by the Beaux Arts' Committee at home with the assistance of the Society, has borne fruit in the creation of a similar movement in New Zealand, and in the suggestion of educational work on these lines in South Africa. It is interesting to recall how the proposal when first given practical effect to by The Society of Architects, was received with coldness by some who have since become converted to the views of the Beaux Arts' Committee.

EMPLOYMENT SCHEME. The Society is represented on the Architects' War Committee, and its subsiduary committees, one of the most important of which is the Professional Employment Committee. This body carries on its work at the Society's premises with the aid of the Secretary and the Clerical Staff. The work of this Committee has very greatly developed during the past year.

The scheme of Civic Surveys, initiated by Mr. Lanchester, a member of the Committee, has received Government sanction and support, and is now a separate department. The Council offered the promoters the use of the Society's premises for the Survey work, but it was evident that the requirements would include accommodation for a staff of draughtsmen and investigators, which it was beyond the Society's present power to house. The work is being carried on at the R.I.B.A. Galleries, and provincial centres have been also established. Some of the work connected with this still falls upon the Professional Employment Committee, but its chief work is in dealing with developments of the Society's original proposal for finding temporary paid work for architects in distress, owing to the War. This usually takes the form of measured drawings or descriptive reports on many and varied subjects, and is distinct from the Government Civic Survey work. It may be remembered that as an earnest of its desire to support the scheme for providing paid professional work, the Society made a donation of one hundred guineas as the nucleus of a fund. The members of the Society have since augmented this to a total of £175 10*s*. 3*d*.

ARCHITECTS' V.T.C. The Society took an active part in the formation of the Architects' Volunteer Training Corps, and contributed a sum of £25 to the preliminary expenses. The President, Major E. C. P. Monson, is a Sub-Commandant of the Corps, which now has permanent Headquarters at Chester House, Eccleston Place, S.W.

Housing Schemes in War Time. The Society has agreed to co-operate with the National Housing and Town Planning Council in any representations which that body may make to the Local Government Board, with a view to obtaining their consent to the preparation of housing and town planning schemes during the War, so that everything may be in readiness to start the work when peace is declared.

Representation. The Society was officially represented at the following Conferences during the year, and is represented on the governing bodies of the Institutions of which a list is given below :—

Panama-Pacific International Exposition :—

San Francisco	February 20th, 1915	Wm. Mills.

National Housing and Town Planning Council Town Planning Conferences :—

London	April 20th, 21st, 1915	Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san.i.
Edinburgh	,, 27th, 28th ,,	A. Macnaughten.
Liverpool	May 12th, 13th ,,	T. G. Williams.
Leeds	,, 19th, 20th ,,	W. S. Braithwaite.

Architects' Benevolent Society.
Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society.
Architects' War Committee and Sub-Committees.
Beaux Arts Committee.
Belgian Town Planning Committee.
Civic Survey of Greater London.
National Housing and Town Planning Council.
Professional Classes War Relief Council.
Professional Employment Committee.

Government Research Council. The Council has accepted an invitation from the Research Council of the Board of Education to co-operate with them by furnishing a statement indicating the specific problems requiring investigation of the industries with which the Society is most intimately concerned.

The administrative Chairman of the Research Council is Sir William S. M. M'Cormick, ll.d., and the Council is engaged upon a far-reaching scheme for the organization and development of scientific research, with a view to its application to trade and industry. Briefly stated, the object is to ensure that after the War this Country shall be in a position to produce and manufacture commodities hitherto supplied from abroad, particularly from Germany.

Further Strand Improvement Committee. The Society and several of its members subscribed some years ago to further the objects of the Committee in its endeavour to get the London County Council to amend the scheme for the lay-out of the North side of the Strand. The Committee's efforts were unavailing, and it recently approached the Society again, inviting a further contribution towards reducing a deficit in its funds. The Council did not however, see its way to accede to the request.

RUSSO-BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, at Petrograd, intimated to the Council that amongst architects and art circles in Russia, there is a desire to remove German influence on the architectural and decorative arts in Russia and to replace it by British. They invited the Council to bring the fact to the notice of the Members of the Society, and to remain in communication with the Chamber, as after the War, it is proposed to hold an Anglo-Russian Building Trades Exhibition in Petrograd. The communication was published in the *Journal* for the information of the Members, and the Society is keeping in touch with the movement.

BELGIAN ARCHITECTS. Acting on a suggestion made by a member, the Council decided to offer the hospitality of the Society's premises, and the *entreè* to its meetings, etc., for the duration of the War, to Belgian Architects temporarily resident in this Country. The Secretary of the Royal Society of Architects of Antwerp, who is residing temporarily in London, took the matter up with other Belgian Architects, and a notice of the Society's offer appeared in several Belgian papers published in England.

A small Committee of Belgian Architects was formed subsequently to discuss the matter, and it was subsequently made clear to the Council that if it might not be possible to make use of the offer to any considerable extent there was no lack of appreciation of the spirit in which it was made.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS. For the first time in the history of the Society, the Annual Dinner was not held. It was thought however, desirable that the members should have an opportunity of meeting together socially, and arrangements were made for them to do so, and incidentally thereby to benefit those of the profession who were suffering from the effects of the War. A Smoking Concert was held at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on April 14th, when an excellent entertainment was provided, and a sum of £10 2*s*. 6*d*., was collected during the evening, and given to the Funds of the Professional Employment Committee of the Architects' War Committee.

SOUTH AFRICAN BRANCH. The Annual Report of the Branch, which has been published in full in the *Journal*, shows a balance in hand of £106, and a decrease of four in the total membership of fifty-five, due to deaths and to members returning home. The Branch has contributed prizes to the value of £10 10*s*. to members of the Architectural Classes of the South African School of Mines and Technology.

Owing to the restricted activities of the Branch in other directions due to the War, it was decided to devote the amount usually spent on the Annual Soiree and visits to Works, to the relief of distress. A sum of £25 was devoted to the Governor-General's Fund, Johannesburg, and £10 10*s*. to the Funds for the Professional Employment Committee of the Architects' War Committee.

Generally. The three main principles which the Council has endeavoured to maintain during the year in regard to the Society's domestic affairs, are (*a*) economy without loss of efficiency in essentials; (*b*) consideration to members in temporary difficulties through circumstances caused by the War; and (*c*) foresight in regard to provision for future contingencies. The result of following this policy is reflected in the position of the Society as shown by the Report and Statement of Accounts.

The Society as a body has actively supported to the utmost of its power the professional organizations connected with recruiting, benevolence, and relief work.

It is with some confidence of its general acceptance that the Council presents its Report to the members, and invites from them a continuance of that co-operation and generous support which alone has enabled these results to be achieved.

It appears from the Annual Report of The Society of Architects, of which an abbreviation appears in a later page of the present issue, that, on the whole, the War has had a rather bracing and tonic effect on that organization. Financially it has grown stronger if not richer, and numerically it shows a slight improvement on last year's returns. Many of its members and students are serving with the Colours, and the Society has been no whit behind other organizations in patriotic endeavour, aggressive or ameliorative, Naturally its Parliamentary activities with respect to Registration have been held in abeyance, but the subject which forms the chief *raison d'être* of the Society, is being kept vigorously alive; and certain contingencies of the War have been forced to contribute to its sustenance. From the seeming reluctance of the Government to avail itself as promptly and as freely as could have been wished of the proffered services of the architectural profession is drawn the moral that "until architects have a legal status, and are properly organized, they cannot expect to receive as a body that recognition which protected professions can claim." That is a strong argument which is wisely kept well to the fore; official standing weighing heavily in official quarters.

It is recalled to mind, in this Annual Report, that the Society is engaged in drafting a new form of contract. As it is known that the R.I.B.A. and the Master-Builders' organizations are similarly engaged, the outlook for a boom in the waste-paper business is distinctly promising. Public authorities, already predisposed to draw up their own contract conditions, will be strongly confirmed in this ill-habit when confronted with an embarrassing choice of three or more "authorized" documents. Otherwise there would be no objection to these gentlemen amusing themselves in this mildly intellectual way. Ever since the days of the Abbé de Sieyes, who is said (no doubt with some exaggeration) to have drawn up a new constitution every day, the drafting of documents has been a kind of mania, harmless enough when the results are not inflicted on a long-suffering community, but a positive nuisance when they are. Recently we have noted that certain rules for measuring work drawn up by one of the professional societies have been promptly repudiated by certain builders' organizations. Why were those organizations not called into consultation before these documents were drafted ?

It is really distressing to see so much rivalry where there ought to be co-operation. It is yet another manifestation of that " sturdy British independence " which leads to such a lamentable waste of energy and effort. When an important document such as the general conditions of contract is under consideration, surely the drafting committee should be fairly and fully representative of all the interests concerned. True, it might occasionally happen that the representatives of conflicting interests would " neutralize each other's salts," with the result that the joint product would be feeble and ineffectual ; and it is also true that the existing R.I.B.A. or National form of contract is, in a sense, a joint product. But it would seem that hitherto these consultations have not been conducted on quite the right lines.

It has been too often the practice for one body to formulate a scheme and then to invite other bodies to assent to it ; which is, generally speaking, and taking into account what an American writer has called " the psychology of cussedness," to invite opposition. Surely it would be better to form, at the outset, a cabinet of all the talents—composed, in the case of a general form of contract, of representatives of every interest concerned. Then, whatever the product, none of the parties would be able or disposed to regard it as something which a more or less antagonistic body had sought to impose upon it. At any rate, the multiplication of rival forms of contract stultifies the object of securing uniformity.—*The Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

The Society of Architects is to be congratulated on the good maintenance of its membership, and the healthier condition of its finances than those of some less fortunate kindred institutions. That so few turned up at the Annual General Meeting last Thursday is, doubtless, partly the result of the war, but is it not also due, and also in the case of the other societies, to some diminution of personal interest, consequent on the fewer opportunities afforded of friendly personal intercourse which brought us together in the older and more comfortable days of the R.I.B.A. and the A.A. ? For more of that presently, and fewer reforms of any kind, one could wait a while, without fretting, till some good genius taught us, without losing any distinctive feature of either, how to weld all the London professional societies into one Federation, leaving each, as now, to develop its own characteristics to the common advantage, and all to cultivate the *esprit de corps* which is better born of mutual acquaintance than of the multiplication of offices and officials, and the triplication of Proceedings, which cost money that brings little return. A dream, perhaps ; but some of us have learnt what good comradeship means, at the front and in camp, and will come back again presently, with a capacity for discipline and organisation of that best sort that is based on unity and economy of effort. May the rest of us disparage no good dispositions or inclinations thereto !—*The Building News.*

The Society of Architects' Revenue Account and Balance Sheet

REVENUE

	1914-15. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1913-14. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Expenses—												
General ..	81	9	11				97	6	10			
House ..	131	1	1				131	9	10			
Postages	73	8	5				128	16	9			
Printing and Stationery	136	17	5				156	15	3			
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Repairs	199	9	10				212	11	2			
Salaries ..	589	1	0				553	5	5			
Commission	91	9	0				127	2	6			
Legal ..	76	13	0	1379	9	8	30	0	6	1437	8	3
,, Publications—												
Printing and Postages, *Journal*	412	17	1				455	14	5			
,, ,, *Year Book*	133	16	0	546	13	1	163	8	10			
,, ,, *Library Catalogue*							40	10	0	659	13	3
,, South African Branch				49	19	0				47	14	6
,, Social Functions—												
Annual Dinner							105	16	8			
Cinderella Dance							49	14	5			
Chamber Concert							7	18	4	163	9	5
Bohemian Concert				22	8	6						
,, Examinations				17	17	1				31	0	2
,, Students' Prizes—												
Travelling Studentship							25	0	0			
Architectural Scholarship							5	5	0			
Quarterly Competitions							4	3	0	34	8	0
,, Bad Debts				92	15	6				48	16	10
,, Interest on Overdraft				11	17	6				9	5	4
,, Depreciation—												
On Leasehold Premises	89	0	0				89	0	0			
,, Furniture ..	65	10	0				62	19	6			
,, Library Books	28	14	9				22	14	9	174	14	3
,, Investments	60	15	9	239	0	6						
,, Surplus for the Year				326	15	1				296	18	6
				£2686	15	11				£2903	8	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Donations—												
Architects' War Committee ..							105	0	0			
,, Beaux Arts Committee							105	0	0			
,, V.T. Corps	26	5	0									
,, Benevolent Society	10	10	0				10	10	0			
Sundry ..	15	5	0	52	0	0	9	9	0	229	19	0
,, Balance carried to Balance Sheet ..										66	19	6
,, Balance carried to Bad Debt Reserve				274	15	1						
				£326	15	1				£296	18	6

BALANCE

		1914-15. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		1913-14. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors—														
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees paid in advance ..		50	18	6					92	8	0			
Sundry ..		112	12	7	163	11	1		122	7	2	214	15	2
,, Bank Overdraft		297	19	1					558	17	7			
Interest to date		4	1	5	302	0	6		4	16	4	563	13	11
,, Building Fund					109	11	6					107	9	6
,, Professional Defence Fund					315	0	0					305	0	0
,, Surplus—														
Balance as at 31st Oct., 1914		3252	10	9					3136	9	3			
Entrance Fees ..	48 16 6							155 8 0						
Less S.A. Branch	— — —							6 6 0						
	48 16 6							149 2 0						
Less Professional Defence Fund	10 0 0	38	16	6				100 0 0	49	2	0			
Surplus from Revenue Account		—	—	—	3291	7	3		66	19	6	3252	10	9
					£4181	10	4					£4443	9	4

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books of the Society, and have obtained all the information and explanations
the Society's affairs according to the best of our information and

140, Leadenhall Street,
London, E.C., *Dec.* 14th, 1915.

for the Year ended 31st October, 1915.

ACCOUNT.

	1914-15.							1913-14.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions—													
Members	2105	5	0					2095	12	6			
Graduates	6	6	0					5	5	0			
Students	78	14	6	2190	5	6		86	2	0	2186	19	6
,, Publications—													
Advts. and Sales, *Journal*	288	14	0					343	5	11			
,, ,, *Year Book*	125	1	4	413	15	4		173	10	5			
,, ,, *Library Catalogue*								26	1	1	542	17	5
,, Social Functions—													
Annual Dinner								66	7	6			
Cinderella Dance								37	17	0	104	4	6
Bohemian Concert				22	8	6							
,, Examination Fees				31	2	0					38	8	0
,, Interest on Investments				29	4	7					30	19	1
				£2686	15	11					£2903	8	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Surplus for year carried down	326	15	1	296	18	6
	£326	15	1	£296	18	6

SHEET.

	1914-15.							1913-14.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Leasehold Premises	2715	11	7					2804	11	7			
Depreciation	89	0	0	2626	11	7		89	0	0	2715	11	7
,, Furniture—													
Balance from last Account	336	10	6					368	9	5			
Additions during Year	20	15	2					31	0	7			
	357	5	8					399	10	0			
Depreciation	65	10	0	291	15	8		62	19	6	336	10	6
,, Library—													
Balance from last Account	94	0	1					96	11	9			
Additions during Year	10	4	7					20	3	1			
	104	4	8					116	14	10			
Depreciation	23	14	9	80	9	11		22	14	9	94	0	1
,, Sundry Debtors—													
Members	470	11	6					231	0	0			
Graduates	2	2	0										
Students	34	13	0					15	15	6			
Advertisers	115	0	2					143	14	10			
Sundry	12	13	6					24	6	1			
	635	0	2					414	16	5			
Reserve for Bad Debts	368	9	5	266	10	9		93	14	4	321	2	1
,, Investments (At market value Oct. 30th, 1915)—													
£568 18*s.* 8*d.* Met. Cons. Stock @ 71½	406	15	9					421	0	3			
£750 Consols								546	11	3	967	11	6
£500 4½% War Loan	500	0	0	906	15	9							
,, Petty Cash				9	6	8					8	13	7
				£4181	10	4					£4443	9	4

we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the explanations given us and as shewn by the books of the Society.

ELLIS MARSLAND, *Hon. Auditor.*
BOLTON, PITT & BREDEN, *Auditors.*

From Mansion to Maisonettes.*

Of more than ordinary interest is a scheme which The Society of Architects has been considering for converting large town houses into maisonettes or separate tenements. It arises, of course, from the important problem which has arisen through the fact that nowadays middle-class people do not want big houses even if they could afford to pay for them, to say nothing of the increasing difficulty of securing servants now that so many more lucrative fields of activity are open to girls and women. Besides, the custom is growing in favour of combining a country cottage with a small town residence. Hence members of The Society of Architects think it desirable that these property conversions should be carried out on a big scale, so as to make them convenient and self-contained residences, and now that some of the architects are treating the matter as a special branch of their work there is some prospect of the schemes being sound from both the financial and structural points of view. Of course, the problem is even more important in connection with working-class dwellings, in view of the grave objections to the huge blocks of workmen's flats now so prevalent in our big towns and to the many cases in which several families occupy an ordinary dwelling-house. Buildings containing not more than two residences are thought to be the best solution of the housing problem.—*Western Mail.*

The Society of Architects have been discussing the interesting and important problem of converting large town houses into maisonettes or separate tenements. The architects who took part in the discussion were of opinion that for various reasons these conversions will become increasingly necessary. Nowadays, middle-class people do not want big houses, and in many cases cannot afford to pay for them. The difficulty of securing servants is increasing, and the custom of combining a country cottage with a small town residence is rapidly growing. The difficulty is to convert houses so as to make them convenient and self-contained for a moderate sum. Architects, however, now seem to be devoting their attention to the problem as a special branch of their work, and there is, therefore, every probability that schemes may be devised which will be sound, both from a financial and structural point of view. Needless to say, the problem is not confined to middle-class residences. It is even more important in connection with working-class dwellings. There are grave objections to the huge blocks of workmen's flats which have become so prevalent in our big towns. On the other hand, it is most unsatisfactory for several families to occupy an ordinary dwelling-house. It is generally recognized that the best solution of the housing problem is a building which contains not more than two residences. It is therefore highly desirable that a suitable scheme should be devised for converting ordinary dwelling-houses into tenements of this sort.—*Church Family Newspaper.*

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* See No. 99, Vol. IX., New Series, January, 1915.

Very opportune was the paper on the conversion of town houses into maisonettes read by Mr. Herbert Freyberg, F.S.I., before The Society of Architects. At all times it has been the fate of great town houses—perhaps of most of them—to lose their original character and purpose—to become, in a sense, democratized. As a rather extreme instance, Old Edinburgh might be adduced; and in London examples of this deterioration are equally numerous though more scattered. Commonly there has been no well-ordered attempt to adapt them to their new uses as tenements, although occasionally they are converted into flats, a modification that is being carried out, with variations, more systematically in smaller suburban houses, which are being partitioned off either longitudinally or vertically for the accommodation of more families than were contemplated in the original design.

This tendency, as we were prompt to point out, is being strongly accentuated by the conditions created by the War—the scarcity of servants, the shrinkage of incomes; in a word, the general need for economy. Of the two ways in which the new needs may be met—by the building of houses of revised type, and by the conversion of existing large houses—the latter alternative is obviously the more expedient in an emergency. At the present moment, such conversions give the architect his main opportunity of employment, and anything in the nature of real guidance in the matter is therefore particularly opportune.

Not that the architect needs instruction on details of structure and planning of which his training should have given him an assured mastery. Even thus he will not be disposed to underrate the value of " conference," but will be glad to compare notes and exchange experiences with others who have done or are doing similar work. But the particular value of the paper cited is that it is written largely from the standpoint of a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute, who throws out useful cautions as to the difficulties that may arise with regard to rateable values, building by-laws, and the terms of agreement between landlord and tenant. Although these may be matters which concern more intimately the client than the architect, it is clear that the architect will be in a better position if he takes due cognisance of them—as when (to select a point that is not necessarily sordid) he is able to show that the work can be inexpensively adjusted to the conditions of the covenant.

As Major Freyberg demonstrated, covenants may in many cases forbid the structural alterations necessary for the conversion of a mansion to a maisonette, or may prevent a dwelling from being put to business uses. In such cases, however, the ground-landlord is usually open to argument if he is approached diplomatically, and, on the whole, the worst that is to be feared is " the law's delay "—the terrible waste of time involved in securing the necessary legal instruments—and the difficulty becomes greatly exaggerated when parties whose consent is it necessary to secure happen to live at a distance—perhaps abroad. Then, of course, there is the daunting problem of reinstatement. With the fear of this contingency before his eyes, the leaseholder will require every assurance from the architect that the alterations can be so devised as to make reinstatement a matter of no great difficulty or expense. Fortunately, the architect is in this respect in a much better position than he was formerly. The new methods and materials of construction that he can now command render conversion and reconversion equally easy and inexpensive.

As to the incidence of rates, it may be fairly questioned whether local authorities do not enjoy too much arbitrary power. It should not be possible to point to this effect, mentioned by Major Freyberg :—a building rated, as it originally stood, at £25 was, on conversion, rated at £45 ; with the natural sequel that " owners " in this particular borough hesitate before embarking on a scheme where the cream of the revenue is taken by the local authority. Assessments are too often made more in accordance with the whims, caprices, and financial exigencies of an incompetent board than with ascertainment and equity. Twin houses in the same street may be differently rated without rhyme or reason, and the poorer the house the more heavily it is rated relatively to the larger and finer house. Such anomalies are the more likely to be redressed now that a new phase of the housing question brings them into prominence. Not until dealings in house property are freed from the embarrassing restrictions that are, as a rule, mere relics of feudalism, and are distinctly in restraint of trade, will the property market assume the healthy tone necessary to its prosperity.—*The Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

The Society of Architects Lodge.

Members on Active Service.

At the meeting held at the Holborn Restaurant, on January 12th, it was announced that the Worshipful Master, Mr. Herbert W. Lockton, had been Gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the North Midland Divisional Royal Engineers, and that the following members were also an Active Service : Major T. Stewart Inglis, R.F.A., the Senior Warden ; 2nd Lieut. H. J. J. Fry, R.E., the I.G. ; Captain E. M. Leest ; Captain E. G. Fowler ; and Lieut. W. H. May. Mr. F. L. Fitness, the Junior Warden, is engaged on aeronautical work.

It is hoped that at the next meeting a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, connected with the Society, will be a candidate for Initiation.

Owing to lack of space, several Reviews and Articles are held over, and will appear in a later issue of the *Journal.* Ed.

THE

Journal

OF

The Society of Architects

FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 101. Vol. IX. MARCH, 1916. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Michigan Registration Act.

The new Registration Act which recently became effective in the State of Michigan, places the regulating of the practice of architecture within its jurisdiction almost entirely under the control of the profession. It provides for a board of examiners composed of architects who have been in active practice as principals within the State for not less than ten years previous to their appointment, with the condition that one of its members is to be the senior professor of architecture at the Michigan University. Full authority is given the board to conduct examinations in accordance with the provisions of the Act, with power to amend, modify and repeal such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

Registration of Architects.

By Section 1, no person shall use the title " architect," or any variation of the same, or use any other words, letters or device to indicate that the person using the same is an architect, after six months subsequent to the passage of this Act, without being registered as an architect, in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any person who shall have been engaged in the practice of architecture under the title of architect prior to the time this Act takes effect, may secure such certificate in the manner provided by this Act.

Section 2 provides that any person engaged in the business of drawing plans and specifications for the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings for others, and to be constructed by other persons than himself, is an architect within the provisions of this Act. The term " building " in this Act shall be understood to be a structure, consisting of foundations, walls and roof, with or without the other parts ; but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person, firm or corporation, whether owner, contractor, mechanic or builder, from making plans or specifications for, or supervising the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building that is to be constructed by any such person, firm or corporation, or its agents, servants or employees.

Sections 3 to 11 deal with the constitution and powers of the Board of Examiners.

Sections 11 to 13 deal with finance.

Qualifications, Examinations, Etc.

Under Sections 14 to 20, any person of legal age and of good moral character, upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars, may apply for examination for registration under this Act.

In lieu of examination the Board of Examiners accept registration or certification as an architect in another State or country where the standard qualifications for the same are not lower than those required in Michigan, and also may accept satisfactory evidence as to the applicant's character, competency and qualifications, and satisfactory evidence that the applicant has been actually engaged in the practice of architecture under the title of architect on his own account or as a member of a reputable firm or association prior to February five, nineteen hundred and fifteen, providing the application for such certification shall be made within six months of such date.

Certificates.

Sections 21 to 24 provide for the issue of a certificate of registration to every person having passed such examination or as being otherwise qualified to be entitled to receive same. Every person upon registration under this Act shall pay a fee of twenty dollars to the Board of Examiners, and shall thereupon receive a certificate of registration.

The Board of Examiners may revoke any certificate, obtained by fraud or misrepresentation, or upon proof that the holder of such certificate has been guilty of malfeasance or gross incompetency in connection with his practice of architecture.

Violation.

Section 25 makes violation of the provisions of this Act a misdemeanor, punishable for the first offence by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and for a subsequent offence by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

The Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has launched a movement for a State registration system for architects. It is unanimous in the opinion that suitable laws for the registration of architects if properly drafted would make a decided improvement in the general standing of the profession and tend to place the practice of architecture upon a more ethical basis.

Professional Organization.

The Question of Registration.

Mrs. Sidney Webb, D.Litt., in the course of a lecture on the above subject, at the London School of Economics and Political Science, included an interesting reference to architectural organizations, which we quote from a report published by our contemporary, *The Architect and Contract Reporter.* The Architects' Club, said Mrs. Webb, was established in 1791, and the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1834, the latter being granted a Royal Charter in 1837. It was laid down by the founders that none should join its ranks who were not gentlemen by education and social status. Their first President, was Earl de Grey, an amateur, and he held office till 1859. It also had a conception that architecture was an art and not a science, and that architecture was not for buildings of common use, like factories or railway stations, but should be limited to the palaces. It was to be a genteel profession. That theory broke down. This was due to such diverse causes as the arrival of materials like concrete and steel, which required technical knowledge, an ever-growing legislation, and the general development of building and sanitation. There was a dislike of examinations, and even of systematic education, for it was asked, " How can anyone examine in art ? " But in 1877, the principle of examination for Associateship was accepted and enforced in 1884. The examination was made compulsory on Associates in 1891 ; the Fellowship has depended on Associateship since 1909.

The Society of Architects was founded in 1884, and seems to be rather like the Society of Engineers—that is to say, it wants to make one profession of all architects. The Royal Institute of British Architects always objected to registration, thinking it was sufficient to be Fellow or Associate of their own body, and a hot controversy on the subject of registration still goes on. There have been in two sessions two opposing Bills—namely, that of the R.I.B.A., which confines registration to its own membership, and that of The Society of Architects, which seeks an independent council representing all organizations and interests. Of course, said Mrs. Webb, registration of architects is an extremely difficult problem, and in regard to professional bodies generally, if the question of registration arises, it is perhaps the greatest problem of all. There is naturally a very great distaste for it on the part of the most important organizations. But, to her mind, these aristocrats rather overrated the danger of registration from their own point of view. Even if there is a statutory register for all, there will still be distinction in belonging to the premier body. It seems likely progress will be along the line of public registration, and also in that of an increase in public influence, and responsibility of the higher grades of organizations.

Reviews.

The Reinforced Concrete Regulations of the London County Council. A Handy Guide, containing the full text, with Explanatory Notes, Diagrams and Worked Examples. By Ewart S. Andrews, B.SC., ENG., M.C.I. London, B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1916.

The passing of these regulations into law, on the 1st January last, makes it incumbent upon architects who use reinforced concrete to render themselves familiar with the requirements. No better means can be devised than those provided by the little volume before us. The whole of the regulations are given *in extenso*, with the more important parts in heavy type. As the regulations necessarily contain more mathematics than is usual in ordinary building regulations, the notes, diagrams and examples given by the author will be found particularly useful, and he is to be congratulated on the promptitude with which he has met the need.

Notes on Property Law. S. Ford, Barrister-at-Law. London, Eveleigh Nash. Price, 1*s*.

There is nothing which more generally strikes the imagination or engages the affections of the average man than the right of property—that sole and despotic power which he claims and exercises to the total exclusion of the rights of anyone else. Yet most are pleased and satisfied with the possession, and very few take the trouble to investigate the powers and rights which are theirs. Consequently, they suffer from having their rights infringed or by the unwitting infringement of the rights of others. Mr. S. Ford presents a most readable book, which differs essentially from the usual heavy law book both in manner and substance, and the perusal of which should enable the average reader to avoid many of the pitfalls which await the prospective tenant or purchaser of house property. Mr. Ford illustrates his points by experiences from his own practice, which are amusing and convincing. Mortgages, Repairs, Investments, etc., are fully dealt with, and his opinion on the speculative builder, and the effect of the War on property, are original and interesting. The forms of agreement given should be useful to the professional man as well as to the man in the street.

Rivington's Notes on Building Construction. Parts I. and II., New Edition, 1915. Longman, Green & Co., London. Price 7*s*. 6*d*. per Volume.

A revised edition of " Rivington " has long been overdue. Forty years ago, when it was first published, it epitomised in an exact and comprehensible manner the systems of building construction which were then in vogue. But during the intervening period the developments in all directions have been so extensive as to be properly called revolutionary. In fact, a new book was required rather than a mere re-shuffling of the pages of the old one, with occasional additions, and it is a new book which is before us now—new, not only in matter, but even in its underlying basis. The old book, at least so far as the first two volumes were concerned (the two now republished in the new form), was the work of one author. There was consequent unity of design, well conceived and admirably carried out, with a proper understanding of what was required by readers of elementary education, both general and technical, and of the gradual development of their understanding as they studied volume after volume in sequence. The new book is essentially different. It is the work of numerous well-known men, who in some cases seem to have been unable to resist the temptation of impressing their own personalities upon their portions. As a natural result, there is less unity. It is wonderful that there is so much; but it remains unequal. Speaking broadly, it is now probably the best book extant upon construction, as it is right that the latest production should be. All the same, it could have been better, and could easily have been made so. In particular it seems a pity that the original idea of a book whose volumes were sequential in mentality should now be replaced by one of two equal volumes dealing with different portions of their subject; and by the retention in some sections of the obsolete (this is particularly noticeable with regard to fire-resisting construction), combined with the introduction of new matter in others, such as drainage, which is just sufficient to give a student the impression that he has mastered something of importance when really he has only been informed upon a few of its essentials, and not all. Put shortly, while the old book, modest in its scope, fulfilled its object, this one fails, not by attempting too much, but by unduly compressing in an endeavour to bring within two volumes what should properly fill four under the conditions of the present day.

From Mansion to Maisonnettes.

Major Freyberg's paper read before the Society last December, continues to attract attention in other quarters. A long article under a similar heading appears in the *Liverpool Courier*, of January 22nd, obviously based on the paper referred to, in which article all the acknowledgment made is a reference to " an eminent surveyor in London," who has recently accomplished some of this conversion work.

More recently our contemporary, *The Architects' and Builders' Journal*, having previously published the paper has with due acknowledgment now reproduced the blocks illustrating the subject. It was that Journal which in the first instance directed a friendly criticism on the spelling of " Maisonette," an error repeated by the *Liverpool Courier*, which stood corrected by a boy of thirteen in a subsequent issue.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

Architects' War Service Form.

SIR,—After the very helpful co-operation of your paper in the circulation of The War Service Form last month, your readers may be interested to hear something about the response to this scheme for organizing the national efforts of the profession. The forms already returned to my Committee considerably exceed a thousand, about one-half of the applicants being of military age, though, of course, by no means all fit for military service. The Committee's efforts have so far been chiefly centred in dealing with these applicants.

The various changes brought about by the operation of Lord Derby's scheme have not lightened the Committee's labours.

It is hoped that applicants for Civil work will be dealt with early in January, and it may be stated in advance that the openings as munition workers seem alone likely to offer any extensive field in this direction.

It has been ascertained that no appointments are to be expected unless candidates have been through a six weeks' course in one of the many " Munition Schools " now provided at technical centres all over the country, and this opportunity is taken of recommending all applicants for such work to begin at once such a course so that they may have obtained the required qualification by the time it is possible to prepare selected lists for such work with a view to approaching the Munition Authorities.

9, Conduit Street, W.
December 23rd, 1915.

ALAN E. MUNBY, *Hon. Secretary,*
Selections Committee, Architects' War Committee.

[This communication reached us too late for the January issue, and has been unavoidably held over.—ED.]

The Society of Architects' Annual Report.

The Registration movement is still kept vigorously alive, although for the moment it is not being promoted aggressively ; and the Society is understood to have had in preparation a form of contract that, we fear, may represent so much wasted labour. What is wanted is not a multiplicity of forms, but a form representing a consensus of the various parties concerned.

The Society of Architects has strongly supported the various ameliorating and recruiting movements connected with the profession.—*Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

List of Hon. Members, Members, Retired Members, Graduates and Students of The Society of Architects who have served and are serving in H.M. Forces, from August, 1914, to February, 1916.

Every endeavour has been made to make and keep an accurate record. The Secretary will be glad to receive any additions or revisions.

Members.

Anderson, H. C.	Coy. Q.-M. Sergt. No. 11 Labour Coy. A.S.C.
Andrew, B. C.	Lieut. Cornish Territorial Section, R.G.A.
Ashworth, S. B.	2nd Lieut. 2/1st N. Midland (Staffs.) R.G.A.
Baker, C. H.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Bartlett, P. J.	6th Balloon Defence Section, Anti-Aircraft Corps.
Bloomfield, W. S. R.	2nd Lieut. Royal Flying Corps.
Bolton, C. W. B.	Royal Engineers.
Bowhill, F. J.	Naval Brigade (Prisoner of War).
Cabuche, H. L.	Capt. 13th (Kensington) Battn. London Regt.
Carder, W. J. T.	Capt. 5th Devon Regiment.
Carey, J.	Lance-Corpl. Piper 1st Battalion London Scottish (killed in action).
Chadwick, J.	Major Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Chaikin, B.	2nd London Sanitary Company.
Chilton, E. A.	R.A.M.C.
Christie, J. A. C.	Captain Rhodesian Defence Force, O.C. Rhodesian Volunteer Reserve.
Clark, T. W.	3rd Lowland Division R.A.M.C.
Clayton, H.	Lieut. South Notts. Hussars, 14th Reserve Cavalry.
Clemes, F.	Hertfordshire Yeomanry.
Cogswell, A. E.	Major 1st Wessex Brigade, F.R.A.
Collins, S. H.	2nd Lieut. 3/4th Battalion Yorkshire Regt.
Cowley, H. R.	2nd Lieut. Hampshire (Fortress), R.E.
Crickmay, G. H.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Cromie, R.	Hon. Lieut. R.E. Services.

Dartnall, J. A.	University of London O.T.C., R.E. Unit.
Davidson, T. G.	Sportsman's Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
Davies, A. H.	Major 3rd Monmouthshire Battery R.F.A.
Davies, D. C.	Remount Department, A.S.C.
Davies, E. B.	Lieut. R.E., 2/3rd East Anglian Coy.
Davies, R. Cecil	Major R.E. Divisional Officer, Chester.
Davis, H. S.	Capt. 5th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.
Dickinson, A. H.	2nd Lieut. N. Midland Division Royal Engs.
Donnelly, C. O'C.	Capt. Canadian Contingent.
Douglas, J. Wightman	Major Northumbrian Divisional R.E.
Dowdeswell, W.	Capt. 5th Welsh Regiment.
Dowsett, S. C.	South African Veterinary Corps.
Easton, A.	Lieut.-Colonel 3/4th East Yorks Regt. (T.F.).
Ellis, T. M.	Artists' Rifles.
Ellison, A. J. T.	Mechanical Transport, A.S.C.
Emery, B. J.	Lieut. R.E. (Missing, believed killed).
Evans, G. L.	Capt. 6th Battalion Essex Regiment.
Farrow, J. W. H.	Corporal The Border Coy., S.A. Infantry.
Fincher, P. R.	1st City of London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.
Firth, J. P.	Capt. 1/4th Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Fowler, E. G.	Capt. North Midland Division, A.S.C.
Fry, P. G.	Major 2nd Wessex Field Coy., R.E., D.S.O.
Geake, H.	Royal Engineers.
Greatorex, A. D.	Lieut. No. 1 Supernumerary Coy., 2/6th South Staffordshire Regiment.
Green, B. W.	Middlesex Hussars.
Hack, W. P.	Artists' Rifles, O.T.C., Engineering Unit.
Hadley, W. J.	Sergt. 1st H. Coy., Brecknock Battalion South Wales Borderers.
Hall, S. A.	Lieut. 2/1st Cyclist Coy., 2/1st South Midland Division.
Harbottle, E. J.	Capt. R.F.A., 4th Wessex Brigade.
Haslam, J.	Sergt. Artists' Rifles.
Hay, Chas.	Lieut. 103rd Regt. Active Militia of Canada.
Haymes, R. E.	2nd Line Battalion 1st Herefordshire Regt.
Hayward, A. B.	Lance-Corpl. Sportsman Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

HEATHCOTE, EDGAR	Capt. " C " Coy., 6th Battalion Sherwood Foresters.
HEATHCOTE, C. H.	Major Sherwood Foresters.
HIGGINS, C. J.	Colonel 2/3rd London Brigade, R.F.A.
HILL, E. F.	2nd Lieut. Berkshire Yeomanry.
HILLIER, H. W.	Kite Balloon Section R.N. Aircraft Section.
HITCHINS, W. W.	Royal Engineers.
HOFFMAN, C.	Royal Engineers.
HOLDING, E. DE WILDE	
HOLTOM, E. G.	2nd Lieut. 2/7th Lancashire Fusiliers.
HOPKINS, P. H.	Major 13th County of London Regiment.
HOWDEN, R.	Lieut. S.A. Engineers.
HUNTER, J. D.	28th London Regt., O.T.C., Artists' Rifles.
HUNTER, M.	Lieut.-Colonel 9th Northern Home Battalion.
HURST, G. T.	Major 3rd Natal Mounted Rifles.
HUXLEY, W. S.	2nd Lieut. Royal Fusiliers.
HYDE, R. R. W.	Sergt. 14th (R.) Battalion Royal Sussex Regt.
IMRIE, G. BLAIR	2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers.
INGLETON, D. F.	Sergt. Glamorgan Yeomanry.
INGLIS, T. STEWART	Major & Adjutant 1st London Brigade, R.F.A.
ISAAC, W. J.	London University O.T.C., Engineering Unit.
JACK, G. H.	Lieut. Royal Irish Fusiliers.
JACK, GUY W.	2nd Lieut. R.E.
JANE, W.	Capt. 1/3rd Wessex Field Coy., R.E. (T.F.)
JONES, E. D.	2nd London Sanitary Coy.
JORY, E. B.	Lieut. 18th Battalion Welsh Regiment.
JOSLIN, G. A.	Bombardier 8th London Howitzer Brigade.
KEAY, L. H.	Lieut. R.E.
KING, F. C.	2nd Lieut. 14th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.
KING, G. G.	2nd Lieut. 10th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.
KING, W.	1st London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.
LAW, C. O.	Capt. R.E. (Mounted Bridging Section).
LEEST, E. M.	Capt. 5th Devonshire Regiment.
LINES, R. W.	Lieut. 49th Infantry Regiment (Canada).
LOCKTON, H. W.	2nd Lieut. N. Midland Divisional R.E.
LOWBRIDGE, G. C.	2nd Lieut. 3rd N. Midland Div. R.E. (T.F.).
LURCOCK, H. J.	West Yorkshire Regt. (Prince of Wales Own).

Machattie, J. M.	Piper London Scottish.
Maitland, A. G.	Lieut. 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians).
May, W. H.	Lieut. National Reserve.
McCorquodale, G. M.	28th London Regiment (Artists' Rifles).
McDonald, J. S.	Major and Adjutant, Calcutta Scottish.
McDonnell, A. J.	1st London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.
Medcalf, T. B.	O.T.C., Manchester.
Myers, J.	East African Mounted Rifles.
Newcombe, P. C.	Capt. 8th Durham Light Infantry.
Newton, G.	2nd Lieut. 3/1st Northumbrian Divisional Cyclist Coy.
Oliver, H.	Major 6th Essex Regiment.
Pace, C. L.	12th Battalion County of London Regiment.
Page, B. C.	Major 2nd London R.E.
Parker, A. T.	2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers (T.F.).
Pearson, E. W.	Lieut. 3/6th West Yorks Regiment.
Perry, R. T.	Lieut. 2nd Divisional Train. Canadian A.S.C.
Peters, K.	78th Field Coy., R.E.
Pickering, J.	4/1st Coy. Royal Engineers.
Picton, C. J.	28th Battalion London Regt. Artists' Rifles.
Piercy, A. R.	2nd Lieut. R.G.A., (N. Midland).
Pollard, E. A.	Lieut. 5th Battalion (T.F.) West Yorkshire Regiment.
Pulford, W. J.	2nd Lieut. A.S.C.
Randell, A. J.	Major V.D. 4th Wiltshire Regiment.
Richley, N.	2nd Lieut. 22nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.
Roberts, G. A.	Major 1st Battalion 1st Brigade Australian Imperial Force.
Robertson, J. D.	2nd London Division R.E. (T.F.).
Rose, E.	Corpl. 1st S.A. Infantry.
Sargisson, W. F.	2nd Lieut. India Army Reserve of Officers (27th Light Cavalry).
Saye & Sele, the Rt. Hon. Lord	
Scott, A. I.	
Sherlock, E. D.	Medical Unit R.N. Division.
Solon, P. H.	Royal Engineers.

Spratt, N. C.	Capt. Royal Flying Corps (Prisoner of War).
Stewart, Alan	2nd Lieut. 14th Battalion Royal Scots.
Story, P. F.	Capt. 96th Field Coy., R.E.
Streatfield, G. E. S.	Capt. Royal Engineers.
Stuttle, B. W.	Sapper, Kent Fortress Coy., R.E. (T.F.).
Sutherland, G. A.	Lieut. 2/5th Seaforth Highlanders.
Swanston, J. D.	7th Battalion Royal Highlanders.
Syms, R. H.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Tanner, D. G.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Taylor, F. J.	Hon. Artillery Coy.
Taylor, F. P.	Artists' Rifles, O.T.C.
Thomas, R. W.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Twist, W. Norman	Artists' Rifles, O.T.C.
White, E. F.	Sanitary Section R.A.M.C. (Welsh Army Corps).
Wilkinson, H. A.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Williams, W. H.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Wilson, F. C.	Lieut. South Staffordshire Regiment.
Winch, A.	Leeds City Battalion.

Graduates.

Juniper, F.	Kent Fortress Coy., R.E.
Langford, Bonn	Westminster Dragoons.
Shibley, A. R.	10th (Reserve) Battalion D.C.O., Middlesex Regiment.
Smith, S. R.	Royal Engineers.

Students.

Abbott, A. L.	2nd Lieut. 1st London Field Coy., R.E. (T.).
Adams, R. E.	Royal Flying Corps.
Ash, G. D.	Corporal 7th Corps. Signals R.E.
Barry, D. H. H.	3rd Battalion 18th County of London Regiment (London Irish Rifles).
Batley, J. G.	Royal Flying Corps.
Baxter, A. C.	R.A.M.C.
Bradford, S.	Private, Inns of Court O.T.C.
Brady, A.	"D" Coy. 7th Battn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Burden, C. E.	King's Royal Rifles.

Cavanagh, L.	B.E.F.
Clarke, P. J.	A.S.C. (Remount Department).
Collins, S. H.	2nd Lieut. 3/4th Battalion Yorks Regiment.
Coombs, D. W.	2nd Lieut. R.E. (T.F.).
Coupland, W. V.	4th London Brigade, A.S.C.
Davies, E.	2nd Lieut. 5th Battalion Welsh Regiment.
Dening, S. J. C.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Dury, A. B.	London Rifle Brigade.
Evans, D.	2nd Lieut. Royal Anglesea R.E.
Fraser, Bright	3/28th Artists' Rifles O.T.C. (Engineering Section).
George, A. F.	Corporal 23rd Division A.O.C.
Gomm, J.	" A " Coy. 16th County of London Regiment (Queen's Westminsters).
Graham, H. I.	2nd Lieut. Northumbrian Division R.E.
Gray, D. R.	2nd Lieut. 12th Worcester Regiment.
Griffiths, W.	232 Coy., R.E.
Haigh, W. M. N.	
Heaven, Frank H.	2/1st Glamorgan Field Coy., Royal Engineers (T.F.)
Hill, W.	Lieut. 6th Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Holroyd, W.	R.F.A.
Holt, F.	19th King's (Liverpool) Regiment.
Howells, D. J.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Hudson, C. H.	2nd Lieut. 1st King's (Liverpool) Regiment. (Killed in Action.)
Hunt, Stanley	2nd Lieut. 5th Battn. Durham Light Infantry.
Jeffery, C. A.	4th Devon Regiment.
Jones, N. W.	38th (Welsh) Division Cyclist Coy.
Lawton, W.	Mechanical Transport Section, A.S.C.
Lock, J. M. B.	2nd Lieut. 5th Middlesex Regiment.
Lovell, J. P.	Royal Fusiliers, Public Schools and University Battalion.
Lowe, J. W.	Petty Officer, R.N.V.R. (Medical).
Lyne, D. R.	R.N.V.R. Anti-Aircraft.

Marles, C. W.	Corporal Glamorgan (Fortress) R.E. (T.F.)
Marley, W. H.	Corporal R.F.A. (Killed in Action).
Marshall, S. J.	Divisional Yeomanry, 27th Division.
Mendham, B. J.	2nd Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (T.F.).
Millar, T.	
Millen, D.	Surrey Yeomanry.
Munckton, V. C. A.	Royal Field Artillery.
Overy, C. F.	2nd Lieut. 14th (Reserve) Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
Owens, J. P.	Corporal Northants Yeomanry.
Parkin, W. G.	22nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
Rees, F. W.	2nd Lieut. R.E., 1st Glamorgan A.T. Coy. (attached 3/1st Welsh Field Coy.).
Ryan, B. J.	Captain Royal Engineers.
Sample, E. F. R.	Yorkshire Hussars.
Sanders, J. E.	Lancashire Hussars.
Sayers, A. D.	5th East Surrey Regiment (T.F.).
Scott, Thos.	
Simpson, I. A.	R.E., Lancashire Fortress.
Soulby, A. C.	B.E.F.
Stafford, J. E.	Durham Light Infantry.
Stewart, A. D.	Lieut. 14th Battalion Royal Scots.
Tapping, F.	B.E.F.
Taylor, F. P.	Artists' Rifles O.T.C.
Thurston, S. W.	Royal Engineers.
Turner, T. E.	2nd Lieut. 13th Battalion London Regiment. (Killed in Action.)
Urwin, S. E.	1st Midland Mounted Brigade R.A.M.C.
vander Schyff, R. C.	German West Africa Campaign.
Waite, C. L.	Royal Flying Corps.
Whitaker, J.	2nd Lieut. 171st (County Palatine) Brigade, R.F.A.
Williams, P. J.	Lance-Corpl. Transport Section, 11th Welsh Battn.
Williams, W. R.	
Winn, T. J. R.	30th (R) Royal Fusiliers.

Membership and Graduateship Examinations.

Examinations in the following subjects are held during the first week in April and in October of each year. The Council reserves the right to alter or cancel the arrangements, in which case the fees paid will be returned or credited to the Candidates by arrangement with them.

Membership.

(1) ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION AND DESIGN.
(2) ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY.
(3) BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS.
(4) SHORING, UNDERPINNING AND DANGEROUS STRUCTURES.
(5) HOUSE DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.
(6) SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.
(7) THE MECHANICS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

One of the following subjects must be taken in addition. The subject selected must be stated on the form of application to sit and candidates will not be permitted to alter their decision.)

(8) EASEMENTS, DILAPIDATIONS AND BUILDING ACT REGULATIONS.
(9) QUANTITIES AND PRICES.
(10) LAND SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.
(11) SETTING OUT AND SUPERVISION OF WORKS.
(12) MONUMENTAL DESIGN.

Graduateship.

(1) ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
(2) ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.

Entries must be made at least one month in advance of the Examinations, on the prescribed form, accompanied by the fee, which will be returned if the entry is not accepted. At least seven days' notice of the date and place of Examination will be given to admitted candidates, who must provide themselves with a drawing board of not less than half Imperial size, T square, etc., and drawing instruments.

Candidates for the Membership Examination must have served at least three years' pupilage to an architect, or produce such other evidence of architectural training as the examiners may require, and those for the Graduateship examination must be architects' articled pupils or assistants, or persons who are undergoing some other course of architectural training recognized and approved by the Council.

The examination fees are :—	MEMBERSHIP.	GRADUATESHIP.
Graduates of the Society ..	£1 1 0	—
Students ,, ,, ..	2 2 0	£1 1 0
Other candidates	4 4 0	2 2 0

If after payment of his fee, a candidate withdraws his name or fails to present himself for examination, no part of the fee shall be returned to him, but the examiners may, if they think fit, allow such fee to apply to the next examination at which the candidate presents himself.

Relegated Candidates who are admitted to a further examination will be charged half fees at the next examination for which they present themselves, and full fees at any subsequent examination. Such Candidates need only sit again for those subjects in which they failed, except in the Graduateship examination, the whole of which must be taken again.

Holders of the R.I.B.A. Associateship and Intermediate Examination Certificates are exempt from the Society's Membership and Graduateship Examinations respectively. Exemptions to holders of other Certificates gained in corresponding subjects in other examinations will only be granted in cases where the Examiners are satisfied that the standard is equal to that imposed by the Society.

The results of the Examinations will be communicated to each Candidate, but not the number of marks obtained therein. The names of successful Candidates will be published in the Society's *Journal*, and Certificates issued entitling them to make an application for Membership or Graduateship as the case may be, if otherwise eligible and qualified.

The Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals of the Society are awarded to successful candidates under certain conditions.

The full syllabus may be obtained from the Secretary.

Meetings, 1916.

1916.		
Date.	Time.	Occasion.
Mar. 2nd.	4 p.m.	Interim Committees.
,, 11th.	5 ,,	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 16th.	5 ,,	Committees, Council and Extraordinary General Meeting.
,, 30th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.
April 4th to 8th.		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,, 13th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	5 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 24th.	..	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
,, 27th.	4 p.m.	Interim Committees.

Mainly about Members.

We regret to record the deaths of the following Members :—

George William Watson, of the P.W.D., Melbourne, Australia (Member), intimation of whose death last July has only recently reached us. Mr. Watson was articled to the late James Davis, and soon afterwards obtained in competition an appointment under the Government of Victoria. He was one of the first joining members of the Society, having been elected thirty years ago, at which time he had been Government Architect for ten years, a position which he held up to the time of his death, at the age of 65, thus completing some forty years' service. The late member was the Society's local representative, and was always ready to advance its interests.

Charles Reginald Howard Ashby, of Norfolk Street, Strand, was articled to Mr. E. J. Ward, of Ilford. He joined the Society in 1911, and was 38 years of age at the time of his death, which took place suddenly on January 4th. Mr. Ashby had been in practice some 15 years.

Harry Hems, of Exeter (Honorary Member), who died on January 5th last, was born in 1842, and was apprenticed at an early age to Arthur Haybalt, a woodcarver, at Sheffield. After working on many important buildings in the United Kingdom, Mr. Hems continued the study of his art in Carrara and Florence. He then made his way to Exeter and, so the legend runs, picked up an old horse shoe and put it in his pocket " for luck," and at once got a job which started him on the career by which he made his name and work known in almost all parts of the world. The " lucky horse shoe " adorns the front wall of his business premises to this day. Mr. Hems combined in an usual degree the skill of the artist and the craftsman with the acumen of the man of business, and was an adapt in the art of securing publicity. Specimens of his craftsmanship adorn innumerable famous buildings, and he won distinction at Exhibitions in Philadelphia, Chicago, Paris, and Antwerp. He had travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and his house and studios contained many art treasures and curios. In his early days, Mr. Hems was an athlete and was one of the first to join the Volunteer Movement. As a Churchman, a Freemason, a former member of the City Council of Exeter, and a supporter of many worthy local movements, he rendered good service to the community, but his most lasting personal memorial will be his philanthropic work on behalf of the sick and poor of the City. He was an Honorary Member of the Society, and took a keen interest in its work. Some of the older members will have pleasant memories of his personal kindness on the several occasions on which the Society has visited Exeter.

Charles Frederick Mitchell, of the Polytechnic, Regent Street, W., who died on January 30th, at the age of 56, had been a member of the Society for upwards of 25 years, having been elected in 1890. He was the Head of the Polytechnic School of Architecture (Evening Department), and author of a number of books on building construction and kindred subjects. He was articled to the late Mr. A. Harland, A.R.I.B.A., of London, and for nearly 30 years had been engaged in the training of students for the Architectural and allied professions.

Thomas Marcus Houghton, of 331, Clapham Road, S.W., died on February 3rd, at the age of 71. He was one of the early members of the Society, which he joined in 1887. He afterwards withdrew for a time, and was readmitted in 1900. Mr. Houghton had been in practice for upwards of 35 years, and had designed and carried out many works of a domestic and public character in London and the home counties. He was a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution.

Harry Edwin Rider, of International Buildings, Kingsway, died on February 5th. He was articled to Professor Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., and had been in practice since 1908. He joined the Society in 1911, and was 36 years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. H. Howard has resigned his position as Surveyor to the Littlehampton Urban District Council.

Mr. R. M. Butler and Professor W. A. Scott have been elected Members of the Council of the R.I.A., of Ireland.

Congratulations to Captain C. Orlando Law, R.E., on his promotion from 2nd Lieutenant.

An article on the Water Supply of New Westminster (B.C.), by Mr. J. W. B. Blackman, the City Engineer, appears in the *Journal of the I.M.C.E.*

Mr. Max J. Zimmermann, formerly of 8, Henrietta Street, Strand, and now of 39, Coventry Street, W., has by deed poll changed his name to Max J. Bell.

A new Pump House with sulphur and hydro-electric baths is about to be added to the Spa Wells, at Lisdoonvarna, from plans by Professor William A. Scott, of Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

Mr. Arthur F. Holden, the Deputy Engineer of Coventry, who has been appointed Borough Engineer of Hertford, commenced his professional career as an articled pupil in the office of Mr. W. Cecil Jackson, M.S.A., of Chesterfield.

The new Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, at Pwllheli, one of the largest Chapels in North Wales, which was some time ago burned down by an incendiary, has been rebuilt from designs by Mr. R. Lloyd Jones, architect, at a cost of £6,000.

MAJOR P. G. FRY, Wessex Divisional Engineers, has been awarded the D.S.O. He is the first member of the Society, and probably of the profession, to win that distinction.

Plans have been prepared by MR. PERCY HOUFTON, of Chesterfield, for the proposed Derbyshire Miners' Convalescent Home. A site has been secured at the extreme northern end of Skegness. The cost is estimated at £9,000.

The Architectural Review for December, gives a list of the 31 buildings so far erected in Kingsway. It is interesting to note that 14 or nearly half of them, were designed by members of the Society.

MR. ALBERT E. PRIDMORE, F.S.I., Past President S.A., 2, Broad Street Buildings, has been elected the Rating Surveyor to the City of London Licensed Victuallers and Restaurant Proprietors' Trade Protection Society.

Concrete and Constructional Engineering for February contains an illustrated article by MR. A. LAKEMAN, on the Canterbury Theatre, erected in reinforced concrete, from the designs of Messrs. JENNINGS & Gray, of Canterbury.

A most interesting account of an Architects' Holiday with a Camera in Northern Italy, is appearing in *The Architect and Contract Reporter*, from the pen of MR. CHARLES T. RUTHEN, of Swansea, illustrated by photographs taken by the author.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant to Messrs. H. H. MARTYN & Co., Ltd., a warrant of appointment as Architectural Decorators to His Majesty. Mr. H. H. Martyn was for many years an Associate of the Society, and has been an Honorary Member since 1906.

CAPTAIN NORMAN C. SPRATT, R.F.C., now a prisoner of war in Germany, is amongst those recommended by Sir John French for gallant and distinguished service in the field, in his despatch of November 30th, 1915, published by the War Office on January 1st last.

New premises are in course of erection on the site of the old building known as Boswell's House, 55-56, Great Queen Street, W.C. These will form an extension of the Freemasons' Hall. The architects are Messrs. BROWN & Barrow, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

The PRESIDENT and the SECRETARY of the Society were among the guests at the Luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel, on January 12th, by the Directors of the Institute of Industry, which was followed by a discussion on the new National Business Policy. Sir Edward Carson was one of the speakers.

MAJOR GEORGE A. ROBERTS, a Sydney Architect, is recovering from his third wound in Cairo, and has been taking advantage of sick leave to see some of the Temples and other architectural remains. Major Roberts was for some years the ardent Hon. Secretary of the N.S.W. Institute, and one of the keenest advocates of Registration.

The Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd., have erected a suite of offices in Arbroath. The new building occupies a site at the Corner of High Street and Hill Street, one of the most central positions in the town, and is of satisfactory design. The design was prepared by Mr. J. H. Pitt, of London, the Company's District Office Surveyor.

The erection of three Tenement Houses for Messrs. Lunham Bros., Ltd., Cork, has just been completed. The houses will accommodate nine families in flats, six containing three rooms and three two rooms each, with separate sanitary accommodation on each flat. The work has been carried out from plans and specification prepared by and under the supervision of Messrs. Robert Walker & Son, Architects, Cork.

The new County Council School for Infants and combined Domestic Science, at Porthcawl, accommodates 156 scholars, and a combined domestic science centre for twenty older pupils, with cloak rooms, marching corridors, stores, medical inspection and teachers' room. The building is faced with red brick and Forest of Dean stone dressings, and the roofs are covered with North Wales green slates. The buildings were erected from the designs of Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.S.I., County Architect, Cardiff.

Should not Mr. Wakelam, the County Engineer of Middlesex, be congratulated on the success which has attended his design and erection of the new Court House at Ealing? Was it not a well-deserved compliment that Mr. Luke paid him, in handing over the Court to the Brentford Magistrates, when he said that no architect in the country had greater experience of work of that kind than Mr. Wakelam, and that it was a building that would challenge comparison with any Court House in the Kingdom?—*The Surveyor*.

St. John's Church, Seven Kings, Ilford, was completed last year by the addition of the north and south aisles and west porches. Side screens between north aisle and organ chamber and south aisle and morning chapel were also carried out at the same time. Since then the chancel screen has been completed and fixed. All this work of the screens, choir stalls, and pulpit, executed in oak, has been carried out from the designs and details of Mr. Percy C. Boddy, of Messrs. Cutts, Davis & Boddy, Architects, 14, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. The drawing of the rood screen was in the Royal Academy last summer.

Plans have been prepared for a new Hotel at King's Cross, to be called the "Terminus" Hotel, to be erected on a site to abut upon Euston Road, Chesterfield Street, and Argyle Square. The Borough Council has no objection to the plans, but it was decided to ask the London County Council, in negotiating for any alteration to the subway passing under Euston Road to the King's Cross, City, and South London Electric Railway Station, and in giving their consent, that they would endeavour to provide for the new entrance to the subway to be placed on the open ground between the front of the proposed Hotel and the new line of Euston Road. The architects are Messrs. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., and Gregson, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

Mr. F. Lambert, M.A., of the Guildhall Museum, lecturing on "Recent Roman Discoveries in London," stated that a solid brick pier of Roman construction, probably the only piece of solid brickwork of that era extant in this country, is still to be seen in the basement of a hosier's shop in Gracechurch Street. It measures 10 ft. by 6 ft. and is 3 ft. or 4 ft. high. MR. JOHN TODD promised to inspect it as District Surveyor —presumably to see whether it conforms with the Building Acts, and MR. A. E. PRIDMORE remarked that one of his greatest troubles as an architect was to adapt a building to an ancient watercourse or a pot-hole. On the other hand, the footing of a section of the Roman wall was the hardest thing he had ever been up against.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, has consecrated important additions to the Parish Church of Hernhill, East Kent, which have been carried out at the entire cost of Mr. William C. Dawes, of Mount Ephraim, as a monument to his father, the late Sir Edwyn Sandys Dawes, K.C.M.G. The additions comprise a Chapel on the North side of the Chancel, and an Organ Chamber on the South side. The original walls enclosed by the additions have been opened up by arches and an oak screen spans the new arch between the Chapel and the Choir. A new stained-glass window to the memory of Sir Edwyn is placed in the Chapel, and there is also a memorial tablet of brass on marble. The work was executed under the direction of the Diocesan Architect, MR. W. J. JENNINGS, J.P., of St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.

The new premises at Singapore, for Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., are rapidly approaching completion. The foundations have been taken down to form a basement for storage of goods and packing, etc. The ground and first floors are to be utilized for the display and sale of merchandise, while the upper floors are to be available for high-class offices. A wide and lofty verandah is arranged all along the principal frontage. A lift serves each floor of the store, while a separate staircase and lift give access to the offices on the upper floors. The building is a steel frame with reinforced concrete floors and staircases, the floor coverings in the store portion being of encaustic tiles. The whole of the windows on the first floor and above are metal casements—an innovation for Singapore. The drainage and sanitary work throughout is in conformity with the best London practice. The building has been erected from the designs of MESSRS. HERBERT O. ELLIS & CLARKE, of 46, Fenchurch Street.

Architects and Ammunition.

The announcement in the last issue requires modification in view of a number of enquiries received and questions raised which have been referred to the Ministry of Munitions for consideration. It would seem that while there are a good many centres for training as " skilled " workers, there are at present very few indeed at which " Tool Setting " can be taught and that what vacancies exist are restricted to factories near London, and that the rate of pay varies with the skill of the worker and the amount of " bonus " and overtime he is able to secure. Further, the work would seem to require at least normal eyesight, and a fair degree of physical fitness. One member has secured an opening by personal application at the Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall, and another applicant has been informed that there are no vacancies at present. We suggest that members desirous of taking up this work should make enquiries direct to Whitehall either personally or by letter, and so get the latest first-hand information.

The Architects' V.A.D.

Sir Aston Webb has very kindly accepted the office of President of the Detachment, and recently showed his practical interest in the work by attending one of the practices, and presenting Certificates in First Aid and Home Nursing to several members of the Detachment. Mr. Ernest Newton and Major E. C. P. Monson are Vice-Presidents. There are vacancies for recruits, and opportunities for work as Hospital Orderlies, and with the London Ambulance Column, and for First Aid during Air Raids. Section Leader McArthur Butler is in charge of the Transport, and will be very glad to answer any enquiries relating to the Detachment, and to supply forms of application for joining. One of the immediate needs of the Detachment is the occasional use of a four-seater motor car, and the services of a driver, for Transport Services. The new Headquarters are at the Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent Square, where parades are held every Wednesday and Friday, from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. Intending recruits should visit the Headquarters and see the Detachment at work. The joining fee is nominal, and the uniform is not expensive. Recruits must be " ineligible " or " attested," and as soon as there are sufficient numbers to warrant the formation of fresh Classes in First Aid, etc., the Medical Officer of the Detachment, Dr. Brydone, will recommence his courses of Lectures and Demonstrations. A tribute to his training is shown by the fact that every candidate passed at the last First Aid Examination, and a very high percentage of marks was obtained, amounting in at least one case to 90 per cent.

Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings.

The following meetings of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, March 16th, 1916:—

5 p.m. Ordinary General Meeting for the transaction of routine business.

5.15 ,, Extraordinary General Meeting (members only), at which a resolution will be proposed—to alter certain of the Articles of Association. A separate notice convening this meeting will be issued to each member of the Society. Only members who are not under any liability to the Society are entitled to vote.

Architects on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the list previously published. A complete list of all members, graduates and students, serving in H.M. Forces is published in this issue.

Members:—W. S. R. Bloomfield (2nd Lieut. Royal Flying Corps); J. A. Dartnall (University of London O.T.C., R.E. Unit); E. B. Davies (Lieut. 2/3rd East Anglian Field Coy., Royal Engineers); A. H. Dickinson (2nd Lieut. North Midland Divisional Royal Engineers); S. C. Dowsett (South African Veterinary Corps); A. Easton (Lieut.-Colonel C.O. 3/4th East Yorks Regiment, T.F.); T. M. Ellis (Artists' Rifles); H. Geake (Royal Engineers); W. P. Hack (Artists' Rifles O.T.C., Engineering Unit); J. D. Hunter (28th London Regiment O.T.C., Artists' Rifles); W. S. Huxley (2nd Lieut. Royal Fusiliers); G. Blair Imrie (2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers); E. D. Jones (2nd London Sanitary Coy.); L. H. Keay (Lieut. Royal Engineers); C. O. Law (Capt. Royal Engineers); J. S. McDonald (Major and Adjutant, Calcutta Scottish); T. B. Medcalf (O.T.C., Manchester); E. Rose (Corpl. 1st South African Infantry); B. W. Suttle (Kent Fortress Coy., Royal Engineers, T.F.); W. Norman Twist (Artists' Rifles O.T.C.); W. H. Williams (Inns of Court O.T.C.). *Students*:—R. E. Adams (Royal Flying Corps); S. Bradford (Inns of Court O.T.C.); P. J. Clarke (A.S.C., Remount Department); S. H. Collins (2nd Lieut. 3/4th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment); D. W. Coombs (2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers, Home Counties Field Division); Frank H. Heaven (2/1st Glamorgan Field Coy. Royal Engineers, T.F.); D. J. Howells (Inns of Court O.T.C.); I. A. Simpson (Royal Engineers, Lancashire Fortress); F. P. Taylor (Artists' Rifles O.T.C.).

Volunteer Training Corps.

Members:—W. A. Cornell (Scouts' Coy., Hong Kong, Vol. Corps); W. Fenn (11th Surrey, Merton and Morden V.T.C.); C. E. Salmon (Reigate V.T.C.).

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

London 43 V.A.D.

(Architectural Association.)

A Section of this Detachment (which is composed very largely of Architects), under the Command of Commandant A. W. Coffin, provided two fully equipped Stretcher Squads, at the Michie Hospital, Queen's Gate, on March 15th, on the occasion of the opening of that Institution by H.M. Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty was received by the Commandant of the Hospital, Mrs. Harry Isaacs, and by Dr. Brydone, whose services to the Detachment as Medical Officer, in connection with the recent Red Cross Lectures, have been so much appreciated.

During the afternoon, Lord Reading inspected the Hospital, and spoke in most appreciative terms of the services which are being rendered throughout the country by the V.A.D.'s working under the British Red Cross Society. Members of the Detachment afterwards had an opportunity of inspecting the Hospital, which is fitted with the latest appliances in the way of baths, etc., and is believed to be the only Hospital of its kind in the Kingdom, which is possessed of one particular type of medical bath.

Those members of the Stretcher Squads who are architects were in particular able to appreciate the very successful manner in which the Hon. Architect to the Hospital, Quartermaster Victor Wilkins, M.S.A., had overcome the many difficulties incidental to adapting a mansion of this description for the purposes for which it was never originally intended, viz., the reception and treatment of something like fifty wounded soldiers.

With the opening of the Michie Hospital, the Architects' V.A.D. will be, in addition to its other duties, providing orderlies for five V.A.D. Hospitals in the Westminster Division.

An Objectionable Advertisement.

Our attention has been called to what may be described as a very objectionable form of advertisement which was appeared in the daily Press: "Ladies and gentlemen of good social position who have personal influence with architects and surveyors who are about to erect new buildings can add substantially to their income. Apply by letter to ———" In reply sent to an inquirer the firm in question, who are constructional engineers, state that they will be glad to pay 5 per cent. on the value of any work introduced, but are not keen to enter into competition with other firms for this class of work, because, "as we make a very special feature of promptness of delivery and completion, we are not the cheapest firm in the market." We think the advertisement appeals to an objectionable element, as the "ladies and gentlemen of good social position" are presumably without the special knowledge which would enable them to recommend the firm's work on its merits, and the presumption is that "social influence" is to be employed in a manner which, if commonly practised, would lead to the wholesale degradation of society.—*The Builder.*

The First Atelier Exhibition.

Owing to the fact that so many of the working members of the Atelier are absent on military duty, it was thought advisable to discontinue the Ordinary Monthly Exhibitions, and to hold them once in every two months, so as to ensure a more interesting exhibition. The last exhibition and criticism, held on February 23rd, fully justified this policy. Quite a large show was the result, and, what is even more satisfactory, the more important designs were of an unusually high standard. The first monthly *projet* was a group of almshouses in the country with accommodation for both sexes. In this competition a "mention" was won by Mr. L. H. Bucknell, for a very pleasing group of buildings arranged round a central court. The subject of the second *projet* was a universal store situated on an island site in the shopping centre of a large town. Here Mr. Bucknell did even better, obtaining the unusual distinction of a "first mention" for an excellent design in which the main essentials of the problem had been thoroughly grasped and worked out in a direct and straightforward manner. The result was a building of much character and charm. Mr. Tomlin also obtained a "mention" in this competition. The twelve-hour subjects did not attain so high a standard as the monthly *projets*, but Mr. Meldrum was awarded a "mention" for a design for the treatment of a retaining wall and staircases supporting and connecting the upper and lower terraces in a public park. The Patron, Mr. A. J. Davis, introduced a new feature into the proceedings by giving some general remarks on the subject under discussion before criticising each design in detail. A very pleasant evening was participated in by several friends of the members, including Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, and Captain Bennett Goldney, M.P.—*The Builder.*

Proceedings.

ORDINARY MEETING.

The Third Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1915-16, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, March 16th, 1916, at 5 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed and signed.

Three nominations for Membership were announced. There being no further business, the proceedings terminated.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of The Society of Architects was held at 28, Bedford Square, in the County of London, on Thursday, the Sixteenth day of March, 1916, at 5.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering a proposal to alter certain of the Articles of Association.

The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, was in the Chair. The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman briefly summarized the proposals of the Council, which had previously been circulated to the members of the Society, pointing out that the chief features were the substitution of a new disciplinary clause in the place of the present Article 18, the giving to country members a definite proportionate representation on the Council, and the provision for more continuity of service on the Council as a whole, while introducing fresh blood every year in the proportion of one-third.

The new disciplinary clause was in principle identical with the present one, it was the machinery which was somewhat different, and while it gave the Council wider power than before, it also provided that the member concerned should have proper opportunity of answering any charge brought against him. The clause had been drafted by the Society's Solicitor and settled by Counsel, so that if legal action ever had to be taken thereunder, no fault could be found with the machinery from a legal point of view. The procedure might appear a little complicated to the lay mind, but the Society was advised that nothing less would meet the case.

The Council had put forward the proposals in what it conceived to be the best interests of the Society, and after long and careful consideration of any points likely to arise thereon.

The Chairman then moved :—

"That the Articles of Association of the Society be altered in manner following, that is to say :—

(1) The following article shall be substituted for Article 5, namely :—

5. Members of not less than ten years' standing, who have retired from

practice, and who are not under any liability to the Society, shall be eligible for transfer to the class of Retired Members, provided that they are not engaged in any occupation or business, which in the opinion of the Council ought not to be combined with that of an architect. If transferred to the retired list, they shall retain the privileges of membership while on the list, except the right to vote, and shall not be required to contribute to the funds of the Society.

(2) The words " otherwise their names will be removed from the Register unless an extension of time be granted by the Council " at the end of Articles 8 and 10 shall no longer apply and shall be omitted from both the said articles accordingly.

(3) Article 18 shall no longer apply.

(4) The words " any " and " may " in Article 22 shall be omitted therefrom and the letter " M " substituted for the expression " Mem " and the letter " s " added to the words " Member," " Member," and " form " in the same article.

(5) The numbers of the following Articles shall be altered as follows, namely :—

No. 19 to 27. No. 20 to 28. No. 21 to 18. No. 22 to 19.
No. 23 to 20. No. 24 to 21. No. 25 to 22. No. 26 to 23.
No. 27 to 24. No. 28 to 25. No. 42 to 43. No. 43 to 44.
No. 44 to 45. No. 45 to 46. No. 46 to 47. No. 47 to 48.
No. 48 to 49. No. 49 to 50. No. 50 to 51. No. 51 to 52.
No. 52 to 53. No. 53 to 54. No. 54 to 55. No. 55 to 56.
No. 56 to 57. No. 57 to 58. No. 58 to 59. No. 59 to 60.
No. 60 to 61. No. 61 to 62. No. 62 to 63. No. 63 to 64.
No. 64 to 65. No. 65 to 66. No. 66 to 67. No. 67 to 68.
No. 68 to 69. No. 69 to 70. No. 70 to 71. No. 71 to 72.
No. 72 to 73. No. 73 to 74. No. 74 to 76. No. 75 to 77.
No. 76 to 78. No. 77 to 79. No. 78 to 80. No. 79 to 81.
No. 80 to 82. No. 81 to 83. No. 82 to 84. No. 83 to 85.
No. 84 to 86. No. 85 to 87. No. 86 to 88. No. 87 to 89.

(6) The following article to be numbered 26 shall be inserted after the present article number 28 to be renumbered 25 as aforesaid, namely :—

26. *(a)* The Council may at any time subject to the following sub-sections of this Article reprimand, suspend or expel from the Society any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student, who in the opinion of

the Council (*i*) has contravened any Article or Regulation of the Society or (*ii*) has conducted himself in a manner derogatory to his Professional Character or (*iii*) is or has been since he became an Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student of the Society engaged or financially involved in any occupation or business which in the opinion of the Council ought not to be carried on or conducted by an architect.

(*b*) Any person, whether an Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student of the Society or not, may by writing addressed to the Secretary complain to the Council of any conduct appearing to him to call for the intervention of the Council under this Article, and the Secretary shall lay any such complaint before the Council on the first convenient opportunity, and, whether any such complaint shall have been made or not, the Secretary or any member of the Council may at any time on his own initiative report to the Council any conduct on the part of or imputation against any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student of the Society which shall by any means have come to his notice and which in his opinion ought to be taken into consideration by the Council.

(*c*) If after such informal preliminary enquiry (if any) as the Council may think fit to direct the Council shall decide to take cognizance of any such complaint or report as aforesaid the Secretary shall write a letter to the Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student whose conduct is in question (hereinafter referred to as " the Respondent ") informing him of the particulars of the complaint or report and inviting him to make a statement.

(*d*) If no statement is received from the Respondent within 21 days after the date of the Secretary's letter or within such extended time (if any) as the Council may allow and subject to any statement so received the Respondent shall be deemed to have admitted the facts as stated in the Secretary's letter.

(*e*) If after receiving any statement from the Respondent the Council shall consider any material facts to be in issue or to be sufficiently established for enabling them to decide upon their course of action, the Council shall refer the facts for investigation to a Committee of Enquiry consisting of not less than 3 or more than 5 members who shall investigate the same and report thereon to the Council. The report of any such Committee shall for all purposes of this Article be binding upon the Respondent. Any such Committee shall be subject to the provisions of Article 39 of the Society's Articles of Association.

(*f*) The Committee may authorise the Secretary or any Member of the Society to conduct the case against the Respondent at the enquiry and may if they shall think proper with the consent of the Council allow such sum as they may think proper for the expenses of the person authorised out of the funds of the Society.

(*g*) The Committee may accept as evidence upon the enquiry such written or oral statements and such documents as they may think proper including hearsay evidence and copies of or extracts from documents where the originals are not formally proved or accounted for subject to any comment as to the weight or reliability of such evidence, but each party shall so far as practicable have a reasonable opportunity before the hearing of the inquiry of inspecting and taking copies of any written statements or documents intended to be used by the other party and the Committee may exclude any written statements or documents in respect of which they shall be of opinion that this condition has not been sufficiently complied with. Any question as to whether the condition applies and has been sufficiently complied with shall be conclusively determined by the Committee. Each party shall deposit with the Secretary at the earliest practicable moment all written statements or documentary evidence intended to be tendered by him as evidence.

(*h*) The Committee shall so soon as they shall consider that sufficient time has been allowed for the receipt of evidence (whether original evidence or evidence in reply) fix and give to the Respondent and to the person (if any) authorised to prepare the case against the Respondent not less than 14 days' notice of a day time and place for the hearing and determination of the enquiry but the Committee may adjourn the enquiry from time to time as they may think expedient. The Respondent may upon giving not less than 7 days' notice to the Secretary be represented upon the enquiry by a solicitor or counsel and in that case the person (if any) authorised to conduct the case against the Respondent may be represented in like manner. The procedure at the enquiry and the acceptance or rejection of evidence thereat shall be at the absolute discretion of the Committee.

(*i*) The Committee or such of its members as have actually heard the enquiry or a majority of them shall make a report to the Council stating what in their opinion are the facts of the case so far as the same were referred to the Committee for enquiry.

(*j*) Upon receipt of the Respondent's original statement or on hearing the Report of the Committee the Council may if satisfied therewith order that no further action be taken in the matter but if the Council shall not be satisfied therewith or if no statement shall have been made by the Respondent the Council shall fix a date, time and place for a meeting to be held by their body for the purpose of determining what action shall be taken by them and not less than 14 days' written notice of such meeting shall be given to the Respondent by the Secretary. The Respondent may attend and be heard personally at the meeting or may submit through the Secretary any written considerations that he may think proper but he shall not be permitted (except with the consent of the Council) to adduce any fresh evidence of facts or to question any facts admitted or deemed to have been admitted by him or stated in the Committee's report. At such meeting a reprimand may be given by a simple majority of the members of the Council present and voting upon the resolution for that purpose, but a resolution to suspend or expel the Respondent shall require a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council present at the meeting at the time when the resolution is put to the vote.

(*k*) The Secretary shall communicate the Council's decision to the Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, and the Council shall be at liberty to publish either in the Society's *Journal* or otherwise the name and address of any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, who shall have been removed or suspended from the roll under this article.

(*l*) The Council shall have power subsequently to re-open the case on new evidence and rescind or vary their previous decision and if the decision is rescinded or varied give similar publicity to such recission or variation.

(*m*) Any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, who is convicted of felony or misdemeanour by any Court of competent jurisdiction shall *ipso facto* cease to be an Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student of the Society as the case may be.

(*n*) The Provisions of Nos. 87 to 89 of the Society's Articles of Association shall apply to any notices required to be given pursuant to this Article.

(7) The following article shall be substituted for Article 32 :—

32. The business of the Society shall be governed and managed by a Council consisting of a President, a Senior and a Junior Vice-President, the Past Presidents, 18 Ordinary Members of the Council, of whom six shall be country members, and one Delegate from each Branch of the Society entitled to send a member to the Council, an Honorary Secretary, a Secretary, an Honorary Librarian and an Honorary Treasurer, all of whom except the Secretary shall be elected at a Special General Meeting of the Society to be

held in October of each year. The year of Office shall be from the 1st November to the 31st October inclusive.

(8) The following article to be numbered 42 shall be inserted after the Article 41, namely :—

42. The Council may from time to time make, repeal and amend all such Byelaws (not inconsistent with these articles) as they shall think expedient for the management and well-being of the Society, and may thereby impose reasonable fines not exceeding Ten Guineas for any breach of such Byelaws. Any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, who has incurred a fine, shall be notified thereof by the Secretary, and required to pay the same forthwith, and in default of his paying the same within one calendar month of the date of such notice, he shall be deemed to have contravened a Regulation of the Society, and shall accordingly be liable to reprimand, suspension or expulsion as in such case provided. All Byelaws made by the Council under this Article shall be binding upon all Honorary Members, Retired Members, Members, Graduates, or Students, until repealed by the Council or set aside by a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Society.

(9) The following Article to be numbered 47 shall be substituted for the present Article 46 to be renumbered 47 as aforesaid, namely :—

47. The President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary and six Ordinary Members of the Council shall retire annually and no person shall hold the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council for more than three years in succession, and no person who has previously held office as an Ordinary Member of the Council for three years in succession shall hold office as an Ordinary Member of the Council unless one year shall have elapsed since the expiry of such period of three years.

(10) The following Article to be numbered 48 shall be substituted for the present Article 47 to be renumbered 48 as aforesaid, namely :—

48. Not later than 28 days' previous to the holding of a Special General Meeting in October the Council shall send to each member of the Society entitled to vote, a list of duly qualified persons who they nominate for vacancies in the Office of President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, and Ordinary Members of the Council. The list of persons nominated by the Council for the office of Ordinary Members of the Council shall contain the names of at least two members in excess of the vacancies on the Council in each of the respective classes of London and Country members.

(11) The following Article to be numbered 49 shall be substituted for the present Article 48 to be renumbered 49 as aforesaid, namely :—

49. After the issue of the Council's list, any three members qualified to vote may nominate in writing any other duly qualified person to fill any vacancy subject to their having previously obtained the consent in writing of such person to accept office if elected. The nomination paper must be delivered to the Secretary not later than the first day of October and no nomination will be valid if the nominee or any of the nominators are under any liability to the Society.

(12) The following Article to be numbered 50 shall be substituted for the present Article 49 to be renumbered 50 as aforesaid, namely :—

50. After the first day of October a complete balloting list shall be prepared of those nominated for the Officers and the Council, except the Permanent Officers, for the succeeding year and the elections shall be conducted as follows :—

(i) The President or failing him one of the Vice-Presidents, shall from among the Members of the Society other than the Candidates forthwith appoint not less than four scrutineers, three of whom shall form a quorum.

(ii) If by death or refusal or incapacity to act, the number of the scrutineers be reduced below four, the President or failing him one of the Vice-Presidents shall appoint Members to fill the vacancies.

(iii) The Secretary shall at least seven days before the Special General Meeting forward a voting paper to every Member who is not under any liability to the Society and the voting papers shall be in such form as the Council may from time to time direct.

(iv) The voting papers duly sealed or otherwise fastened up in accordance with the directions printed thereon, shall be delivered, or returned by post prepaid, to the Secretary at least two clear days before the date fixed for the Special General Meeting, and the Secretary shall deliver them unopened to the Scrutineers by whom they shall be opened and examined.

(v) As soon as the voting papers have been examined and the results of the election ascertained by the Scrutineers, the voting papers shall be closed up by them and shall be retained for one month after the election when they shall be destroyed.

(vi) The Scrutineers shall make and sign a report in which they shall state the total number of voting papers received, the number rejected and the grounds for rejection, the total number of votes in favour of each candidate and the names of those who are duly elected, and shall hand such report to the Secretary not later than the day before the Special General Meeting.

(vii) The Scrutineers' report shall be conclusive as to the fact of the election notwithstanding any irregularity or informality. Provided always that if there be an equality of votes the Special General Meeting may give such casting vote or votes as may be necessary to remove the equality and complete the election. Such casting vote or votes shall be given by a show of hands and no poll shall be demanded thereon.

(13) The words " whenever it is intended to pass a Special Resolution, the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice, and it shall be no objection that the notice only convenes the second Meeting contingently on the Resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first Meeting " shall be added at the end of the present Article number 73 to be renumbered 74 as aforesaid.

(14) The following Article to be numbered 75 shall be inserted after the present Article number 73 to be renumbered 74 as aforesaid, namely :—

75. The accidental omission to give any such notice to any of the Members shall not invalidate any Resolution passed at any such Meeting."

The motion having been seconded by Mr. G. A. Sexton, F.S.I., Member, the Chairman invited observations thereon, and none being offered, the resolution was put to the meeting by the Chairman, and declared to be carried.

The Chairman stated the resolution having been passed by the required majority, it would be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting to be held on April 13th.

The proceedings then terminated.

Registration in New Zealand.

An enquiry of the New Zealand Institute of Architects, as to the scope of the Architects' Registration Act in New Zealand, has elicited a most courteous reply, and the information that the Act is really an Act of Incorporation for that Institute, and makes it, in a sense, a "close Corporation." The original idea of requiring merely Registration by a Government Office without the compulsory membership of a Governing Society was abandoned in favour of the Incorporation of the existing Institute, and the granting to it of administrative and disciplinary powers. One of the chief defects of the Act, however, lay in the inability to obtain the restriction of the term "Architect" to registered men only, and this was due to the peculiar circumstances existing in the Dominion. There are so many persons there who "dabble" in architecture, as a sort of side-line to their general business, that it would be next door to impossible to define the term "Architect" without in some way trespassing upon what these persons regard as their privileges, and no Colonial Government will take upon itself the responsibility of taking away from any man any portion of his livelihood.

It therefore became apparent that the better course to pursue would be to Incorporate the Institute and not the profession generally, and to get a new term or title which would serve as the Hall Mark of membership, and be sufficiently distinctive to engage attention.

The term therefore selected was that of "Registered Architect," and this term and the initials denoting membership are protected by Clause 2 of the Act.

It is true that membership is not compulsory, and that any person however unqualified may call himself an "Architect," and can carry on such practice as he can obtain ; but he may not, without incurring penalties, style himself a "Registered Architect," nor can he use the distinctive letters.

This may seem but a trifling distinction to anyone unacquainted with the conditions prevailing in New Zealand, but it is really a very valuable one, because much weight is attached to membership of regularly constituted bodies as representing *some known standard of value,* and this value is very greatly enhanced when the Governing body has the power to discipline its own members.

The practical result of the Act has been the flocking to the Institute of all those persons who by any reasonable means can claim to be qualified, and the number of regular practitioners who have failed to take advantage of the Act is but a decimal fraction, and can in no way effect the ultimate success of the Institute.

It is not proposed to make any further attempts to obtain any legislative restriction to the use of the term "Architect" but the Institute will follow the lead given by the New Zealand Society of Accountants, and endeavour to obtain amendments to suitable Acts (as for instance, the Companies' Act, and the Municipal Corporations'

Acts), providing that all buildings erected by public moneys or by the money of public companies or corporate bodies, must be erected under the supervision of a " Registered Architect," and that all Certificates for progress or other payments required by law or custom to be signed by an architect, shall only be signed by a " Registered Architect." These and other movements in contemplation (and some of them are already in training), will in a short time exclude the non-registered man from participation in any work of any importance.

As regards the effect of this legislation on the public, it is already becoming necessary for a man to be " Registered " to obtain better class work, and in a short time the Institute will share the experience of the Accountants' Society, and no " outsider " will be considered.

As regards discipline, the Institute has a good Code of Ethics which are included in the Regulations made under the authority of the Act of Incorporation, and approved by the Governor-in-Council, and gazetted. Every member is bound by them, and already the Institute has had experience of their power for good in minor matters.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that Registration in New Zealand is on different lines to the scheme proposed by the Society for the United Kingdom, which provides for Registering in the first instance any bona-fide architect, and then those who come in by examination, but in any case without obliging them to join any architectural body. It does not aim at protecting the title of " Architect," but rather to give the profession a legal standing, and to provide for anyone practicing it who is qualified to do so.

Such a scheme protects all vested interests, does not create a monopoly, and is more likely to find acceptance here than any other form of Registration.

In the Dominions there may be local conditions which render the New Zealand procedure more desirable, but personally we think it is a mistake to leave the title " Architect " to be adopted by unregistered practitioners, and force others to describe themselves as " Registered Architect." Our view of Registration is to provide a means whereby the public may know that the man who uses the title " Architect," is entitled to it by training and experience. We are not out so much to stop the man who may do architectural work under another name, as to prevent the unqualified man from holding himself out to the public as an " Architect."

This is what the New Zealand Act does not do, and it provides a loophole which would certainly be taken advantage of under similar circumstances in this country where there are many architects who do not and never will belong to any professional body, and who would be only too glad to have the exclusive right of using the title " Architect," discarded by the rest of the profession under the Act.

However that may be, the Government of this country would never grant a monopoly to one professional body, or even to one profession, and that is why any Registration scheme to have a chance of success must protect all vested interests and provide proper facilities for anyone desirous of qualifying to do so, so that the profession would still be open, but would have a legal status which it does not at present possess.

The circumstances of the case as between the old country and elsewhere are however so widely different as to render comparison unfair and criticism unnecessary, we only desire as a matter of interest to point out some differences between what has been accomplished elsewhere, and what we are still endeavouring to do here.

The Dominions have the advantage of the old country in some things, notably in a simpler method of Parliamentary procedure, and the absence to a large extent of " architectural " politics which have in the past hindered the cause of Registration at home.

Great things are expected " after the War," possibly even peace in matters architectural at home, and a final solution to the problem which has divided the profession here for so many years.

Registration in California.

The California Board of Architecture has just published its Fifth Annual Report, which affords an interesting commentary upon some phases of the profession. The Board has found, " in the majority of cases, that parties engaged in illegal practice, when notified of their offense, will endeavour either to comply with the law by applying for examination or by abandoning illegal methods of advertising," and that the minority, "either by evasion or defiance of the law," will continue to practice. Which shows, does it not. that the law tends to raise the level of constructional ability, and gives notice to the public that an architect has special expert functions to fulfil quite aside from that of design ?

That this is all the law should do is clearly the opinion of the California Board, which says in its report :—

" Architects should not desire a law which would tend to interfere with owners or contractors and prevent them from proceeding in any manner which they may see fit, or restrict either of them in the operations to which they have hitherto been accustomed ; but architects should feel that it is essential for the public to know that an architect is a person of special training, performing duties which cannot be very well performed by any other person, and that the Certificate of a State Board is reasonable evidence that the holder of such a certificate at least has the knowledge and training necessary to execute satisfactory work. To this end this Board is devoting its best endeavours, so that the public and the profession may, in time, recognize that the Certificate of the California State Board of Architecture is of value ; that it is not to be regarded lightly, and is as much a benefit to the public as it is to the architectural profession."

We believe that even those who are opposed to laws admitting architects to practice will uphold the attitude of the California Board. Is it not true that the merits of the whole question rest upon the degree of protection secured to the public? No decent architect would advocate a law to protect the profession at the expense of the public, but the report of the California Board does seem to indicate that a law is necessary to protect the public from the incompetent practitioner who seizes upon the title of architect just as he would seize upon anything else which promised to help him make money. We hope that the Committee on Legislation will report thoroughly on this subject at the coming Convention.—*Journal of the American I.A.*

The Society's S. A. Branch.

The South African Branch of The Society of Architects has offered book prizes to the value of £9, in connection with the Architectural Classes to be held at the South African Schools of Mines and Technology. These cover the subjects of architectural history, drawing and design, building construction and drawing, sanitation, and professional practice.

Last year the Society's Branch made a similar offer, which was accepted, and books to the value of £4 10*s*. 0*d*. were presented to the candidates heading the list. As no examination was held in some subjects the value of the prizes offered for these have been retained.

Sailors and Soldiers as Settlers.

The question of the settlement of discharged sailors and soldiers upon the land, which is recommended by the recent Departmental Committee's Report, was dealt with at the Annual Meeting of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, March 22nd. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those taking part was the Earl of Selborne, the President of the Board of Agriculture, who dealt with the proposals in the Report. The Society was represented, on the invitation of the Association, by several members.

The formation of Garden Villages, with the idea of a more general distribution of the population upon the soil, has been one of the chief aims of the Association since its foundation, and at the outbreak of War a special Committee was at work with the idea of establishing a small holdings colony.

The Association has offered its assistance to the Board of Agriculture in regard to the proposals, and the experience which has been gained in the development of the estates which have been developed will doubtless be of assistance.

What is a New Building?

The case Rex *v.* Foot's Cray Urban Council is of so much interest to architects, that we take the liberty of quoting the following observations thereon from *The Builder* of March 10th.

A firm of brewers, being desirous of adding to a very old building, had pulled down a portion of it, leaving a larger part standing; thus the operation was partly an extension, partly a re-erection, on the old site, and the leaving standing of a larger portion of the old building. The brewers deposited plans of the portions of the building which were new, or to be altered, but not of the building as a whole, including the old portion; but the Council summoned them for not having given notice and plans as to the building as a whole. The Council had a by-law that "Every person who shall intend to erect a building shall give the Council notice of such intention, and shall at the same time deliver complete plans and sections of every floor of such intended building."

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, was in force in the district, and Section 23 of that Act provides that "For the purposes of this Act and the Public Health Acts, and any by-laws made thereunder, each of the following operations shall be deemed to be the erection of a new building:—

(*a*) The re-erection, wholly or partially, of any building of which an outer wall is pulled down or burnt down to or within 10 ft. of the surface of the ground adjoining the lowest story of the building.

(*d*) The making of any addition to an existing building by raising any part of the roof, by altering a wall, or making any projection from the building, but so far as the addition only."

A Divisional Court, overruling the magistrates, held that the building as a whole was a new building, and remitted the case to the Justices to convict. After conviction, fresh plans were submitted, which were again disapproved by the Council, and the brewers then applied for a mandamus to compel the Council to consider and approve the plans. This came before a Divisional Court, which found itself bound by the decision of the Court of concurrent jurisdiction in the first case. The case was carried to the Court of Appeal which overruled the decisions.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 159, it has been held to be a question of fact in each case whether additions and alterations are so extensive as to render the whole structure a new building.

Under the London Building Act, 1894, in Section 5, Sub-Section 6, an exact proportion is named, and, if more than this is taken from an old building, then it is to be deemed a new building.

Neither of these Acts applied to the case under consideration, which was governed alone by the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907, and the Court of Appeal have interpreted Section 23 so far as it applies to the facts of this case as making a new building, not the whole building, but only such portions as are "wholly or partially re-erected."

Lord Justice Bankes explained that this statute was passed to meet a plain want and nothing more; it was passed to deal with a re-erection, which, under the statute of 1875, was not sufficient to be a new building, but yet was sufficient of itself to come under the control of the local authority and within their by-laws.

This, surely, is the most practical and satisfactory interpretation of this Section, for, as Lord Justice Swinfen Eady pointed out, when the numerous matters contained in modern by-laws are considered, the contrary view would involve pulling down the whole of an old building if one outer wall required reinstating. We may point out that the real issue in this case was whether the notice and the plans deposited were sufficient, a point that the Court of Appeal has now decided in the affirmative. The notice of an offence in bringing forward the building seems to have been merely of a formal character; but it lends point to the observation we have made above, as were every building of which an outer wall is pulled down to be deemed a new building it is quite conceivable that to comply with some by-laws the whole building might have to be set back to a building line. The decision of the Court of Appeal will be welcomed as a practical solution of this question, as the decisions of the lower Courts must have placed those desiring to improve or alter their premises in a very difficult position.

The Society of Architects' Lodge.

A meeting of The Society of Architects' Lodge was held at the Holborn Restaurant, on March 11th. The W.M., 2nd Lieut. H. W. Lockton, R.E. (T.F.), of Newark-on-Trent, and Lieut. W. H. May, 7th Devon Regiment (T.F.), of Plymouth, represented the Active Service Members, several of whom were prevented by their military duties from attending the meeting.

Mr. C. Wright Marles, of Swansea, a Student of the Society, and a Corporal in the Glamorgan (Fortress), R.E. (T.F.), was initiated into Freemasonry by Mr. A. G. Ware, I.P.M. During the evening it was announced that Mr. Ware had recently served as a Steward at the R.M. Benevolent Institution, taking up a sum of over £126. Regret was expressed at the death of Mr. Henry L. Florence, an Honorary Member of the Lodge, and one of its consecrating officers.

Housing and other Problems after the War.

At the invitation of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, The Society of Architects has appointed the following as Official Delegates to a National Congress to be held at the Caxton Hall, from April 11th to 14th :—

The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ; The Vice-Presidents, Mr. E. J. Sadgrove, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, M.R.SAN.INST. ; the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. J. Partridge, F.S.I., and Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A., Past President.

The following questions amongst others will be dealt with :—

The preparation of Housing Schemes for the building of Urban and Rural Cottages, to be put into operation at the close of the War so that the danger of serious unemployment in the building trades may be avoided. The question of financial aid from the Government. The development of the rural resources of the Kingdom, and the provision of homesteads as an essential part of the equipment of Small Holdings.

The preparation of Town Planning Schemes, in anticipation of future developments, and more especially schemes for the construction of new arterial roads, playgrounds and other open spaces, so that if employment is needed for unskilled workmen at the close of the War these workmen shall be employed at tasks of real service to the community.

The preparation of schemes for settling disabled soldiers and sailors on the land, and of schemes for afforestation, and for the reclamation of waste lands.

The possibility of adopting new and cheap building materials and securing economies in the design of cottages, provided that the essential standards of good building construction and of the wholesome environment of dwellings are not impaired.

The latter question is one in which the Society is taking a special interest, and is co-operating with the Government Research Committee. No doubt the Society's representatives will urge that steps may be taken to secure the co-operation of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, also in order to prevent overlapping, and to secure the sympathetic consideration of the Local Government Board and of Local Authorities to any reasonable proposals for making Building By-Laws sufficiently elastic to permit of new methods of construction and economic substitutes in building materials being utilized.

It is hoped that the appointment of a National Deputation will be approved by the Congress, and that this National Deputation will place the proposals of the Congress before the Government.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MARRIED SOLDIER.

At first sight this would not appear to be a matter of interest to the architectural profession, but when it is remembered that many architects are included in the groups of married men likely to be called up at an early date, the question becomes more personal.

Mr. Henry R. Aldridge, the able Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, has drawn up a memorandum in which he cites several typical cases showing the necessity for dealing with the question of the home responsibilities of these men in an equitable manner.

He quotes the case of a young London architect, who has built up a practice which brings him in about £400 a year. He has taken a suburban villa at a rent of £40 a year, which with rates and taxes involves an expenditure of nearly £55. With the call to the Colours his income ceases, for the "goodwill" of his business rests in his own personal ability and when this is not available his income drops to zero. For his wife and three children there will be a separation allowance of 16*s.* per week for the wife (as he lives in the London area), and 10*s.* 6*d.* for his children, or £1 6*s.* 6*d.* in all.

Mr. Aldridge goes on to show in what respect the moratorium proposal is faulty, and suggests instead a system whereby the rent of the soldier shall be paid by those whose lives and homes he is defending. A special fund for this purpose should be raised, one-third locally and the balance provided by the Government.

This is the gist of a suggestion made by a Deputation from the N.H.T.P.C., to the Local Government Board, and which will no doubt be further discussed at the forthcoming Congress.

Meetings, 1916.

DATE.	TIME.	OCCASION.
April 4th to 8th.		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,, 13th.	3 p.m.	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	5.10 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, ,,	5.15 ,,	Extraordinary General Meeting to confirm the alterations to the Articles of Association.
,, 21st.	..	Good Friday. Office closed.
,, 24th.	..	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
,, 27th.	4 p.m.	Interim Committees.
May 10th.	5 ,,	S.A. Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 11th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	5 ,,	Members' Meeting for routine business.
,, 25th.	4 ,,	Interim Committees.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

Architects' V. T. C.

Sir,—Volunteer Training Corps having secured War Office recognition their ranks must be further recruited so as to enable them more effectually to perform the duties which are to be assigned to them.

The Society of Architects has supported the Architects' Volunteer Training Corps, both financially and otherwise, and its President, Major Monson (T.D.), is the Commandant of the Corps, which will welcome the further personal support of those members of the Society who are not already on Active Service or serving in any other Volunteer Training Corps, and who may desire to take this opportunity of undertaking a share in Home Defence, and in enabling the V.T.C. to undertake such duties as will release other forces now stationed in England, for more useful work elsewhere. The movement should appeal more particularly to (1) men who, having been accepted for clerical work, have been put back; (2) men over or under the military age; (3) those who have "dropped out" of V.T. Corps, owing to lack of recognition; (4) men rejected for slight physical defects; (5) married men who have not, for various reasons, attested.

The Architects' Volunteer Training Corps is part of the 4th Battalion Central London Volunteer Regiment, and offers exceptional facilities to architects residing or working in London or travelling home via Victoria Station. The Headquarters are only a few yards distant, and comprise a Drill Hall, Lecture Room, Common Room and Canteen, Rifle Range, Armoury, etc. The Training includes Infantry Training, Physical Drill, Musketry and School of Arms, Lectures and Practical Instruction in Field Engineering, Entrenching, Bridging, etc. The Battalion is engaged upon the entrenchments in connection with the defences of London. Week-end Camps are being held, and a Battalion Camp has been arranged for Easter, near the trenches.

The Battalion Sergeant-Major is at Headquarters daily for the purpose of receiving recruits.

Chester House,
Eccleston Place, W.,
March 10th, 1916.

Macleod Yearsley,
Adjutant 4th Battalion C.L.V.R.

News from the Front.

Major Peter G. Fry, R.E., D.S.O., writes from the field, thanking the Society for its congratulations on the honour he has received of having the D.S.O. conferred on him. He modestly attributes this largely to the good work done by the Officers and men of his Battalion, and is good enough to say that he will treasure, as an additional honour, the letter from the Society of which he is proud to be a member.

Major Fry is the first member of the Society and probably of the profession to win the D.S.O. At that time he was on the Western Front. Now he is somewhere else.

We have news of Mr. F. J. Bowhill, a London Member, who was taken prisoner by the Germans at the fall of Antwerp, where he was serving with the Royal Naval Division, and is now at Doeberitz. He is stated to be fairly comfortable and well looked after, and to be in charge of a number of men working on a canal.

He is more fortunate than another member in a similar position, in having occupation for mind and body, the lack of which in some cases is the hardest part to bear. We have before us a reproduction of a "coat of arms" of the Doeberitz Camp, the work of another inmate, the motto of which is "always merry and bright." That is the spirit of our men who are bearing their long trial with such splendid fortitude.

Roll of Honour.

Killed.

Baxter, A. S.	Sapper R.E.
Carey, James	Lance-Corpl. Piper 1st London Scottish.
Hudson, C. H.	2nd Lieut. 1st King's (Liverpool) Regiment.
Marley, W. H.	Corpl. R.F.A.
Peters, Kershaw	78th Field Company R.E.
Turner, F. E.	2nd Lieut. 13th Battalion London Regiment.

Missing (believed killed).

Emery, B. J.	Lieut. R.E.

Wounded.

Easton, A.	Lieut.-Colonel 3/4th East Yorks (T.F.).
Roberts, G. A.	Major 1st Battalion 1st Australian Brigade.

Prisoners of War.

Bowhill, F. J.	Naval Brigade.
Spratt, N. C.	Capt. R.F.C.

Mainly about Members.

We regret to announce the deaths of the following Members and Students of the Society :—

Arthur Craven Baxter, of Guiseley, Leeds, was articled to Mr. A. Marshall, M.S.A., of Otley, in 1907, and was registered as a Student of the Society, in 1909. On the outbreak of War, he joined the R.A.M.C., and subsequently transferred to the 4th London Field Company R.E. He was killed in the trenches on the Western Front, on January 24th. His employers and his comrades bear testimony to the fact that he was a most capable and faithful assistant, a brave and sincere friend, and a good soldier.

Albert E. Smith, of London, died on February 26th, after a long illness. He was 54 years of age, and received his early training in the offices of Messrs. Hunt & Steward, of Parliament Street, S.W., with whom he remained for over 30 years, having been for many years in sole charge of all architectural works. He had been a member of the Society since 1907.

Kershaw Peters, of Galway, was articled to Messrs. Gregg & Detmar, A.R.I.B.A., of London, and afterwards served in the P.W.D. Transvaal, and later as assistant with Messrs. Henderson & Pollard, of Auckland, N.Z. In 1911, he passed the Society's Qualifying Examination for Membership, and was admitted. Shortly afterwards he joined the Staff of the Technical School, at Galway, as Instructor in Building Construction, at the same time entering University College with a view of taking an Engineering Degree. He passed his first examination there with honours, and was well on his way to further success, when War broke out. Although he had a young wife and child, he felt it incumbent upon him to volunteer, and he joined the Colours in November, 1914, as a Sapper in the R.E., and spent the summer of 1915 on the Western Front. Early this year he had been home on leave, and was wounded shortly after his return. He died at a Base Hospital, on February 18th, at the age of 34.

Mr. G. H. Jack, County Surveyor, Herefordshire, has been elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

The Pontypandy Building Company are about to build forty houses and construct new roads at Pontypandy, near Caerphilly. The architect is Mr. W. Dowdeswell, of Cardiff.

Joint User of Membership Initials.

The Articles of Association provide that a member practicing in partnership with an architect who is not a member of the Society, or under the title of a firm, shall not after the joint names or the title of the firm use the initials M.S.A. There is, however, no regulation governing the joint user of the initials where each of the partners are members of the Society. The Council having been asked for a ruling on the point have expressed the view that it would be proper in such cases to follow the custom of using the initials MM.S.A.

Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings.

The following meetings of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, April 13th, 1916 :—

5.10 p.m. Ordinary General Meeting for the transaction of routine business.

5.15 ,, Extraordinary General Meeting (members only), to confirm special resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on March 16th, to alter certain of the Articles of Association. A separate notice convening this meeting will be issued to each member of the Society. Only members who are not under any liability to the Society are entitled to vote.

Architects on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published.

Members :—D. J. Campkin (28th London Regiment, Artists' Rifles, O.T.C.) ; H. Goulborn (2nd Lieut. 3rd South Midland Brigade, R.F.A.) ; G. M. McCorquodale (2nd Lieut. 12th Pioneer Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment) ; J. A. Mettham (2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers) ; E. J. Norman (5th Provisional Coy. R.E.) ; L. A. Reynolds (Artists' Rifles, O.T.C.) ; W. H. Robinson (Major Kent Cyclist Battalion) ; J. J. Taylor (Lieut. 6th Yorkshire Regiment) ; W. N. Twist (Artists' Rifles, O.T.C.) ; Kershaw Peters (Royal Engineers), *Killed in Action ;* E. J. Williams (5th Officers Cadet Battalion, Trinity College, Cambridge). *Graduate* :—F. R. Stobbart (Gunner 151st R.G.A.). *Students* :—H. Baguley (Driver, A.S.C.) ; P. J. Clarke (East Lancashire R.E., T.F.) ; H. L. Evans (Pembroke Yeomanry) ; F. C. Haslam (Uganda Volunteer Reserve) ; D. R. Lyne (2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers) ; T. H. Smith (Royal Engineers, Signal Depot) ; R. C. Vander Schyff (Staff Sergt. Union Defence Forces), *Killed in Action ;* A. C. Baxter (R.E.).

THE
Journal
OF
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Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

From Mansion to Maisonnettes.

Last December, Mr. Herbert Freyberg, F.S.I. (Member), read a paper on this subject before the Society, which aroused a good deal of interest, and was reproduced or commented on by both the technical and lay press. Our contemporary, *The Architects' and Builders' Journal,* recognizing the practical value to the community of Mr. Freyberg's suggestions has invited him to enlarge upon the particular example referred to in the paper, No. 61, Brunswick Place, Hove, and in its issue of April 12th, publishes the plans and further details of the statistics relating thereto, supplied by Mr. Freyberg, and his observations on the general application of the same principles to the metropolis. First of all, it must be admitted that, although London is large and its means of locomotion are both convenient and inexpensive, yet for many it is an impossible area as regards residence. For instance in neighbourhoods like Bayswater, Bloomsbury, Chelsea, Kensington, Marylebone, etc., small residences are not to be had, except at prohibitive rents, while many large houses are either empty and going to rack and ruin, or else are dragging out a miserable but temporary existence as a private hotel, boarding-house, nursing-home, residential club, or some other lodging-house life under another title.

These premises are never likely to be used again for the residence of one family only. Our Leaseholders cannot or will not put such premises into order, and so they become derelict. Leases are either too short, or else the ground landlords are too unaccommodating to make any modification of restrictive covenants.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

Unwieldy houses consisting of a basement with five floors above can easily and economically be transformed into three good residential suites with caretaker's quarters in addition, and a great saving in working can be effected where two adjacent houses are simultaneously converted, so that a passenger lift can be installed.

Residential suites in the neighbourhoods mentioned would command tenants at inclusive rents ranging from £100 to £200 per annum, according to position and accommodation, and these tenants would save time and trouble, and also energy, in living near their work.

The post of caretaker would provide comfortable quarters and light but remunerative employment for many of our brave fellows returned maimed from the war.

A few green fields might be rescued from the grasp of the speculating builder.

RESULTS THAT WOULD ACCRUE.

A proper co-ordination of the following would be sure to attain satisfactory results :—

Architects with knowledge and experience not only of structural alterations, but also of locality and its requirements. Leaseholders saddled with property having either short terms to run or hampered by prohibitive covenants. Ground landlords prepared to view the question both in its social and commercial aspect, and who would, if asking for an increased ground rent, grant an extended term. Rating authorities who would recognize that the real interests of the ratepayer in general would be better studied if they were content with a moderate increase in the rateable value after alteration. Last, but not least, abolition by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the hampering Finance Act, with its provisions as contradictory as they are unremunerative.

The writer has had much experience during the last fifteen years in designing more or less similar schemes, mostly in the metropolitan area, and in his experience a properly-modelled residential suite seldom lacks a tenant. In London, and also in other cities—certainly Liverpool—there are many properties in convenient and accessible neighbourhoods which, although too good to scrap, are quite useless as at present arranged, but which are capable of being made into convenient homes.

The writer therefore ventures to hope that this very important side of a housing scheme will commend itself to those who can influence public opinion, and that steps will be taken to develop on proper and comprehensive lines a policy which, if generally adopted, would benefit so many classes.

Proceedings.

ORDINARY MEETING.

The Fourth Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1915-16, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, April 13th, 1916, at 5.10 p.m.

The President, Major E. C. P. Monson, having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been previously printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

A ballot was then taken for the following Candidates for Membership and was declared to be unanimously in their favour :—

JENKINS, ALFRED, Market Street, Wellington, Salop. THOMPSON, JOHN, A.M.INST.C.E., G.E.R., Liverpool Street, E.C. WILSON, GILBERT, 16, Hoghton Street, Southport.

The proceedings then terminated.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of The Society of Architects was held at 28, Bedford Square, in the County of London, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of April, 1916, at 5.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society, held on March 16th, to alter certain of the Articles of Association.

The President, MAJOR E. C. P. MONSON, having taken the Chair, the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on March 16th, which had been published in the *Journal*, were taken as read, and were confirmed and signed.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the present meeting was called merely to confirm a resolution already passed. He therefore proposed that the resolution passed at the meeting held on March 16th, as printed in the notice convening the meeting for April 13th, be confirmed. This was seconded by Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, and on being put to the vote was declared by the Chairman to be carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

The Year Book.

The Excel Asphalte Co., Ltd., Ceslym Works, Dorset Wharf, Hammersmith, point out that their Telegraphic Address is "Ceslym, London," and not "Ceslym, Hammersmith," as stated in their advertisement on page 3. Messrs. Kingfisher, Ltd., whose advertisement appears on the same page, should have been classified on page 22, under "Partitions."

Reviews.

The Orders of Architecture. By A. Benton Greenberg. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. London: Chapman & Hall, Ld., 1915.

This is one of a type of pamphlet, common enough in England some twenty years ago, but now well nigh obsolete. Precise, clearly illustrated and dogmatically expressed, it reduces a great art to a series of regulations, devoid of all spirituality and almost of intellectuality, and converts it into a collection of facts and of systems of proportion which, once learnt by rote, render mistakes impossible. "Architecture by rule," or "Architecture made easy," would be popular titles for such a work; but "Architecture made soulless" would be more appropriate. The error is fundamental, beyond remedy. The intention may have been praiseworthy, but one doubts if the author possesses himself any idea that architecture can by any possibility rise beyond the commonplace, or the limitations of strict rules.

Mediæval Church Vaulting. By Clarence Ward, Associate Professor of Architecture, Rutger's College. Princeton University Press, U.S.A., and Oxford University Press, 1915. Price, 17*s.* nett.

Books dealing with architecture and kindred subjects by American authors have frequently been unsatisfactory in the past. Either they were transcripts of European works of reference, or else attempts to prove undigested theories by forced arguments. Consequently it is a pleasure indeed to welcome such a volume as this. Mr. Ward appears to have set to work in exactly the right way, for although he makes no boast of it in his Introduction or elsewhere, it is evident that he must first have read wisely and well, and then have travelled far, using his eyes and intelligence to supplement his acquired knowledge until he had obtained such a mastery of his subject, so original in its ideas and so complete in its deductions, that he was absolutely compelled to write down all he knew, in order that others might share his pleasure in its comprehensiveness. It is in this way, a little here by one man and a little there by another, that human understanding is advanced, and Mr. Ward may take to himself the comfort that in publishing this book he has done his part, and his full duty. It would be an impertinence to comment otherwise than generally on so authoritative a work without devoting a lengthy article to the task of its detailed consideration, but it is allowable, even when space is limited, to remark that the correct view, according to an architect, is taken at the outset (and maintained throughout), when it is said that "the points of difference in construction between the domes of Byzantine architecture and those of the school of Perigord, are of more importance in this discussion of vaulting, than is the question of their origin."

Articles of Association
OF
The Society of Architects.

FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

(As Revised and Amended by Special Resolution on the 16th March, 1916, and Confirmed on the 13th April, 1916.)

1.—These articles shall be construed with reference to the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and the terms used in these articles shall be taken as having the same respective meanings as they have when used in that Act. Meaning of Terms.

2.—The Society is established for the purposes expressed in the Memorandum of Association of the Society. Purposes of the Society.

Qualification, etc., of Members.

3.—The Society shall consist of five classes, viz.: Honorary Members, Retired Members, Members, Graduates and Students. Number of Classes.

4.—Honorary Members shall be persons who shall have rendered, or who are or may be in a position to render, to Architecture or to The Society of Architects such services as in the opinion of the Council shall entitle them to that distinction, or whose Membership is considered by the Council to be desirable in the interests of Architecture or of the Society. Honorary Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of Membership except the right to vote. They shall not be required to contribute to the funds of the Society. Qualification and privileges of Honorary Members.

5. Members of not less than ten years' standing, who have retired from practice, and who are not under any liability to the Society, shall be eligible for transfer to the class of Retired Members, provided that they are not engaged in any occupation or business, which in the opinion of the Council ought not to be combined with that of an architect. If transferred to the retired list, they shall retain the privileges of membership while on the list, except the right to vote, and shall not be required to contribute to the funds of the Society. Qualification and privileges of Retired Members.

Qualification of Members.

6.—Members shall be persons who are at the time of their election directly engaged professionally in Architectural pursuits, and shall be above twenty-one years of age.

Qualification of Graduates.

7.—Graduates shall be persons who at the time of their election are Architects' articled pupils or assistants or who are undergoing some other course of Architectural training recognized and approved by the Council and must be above nineteen years of age and have passed a qualifying examination of the Society or such other examination or examinations as the Council may from time to time approve in lieu thereof.

Retirement.

8.—Graduates are required to present themselves for the Membership Examination before the 31st of October following their thirty-first birthday.

Qualification of Students.

9.—Students shall be persons who at the time of their election are following or preparing to follow the profession of an Architect, and shall be above sixteen years of age.

Retirement.

10.—Students are required to present themselves for examination before the 31st of October following their twenty-fifth birthday.

Qualifying Examinations.

11.—Election to membership shall be open only to Candidates approved by the Council, who have passed a qualifying examination for membership of the Society, or any one of such examinations as the Council shall from time to time select in lieu thereof, with the following exceptions:—

Exceptions.

(*a*) Candidates who are not less than 30 years of age, and have been directly engaged professionally in architectural pursuits, as principals, for at least seven years.

(*b*) Candidates who are not less than 30 years of age, and have been directly engaged professionally in architectural pursuits, as Assistants, or as Assistants and Principals for at least ten years.

Election of Members, etc.

Mode of Election.

12.—Members shall be elected by show of hands as hereafter provided (unless in any case a ballot shall be demanded previously in writing by at least three Members, when such ballot shall be conducted as the chairman of the meeting may determine) a majority of four-fifths of those present and voting being necessary for election.

13.—Honorary Members, Graduates and Students shall be elected by the Council subject to such regulations as they may from time to time prescribe. Regulations.

14.—Candidates for election as Members, Graduates or Students are to fill in the form of nomination pertaining to the class into which they seek admission. The entrance fee and first year's subscription must accompany the nomination. The Council for the time being shall, however, have power to nominate any person they may think fit for election, and to dispense with any or all of the formalities required to be observed on an application for Membership, Graduateship or Studentship. Form of Nomination.

15.—Nomination forms, when filled up, shall be placed before the Council, who shall examine them and if found to be in order and in compliance with the Rules of the Society, they shall be signed by the Chairman of the Council Meeting and passed on for announcement. The Council shall, however, have power to make any further enquiries they may deem necessary as to a candidate's eligibility for election, and may delay the announcement of a nomination for that purpose, or may decline to pass on for announcement any nomination, should they consider a candidate undesirable. Examination by Council.

16.—Nomination papers of Candidates for Membership approved by the Council, shall be open to the inspection of members on the evening of nomination and that of election. Inspection of Nomination Papers.

17.—Nominations for Membership are to be announced at Annual General, Special General, or Ordinary Meetings, and the candidates then nominated are to be submitted for election at the succeeding Annual General, Special General or Ordinary Meeting, provided such succeeding Meeting be not held on the same day. In the case of non-election no mention thereof is to be made in the minutes. The result of the election is to be communicated by the Secretary to each candidate. Election of Members.

18.—Honorary Members, Retired Members, Members, Graduates and Students shall have the privilege of issuing invitations for two visitors at each Ordinary Meeting, but it shall be in the power of the Council to extend this privilege when occasion may arise, or it be deemed expedient. The Council shall have the power to issue any invitations it may think proper. Invitations.

19.—Honorary Members or Members, having occasion for designation as belonging to the Society, use the following abbreviated forms, viz., Hon.M.S.A., or M.S.A., respectively. Abbreviated Forms to Designate Membership.

Joint User.

20.—A Member acting jointly with or practising in partnership with any person not a Member of the Society, or under the title of a firm, shall not, after the joint names or after the title of the firm, use the initials descriptive of Membership in the Society.

Certificate of Membership.

21.—Every Member when elected shall be entitled to receive a Diploma Certificate of Membership in respect of the year to which the first subscription paid by him applies, and shall, so long as he remains a Member of the Society be entitled to hold the said Diploma Certificate, subject to an annual notification of its renewal by the Council for each subsequent financial year, upon payment in advance of his subscription in respect of that year.

Ownership of Certificate.

22.—Every Diploma Certificate issued to Members shall be in such form as the Council may from time to time determine, and shall be the property of the Society, and in the event of cesser of Membership shall be returned to the Council, and shall be recoverable on demand.

Suspension of Privileges.

23.—Any Member who has failed to pay his subscription and to apply for his Diploma-Renewal Certificate by the 31st March, shall *ipso facto*, be suspended, pending payment thereof, from all rights and privileges of Membership.

Exclusion from Membership.

24.—Any Member who has failed to pay his subscription and to apply for his Diploma-Renewal Certificate by the 30th June, shall *ipso facto*, be excluded from membership and his name shall be removed from the Register, unless the Council by Resolution permit such Member's name to remain upon the Register. Such member shall nevertheless remain liable to the Society for the amount due, and upon payment thereof before the 1st of September he may apply to be reinstated.

Defaulters.

25.—The Council may at their discretion post the names of any such defaulting Members in the Society's meeting room or in the meeting room of any Branch or any Society in Union and in the Society's Journal or any other publication.

Suspension or Expulsion.

26. (*a*) The Council may at any time subject to the following sub-sections of this Article reprimand, suspend or expel from the Society any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student, who in the opinion of the Council (*i*) has contravened any Article or Regulation of the Society or (*ii*) has conducted himself in a manner derogatory to his Professional Character or (*iii*) is or has been since he became an Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student of the Society engaged or financially involved in any occupation or business which in the opinion of the Council ought not to be carried on or conducted by an architect.

(*b*) Any person, whether an Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student of the Society or not, may by writing addressed to the Secretary complain to the Council of any conduct appearing to him to call for the intervention of the Council under this Article, and the Secretary shall lay any such complaint before the Council on the first convenient opportunity, and, whether any such complaint shall have been made or not, the Secretary or any member of the Council may at any time on his own initiative report to the Council any conduct on the part of or imputation against any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student of the Society which shall by any means have come to his notice and which in his opinion ought to be taken into consideration by the Council.

(*c*) If after such informal preliminary enquiry (if any) as the Council may think fit to direct the Council shall decide to take cognizance of any such complaint or report as aforesaid the Secretary shall write a letter to the Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student whose conduct is in question (hereinafter referred to as " the Respondent ") informing him of the particulars of the complaint or report and inviting him to make a statement.

(*d*) If no statement is received from the Respondent within 21 days after the date of the Secretary's letter or within such extended time (if any) as the Council may allow and subject to any statement so received the Respondent shall be deemed to have admitted the facts as stated in the Secretary's letter.

(*e*) If after receiving any statement from the Respondent the Council shall consider any material facts to be in issue or to be sufficiently established for enabling them to decide upon their course of action, the Council shall refer the facts for investigation to a Committee of Enquiry consisting of not less than 3 or more than 5 members who shall investigate the same and report thereon to the Council. The report of any such Committee shall for all purposes of this Article be binding upon the Respondent. Any such Committee shall be subject to the provision of Article 39 of the Society's Articles of Association.

(*f*) The Committee may authorise the Secretary or any Member of the Society to conduct the case against the Respondent at the enquiry and may if they shall think proper with the consent of the Council allow such sum as they may think proper for the expenses of the person authorised out of the funds of the Society.

(*g*) The Committee may accept as evidence upon the enquiry such written or oral statements and such documents as they may think proper including hearsay evidence and copies of or extracts from documents where the originals are not formally proved or accounted for subject to any comment as to the weight or reliability of such evidence, but each party shall so far as practicable have a reasonable opportunity before the hearing of the inquiry of inspecting and taking copies of any written statements or documents intended to be used by the other party and the Committee may exclude any written statements or documents in respect of which they shall be of opinion that this condition has not been sufficiently complied with. Any question as to whether the condition applies and has been sufficiently complied with shall be conclusively determined by the Committee. Each party shall deposit with the Secretary at the earliest practicable moment all written statements or documentary evidence intended to be tendered by him as evidence.

(*h*) The Committee shall so soon as they shall consider that sufficient time has been allowed for the receipt of evidence (whether original evidence or evidence in reply) fix and give to the Respondent and to the person (if any) authorised to prepare the case against the Respondent not less than 14 days' notice of a day time and place for the hearing and determination of the enquiry but the Committee may adjourn the enquiry from time to time as they may think expedient. The Respondent may upon giving not less than 7 days' notice to the Secretary be represented upon the enquiry by a solicitor or counsel and in that case the person (if any) authorised to conduct the case against the Respondent may be represented in like manner. The procedure at the enquiry and the acceptance or rejection of evidence thereat shall be at the absolute discretion of the Committee.

(*i*) The Committee or such of its members as have actually heard the enquiry or a majority of them shall make a report to the Council stating what in their opinion are the facts of the case so far as the same were referred to the Committee for enquiry.

(*j*) Upon receipt of the Respondent's original statement or on hearing the Report of the Committee the Council may if satisfied therewith order that no further action be taken in the matter but if the Council shall not be satisfied therewith or if no statement shall have been made by the Respondent the Council shall fix a date, time and place for a meeting to be held by their body for the purpose of determining what action shall be taken by them and not less than 14 days' written notice of such meeting shall be given to the Respondent by the Secretary. The Respondent may attend and be heard personally at the meeting or may submit through the Secretary any written considerations that he may think proper but he shall not be permitted (except with the consent of the Council) to adduce any fresh evidence of facts or to question any facts admitted or deemed to have been admitted by him or stated in the Committee's report. At such meeting a reprimand may be given by a simple majority of the members of the Council present and voting upon the resolution for that purpose, but a resolution to suspend or expel the Respondent shall require a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council present at the meeting at the time when the resolution is put to the vote.

(*k*) The Secretary shall communicate the Council's decision to the Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, and the Council shall be at liberty to publish either in the Society's *Journal* or otherwise the name and address of any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, who shall have been removed or suspended from the roll under this article.

(*l*) The Council shall have power subsequently to re-open the case on new evidence and rescind or vary their previous decision and if the decision is rescinded or varied give similar publicity to such recission or variation.

(*m*) Any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, who is convicted of felony or misdemeanour by any Court of competent jurisdiction shall *ipso acto* cease to be an Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, of the Society as the case may be.

(*n*) The Provisions of Nos. 87 to 89 of the Society's Articles of Association shall apply to any notices required to be given pursuant to this Article.

Cessation.

27.—If an Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student of the Society has a receiving order made against him, or is adjudicated a bankrupt, suspends payment, or executes an assignment for the benefit of his creditors or enters into any composition or arrangement with his creditors generally, or if he is declared a lunatic, becomes of unsound mind, or a receiver in Lunacy is appointed of his estate, he shall cease to be such (unless the Council at their discretion shall otherwise decide) and thereupon the Council shall remove the name of such Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student from the Register of the Society.

Death.

28.—Upon the Council being satisfied of the death of any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student, his name shall be removed from the Register.

Notice of Resignation.

29.—Any Member, provided he is not under any liability to the Society, shall be entitled to resign his membership on giving notice in writing of his intention so to do, accompanied by his Certificate of Membership.

Liability.

30.—A notice of resignation received after the 31st October in any year shall not relieve a Member from his liability to pay the annual subscription for the ensuing year.

Re-admission.

31.—Candidates for re-admission shall not be required to furnish particulars anterior to the date of their original election, but must, with this exception, comply with such other terms and conditions as the Council may think fit to require in each individual case.

Executive of the Society and Rules for the Election and Proceedings of Council and Officers.

Officers of the Society.

32. The business of the Society shall be governed and managed by a Council consisting of a President, a Senior and a Junior Vice-President, the Past Presidents, 18 Ordinary Members of the Council, of whom six shall be country members, and one Delegate from each Branch of the Society entitled to send a member to the Council, an Honorary Secretary, a Secretary, an Honorary Librarian and an Honorary Treasurer, all of whom except the Secretary shall be elected at a Special General Meeting of the Society to be held in October of each year. The year of Office shall be from the 1st November to the 31st October inclusive.

Hon. Auditor.

33.—The Council shall annually appoint a member (not being one of their own body) as Honorary Auditor and may also from time to time appoint Foreign and Colonial Secretaries and Correspondents, Honorary Corresponding Members and Local Honorary Secretaries or other Officers or persons as may be deemed expedient or necessary for the proper carrying on of the work and management of the Society.

Auditor.

34.—The accounts of the Society shall be audited annually by a Chartered or Incorporated Accountant to be appointed annually by the Society in general meeting at such a remuneration as the meeting may decide.

The Auditor so appointed shall in conjunction with the Honorary Auditor appointed by the Council present their report at the Annual General Meeting in each year.

Quorum.

35.—Four Members of the Council are to form a quorum at Council meetings; the Chairman at such meetings to have an additional casting vote.

36.—A Member of the Council may resign by sending in his resignation in writing to the Council, and upon the expiration of thirty days from the date of sending in such resignation or upon its earlier acceptance by the Council, he shall cease to be a Member of the Council. **Resignation.**

37.—The office of a Member of the Council will be vacated :— **Cessation of Office.**

(*a*) If he ceases to be a Member of the Society or is suspended or excluded for any period from Membership.

(*b*) If he is absent from all meetings of the Council for more than six consecutive months without the consent of the Council in writing.

(*c*) If at a meeting of the Council specially convened for that purpose. at which not less than twelve Members of the Council are present, a resolution is passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of those present and voting declaring the office of such Member vacated.

38.—At least four days' notice of a meeting of the Council or not less than twenty-four hours notice in a case of emergency, shall be sent to each Member of the Council to the address furnished by him to the Secretary for this purpose. The non-receipt of notice by any Member shall not invalidate the proceedings of any meeting. **Notices.**

39.—The Council shall at any time have power to constitute and form temporary or standing Committees for carrying out specific work connected with the Society, and delegate to such Committees such powers as may be deemed expedient by the Council appointing the same, which powers may be enlarged or curtailed by any Council in office at any time, and the Members of such Committees may consist of Honorary Members, Retired Members or Members of the Society, whether they be members of Council or not, provided that at least three-fourths of the members of any such Committee shall be members of Council. Standing Committees shall be appointed at the first Council Meeting in each session, and the members thereof shall remain in office until their successors are appointed at a subsequent similar meeting. Each Committee, at its first meeting in each session, shall appoint a Chairman from among its members. The Council shall at any time have power to put an end to any such standing or other Committee, if in the opinion of the Council the work for which it was appointed shall have been completed, or no useful end can be attained by the continuance of such Committee. Two members of any such Committee shall form a quorum. A list of members of Standing Committees shall be published together with a list of members of the Society. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be ex-officio Members of all Committees. **Committees of Council.**

Election.

40.—The President, Vice-Presidents, Council and Officers, except the Secretary, shall be elected annually by the Members, by balloting papers.

Management of the Society.

41.—The Council shall have the sole management of the funds, and the superintendence of the Society.

By-laws.

42. The Council may from time to time make, repeal and amend all such By-laws (not inconsistent with these articles) as they shall think expedient for the management and well-being of the Society, and may thereby impose reasonable fines not exceeding Ten Guineas for any breach of such By-laws. Any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate, or Student, who has incurred a fine, shall be notified thereof by the Secretary, and required to pay the same forthwith, and in default of his paying the same within one calendar month of the date of such notice, he shall be deemed to have contravened a Regulation of the Society, and shall accordingly be liable to reprimand, suspension or expulsion as in such case provided. All By-laws made by the Council under this Article shall be binding upon all Honorary Members, Retired Members, Members, Graduates, or Students, until repealed by the Council or set aside by a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Society.

Chairman.

43.—In the absence of the President from any General, Ordinary or Council Meeting, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take the Chair, or, in their absence, one of the Past-Presidents, or failing them also, a member of the Council.

Selection of Subject for Discussion.

44.—The Council shall select the subjects and papers to be read and discussed at the Ordinary Meetings. Honorary Members or Members wishing to read papers, or to have a particular subject discussed, must notify the same to the Council.

Publication of Paper.

45.—Honorary Members or Members proposing to read a paper, shall forward a copy of the same, written in the third person, to the Secretary, for examination by the Council, who will, if the paper be accepted, arrange a day for reading the same. The Society shall have the right of publishing the paper.

Special Meeting of Council.

46.—A Special Meeting of the Council shall be called by the Secretary, within seven days of the receipt of a requisition of three of its Members, failing which, such three Members shall have power to call such Special Meeting.

Retirement of Council.

47. The President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary and six Ordinary Members of the Council shall retire annually and no person shall hold the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council for more than three years in succession, and no person who has previously held office

as an Ordinary Member of the Council for three years in succession shall hold office as an Ordinary Member of the Council unless one year shall have elapsed since the expiry of such period of three years.

48. Not later than 28 days' previous to the holding of a Special General Meeting in October the Council shall send to each member of the Society entitled to vote, a list of duly qualified persons who they nominate for vacancies in the Office of President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, and Ordinary Members of the Council. The list of persons nominated by the Council for the office of Ordinary Members of the Council shall contain the names of at least two members in excess of the vacancies on the Council in each of the respective classes of London and Country members. **List of New Officers.**

49. After the issue of the Council's list, any three members qualified to vote may nominate in writing any other duly qualified person to fill any vacancy subject to their having previously obtained the consent in writing of such person to accept office if elected. The nomination paper must be delivered to the Secretary not later than the first day of October and no nomination will be valid if the nominee or any of the nominators are under any liability to the Society. **Members wishing to be elected on Council.**

50. After the first day of October a complete balloting list shall be prepared of those nominated for the Officers and the Council, except the Permanent Officers, for the succeeding year and the elections shall be conducted as follows :— **Election of Council.**

(i) The President or failing him one of the Vice-Presidents, shall from among the Members of the Society other than the Candidates forthwith appoint not less than four scrutineers, three of whom shall form a quorum. **Scrutineers.**

(ii) If by death or refusal or incapacity to act, the number of the scrutineers be reduced below four, the President or failing him one of the Vice-Presidents shall appoint Members to fill the vacancies. **Vacancies.**

iii) The Secretary shall at least seven days before the Special General Meeting forward a voting paper to every Member who is not under any liability to the Society and the voting papers shall be in such form as the Council may from time to time direct. **Issue of Voting Papers.**

(iv) The voting papers duly sealed or otherwise fastened up in accordance with the directions printed thereon, shall be **Delivery of VotingPapers.**

delivered, or returned by post prepaid, to the Secretary at least two clear days before the date fixed for the Special General Meeting, and the Secretary shall deliver them unopened to the Scrutineers by whom they shall be opened and examined.

Custody of Voting Papers.

(v) As soon as the voting papers have been examined and the results of the election ascertained by the Scrutineers, the voting papers shall be closed up by them and shall be retained for one month after the election when they shall be destroyed.

Form of Scrutineers' Report.

(vi) The Scrutineers shall make and sign a report in which they shall state the total number of voting papers received, the number rejected and the grounds for rejection, the total number of votes in favour of each candidate and the names of those who are duly elected, and shall hand such report to the Secretary not later than the day before the Special General Meeting.

Equality of Votes.

vii) The Scrutineers' report shall be conclusive as to the fact of the election notwithstanding any irregularity or informality. Provided always that if there be an equality of votes the Special General Meeting may give such casting vote or votes as may be necessary to remove the equality and complete the election. Such casting vote or votes shall be given by a show of hands and no poll shall be demanded thereon.

Permanent Officers.

51.—The Permanent Officers shall consist of a Secretary and such other officers as the Council may from time to time appoint, and they shall be paid such salaries as the Council may from time to time determine.

Pensions.

52.—The Council may, with the consent of the Members assembled at an Annual or Special General Meeting, make such provision for pensioning retired officers and servants, whether by agreement at the time of appointment or employment, or otherwise as to the Council may seem just.

The Secretary.

53.—The Secretary shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to him by the Council, to whom he shall be responsible for the management and conduct of the Society's establishment and executive business.

Custody of Funds.

54.—All monies received by the Society shall be paid into the Society's account at its Bankers, and all monies in excess of such current balance as the Council may from time to time require to be kept in hand shall be placed on

Deposit at the Bank or invested in such securities as for the time being may be authorized for the investment of trust funds as shall be approved of and directed by the Council. The Council may from time to time realize or vary such securities.

55.—Every sum of money payable on account of the Society exceeding £5 shall only be paid by Cheque signed by the Honorary Treasurer and two other Members of the Council and countersigned by the Secretary. Payments.

56.—The receipt of the Secretary or other person appointed by the Council shall be a good and complete discharge for any monies paid to the Society. Receipts.

57.—The Council shall fill up any vacancy that may occur in the Council or amongst the Officers of the Society between the Special General Meetings. Members of Council and Officers so appointed shall thereupon be in the same position as if elected at the previous Special General Meeting. Vacancy in Council.

Subscriptions, etc.

58.—The Entrance fee payable on admission as a Member without first having been a Graduate shall be £2 2*s.* 0*d.*, and on election from the class of Graduates to that of Members, as well as on admission as a Graduate the Entrance fee shall be £1 1*s.* 0*d.* The Entrance fee payable on admission as a Student shall be 10*s.* 6*d.* Entrance Fee.

59.—The Annual Subscription for Members and the Annual Registration fee for Graduates and Students shall be £2 2*s.* 0*d.*, £1 1*s.* 0*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* respectively. Annual Subscription and Registration Fees.

60.—The first annual subscription or registration fee shall in each case be payable on admission and a year's subscription or registration fee shall be payable in advance on the first day of November in each year after admission. Provided only that in the case of persons elected during August, September, or October in any year, they shall not be required to pay any further subscription till the November of the following year.

61.—The amounts of any fees payable by candidates for the Examinations or other purposes shall be determined by the Council from time to time. Examination Fees.

62.—Graduates and Students whose Annual Registration fees are in arrear for six calendar months may, after one month's notice from the Secretary, be struck off the Register of the Society by the Council, but shall be still liable for the amount due. The Council may, at their discretion, post the names of any such defaulting Graduates or Students in the Society's meeting room, or in the Registration Fees in Arrear.

meeting room of any Branch or of any Society in union, or in the Society's Journal or in any other publication.

Power to Reinstate.

63.—In the event of any Member, Graduate or Student being removed from the Register of the Society in consequence of the non-payment of subscriptions, or registration fees, the Council shall have power to reinstate such person on payment of all arrears of subscriptions or registration fees due and of any costs incurred by the Society in connection therewith.

Power to Waive Subscriptions.

64.—The Council shall have power to waive the subscriptions or registration fees from time to time of any Member, Graduate or Student for any cause deemed by the Council to be sufficient.

Meetings of the Society.

Meetings.

65.—The Meetings of the Society shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint, which meetings shall, with the exception of the Annual General and Special General Meetings, be called Ordinary Meetings; all other Meetings of the Society shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings.

Quorum.

66.—Five Members shall form a quorum at Annual General, Ordinary, Special General and Extraordinary General Meetings.

Notice of Meetings.

67.—At the commencement of each Session a card shall be sent to each Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate and Student, giving the dates of all Ordinary Meetings to be held during the Session.

Special General Meetings.

68.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society shall be called by the Council or on the requisition of eight Members, within 28 days of the receipt of such requisition, which shall embody, in writing, the resolution or resolutions to be proposed by them at such meeting; and such resolution or resolutions shall be sent to the Members, fourteen clear days before the date of such meeting, together with a written or printed notification of the time and place of any such proposed meeting. Service on the Secretary of the Society, either personally or by prepaid registered letter sent by post addressed to him at the registered office of the Society, shall be sufficient service of such requisition. In case the Council for 14 days after the service of such requisition fail to convene such Extraordinary General Meeting, the requisitionists may themselves convene such meeting, to be held within six weeks after the service of the requisition as aforesaid, 14 days' notice specifying the place, day, and hour of such meeting being given and setting out the resolution or resolutions which are to be submitted to such meeting.

69.—The Chairman of all meetings shall have the power of directing the manner of discussion, and his decision shall be final.

Management of Discussion.

70.—There shall be an Annual General Meeting held within three calendar months of the commencement of each Session for the consideration of the Council's Annual Report and Balance Sheet. Fourteen days' notice of such Meeting shall be sent to every Member.

Annual General Meeting.

71.—The proceedings of each meeting shall be commenced by reading the Minutes of the one preceding, and the names of the persons nominated for election at the succeeding meeting.

Order of Business.

72.—Certificates and other official documents of the Society shall be under seal, such seal to be kept by the Secretary, and to be used only on the authority of the Council.

Certificates and other Official Documents to be under Seal.

Making or Altering Articles of Association.

73.—The whole or any of the Articles of Association may be rescinded, altered or varied, and other regulations in addition to or substituted for these regulations may be made by a special resolution, within the meaning of Section 69 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, duly passed—that is to say whenever a resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such Members of the Society for the time being entitled according to the regulations of the Society to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy, at any Extraordinary General Meeting, of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution as a special resolution shall have been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such Members for the time being entitled according to the regulations of the Society to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy, at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of which notice has been duly given, and held after an interval of not less than 14 days, nor more than one month from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed. Unless a poll is demanded by at least five persons being Members, a declaration of the Chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same.

Making, Altering and Rescinding Articles.

74.—Notice of any meeting shall, for the purpose of Article 73 be deemed to be duly given when a written or printed report of the proposed alterations or additions to these articles shall have been delivered or sent by prepaid post to every Member, together with a written or printed notification of the time and place of any such proposed meeting, at least 14 days previous to the date

Notice of Meeting held under Article 73.

of the holding of such meeting. Whenever it is intended to pass a Special Resolution, the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice, and it shall be no objection that the notice only convenes the second Meeting contingently on the Resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first Meeting.

75. The accidental omission to give any such notice to any of the Members shall not invalidate any Resolution passed at any such Meeting.

Votes of Members.

76.—Each Member shall have one vote.

Proxies.

77.—Votes may be given either personally or by proxy, except where otherwise provided. The instrument appointing the proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor or his attorney, and shall be deposited at the registered office of the Society not less than 48 hours before the meeting at which it is to be used. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Society.

Disqualification of Vote.

78.—A Member shall not be entitled to be present or vote at any meeting on any question, either personally or by proxy, or as proxy for another Member at any meeting, or upon any poll, or to be reckoned in a quorum, whilst he is under any liability to the Society.

Branches of The Society.

Branches.

79.—Branches of the Society may be formed at any time and for any place where deemed expedient by the Council for the time being, and each shall be named after the country, colony, dependency, district or place in which it is formed, and where it shall have its permanent head-quarters.

Limit of Branch Membership.

80.—Branches of the Society shall consist of Honorary Members, Retired Members, Members, Graduates and Students of the Society only, and no Branch shall be formed or recognized by the Council unless it consists at the outset of ten persons at least, and should the membership of any such Branch fall below such number, the Council shall have power, by resolution at any of its meetings, to declare such Branch to have ceased to exist, which resolution shall have the effect of putting an end to such Branch absolutely.

Method of Formation of Branches.

81.—No Branch of the Society shall be formed except with the approval of the Council for the time being, expressed by resolution to that effect on the written application of five Members of the Society at least, who propose to promote such Branch, and no such approval shall be given except after the second Ordinary Meeting of the Society, held after any Ordinary Meeting of the Society at which public notification of the intention of the Council so to do has been given by the Council.

82.—Any member of the Society shall be at liberty at any meeting of the Society, to lay before such meeting any objections he may have against the proposed formation of any Branch, and move a resolution to the effect that such Branch be not formed, and the Council shall abide by the result of such motion. No renewal of the proposal to form a Branch shall be made within six months of the negativing of such proposal as aforesaid.

Objection to Formation of Branch.

83.—Subject to the provisions of these Articles of Association the Council of the Society shall have the sole power to frame the Rules or By-laws for the formation and working of any proposed Branch, and such Branch shall, subject to confirmation by the Council, after announcement at an Ordinary Meeting of the Society, have power to alter, vary, rescind, or add to any of such Rules or By-laws.

Framing of Branch Rules and By-laws.

84.—No Branch Rules or By-laws shall be valid, even after approval by the Council, if in the opinion of the Society, expressed by resolution passed at an Ordinary Meeting, such Rule or By-law contravenes any fundamental law of the Society.

Not to contravene any Fundamental Law of the Society.

85.—Each Branch shall pay its own expenses, and no Branch shall be deemed, for any purpose whatsoever, the agent of the Society, or have power in any way to bind the Society in any way whatever.

Branches to pay own Expenses.

86.—Each Branch shall on the first day of November in every year of its existence, be entitled to have forwarded to it from the Society a yearly allowance, amounting to a proportion of one-half of the annual subscriptions actually received during the preceding twelve months by the Society, from such Members, Graduates and Students of the Society, who are also members of such Branch; and further than this the Society shall be under no liability to any Branch.

Grants to Branches from the Society.

Notices.

87.—A notice may be served by the Society upon any Honorary Member, Retired Member, Member, Graduate or Student, either personally, or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to such member's registered or last known place of address.

Service of Notices.

88.—Any notices if served by post shall be deemed to have been effectively served at the latest within 12 hours after the same shall have been posted, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and posted.

Notices—when deemed to have been served.

89.—As regards those members of the Society in the United Kingdom who have no registered address, a notice posted up in the Office of the Society shall be deemed to be well served on them at the expiration of 12 hours after it is so posted up.

Mainly about Members.

A new Church Hall and Vestry for St. John's Church, Princes Street, Edinburgh, has been completed. The building which consists of a clergy-vestry, porch, and a hall, to accommodate 300 people, is situated on the south side of the Church, and has been erected over the cloistered vaults. It has been designed by Mr. J. M. Dick-Peddie, and has cost over £2,300.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, is appealing for further funds for building a Cathedral in the City of Galway. The plans and designs prepared by Professor Anthony Scott, A.R.H.A., of Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, show an edifice of Byzantine type of basilica. The Bishop proposes to build the first section as soon as £40,000 is in hand.

The late Mr. Harry Hems, hon. m.s.a., of Fairpark, Longbrook Street, Exeter, Ecclesiastical Art Worker and Sculptor, who died January 5th, left estate valued at £13,027 gross, with net personalty £10,083. In his will he expressed the desire—" That the 'Chicago' rood beam shall be placed in the Chancel of St. Sidwell's Church, and the following inscription placed thereon :—'This Chicago beam was made by Harry Hems, Sculptor, of this parish, who lived and flourished here, 1869-19—, and died ————, having received the highest attainable honours awarded at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, and the Gold Medal at the International Exhibition, Antwerp, the following year for the work.' "

Field-Marshal Viscount French recently opened at Bath, the new suite of Baths, which the Corporation has reconstructed. A new entrance has been formed and a projecting corner taken off 15, Bath Street, thus securing an attractive hall instead of the old dark passage. The corridor and the bath-rooms and dressing-rooms are laid with black and white vitreous tiles, and the walls are covered with glass mosaic. The baths include three deep (two fitted for chairs), three reclining rooms for special douches, six massage, two for radiant heat, and a plombières room. Almost every bath-room has two and sometimes three dressing-rooms, according to the length of the treatment. In the deep baths the steps are of aluminium. The seats in the reclining baths are raised a few inches and non-slip tiles put in the floor of the baths. Mr. A. J. Taylor is the architect.

Additions to Active Service List.

Members :—G. A. Bryan (R.N.A.S.) ; J. Graham Johnson (2nd Lieut. Lethbridge Highlanders, 113th O Battalion, C.E.F.) ; A. H. Lister (2nd Lieut. Devon R.G.A.) ; H. C. H. Monson (Sergt. London Rifle Brigade) ; Victor Wilkins (London University O.T.C., Engineering Unit). *Students* :—W. Brook (A.S.C. Mechanical Transport) ; W. A. Miller (3/1st Lowland Field Coy. R.E.).

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Civic Arts Association.

COMPETITIONS FOR MEMORIAL DESIGNS.

The Civic Arts Association is devoting considerable attention to the subject of War Memorials, and is arranging a series of Competitions and Exhibitions, to bring before the public a variety of suggestions.

Prizes amounting to £205 have been offered by generous donors for certain types of memorials; also £25 has been placed at the disposal of the Jury for award to designs, other than those gaining 1st and 2nd prizes, which show special merit in any class.

CLASSES FOR THE COMPETITIONS.

		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
I.	MONUMENT FOR THE NEW COUNTY HALL, LONDON	£50	£15	—
II.	WALL TABLET IN CAST OR CHASED BRONZE ..	£20	£5	—
III.	WALL TABLET IN CARVED WOOD	£20	£5	—
IV.	WALL TABLET IN STONE OR MARBLE	£20	£5	—
V.	A SIMPLE WALL TABLET IN WOOD	£10	£5	—
VI.	MURAL PAINTING FOR A BOYS' CLUB	£10	£5	—
VII.	A FOUNTAIN	£20	£5	—
VIII.	INEXPENSIVE MEMORIALS FOR "THE HOME" ..	£5	£3	£2

The conditions governing the Competitions and other necessary details will be sent to intending competitors who forward, to the Secretary of the Association, at 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W., a Postal Order for 1s. and a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope. The Postal Order will be returned on receipt of a bona fide design.

The Civic Survey.*

By C. Harrison Townsend (F.), *Assistant Director, Civic Survey of Greater London.*

A survey on the lines I propose very briefly to describe deals with a town or city and its immediately outlying districts, and is naturally known as " Civic " ; but the same kind of work could equally well concern itself with a neighbourhood mostly of a rural character. In this way it might embrace the consideration of a whole county, or even a group of counties, irrespective of any particular town or city centre, where the words " Regional Survey " seem best fitted to define the scope of the undertaking. What, however, at the present time is being more widely and particularly discussed is the *Civic* Survey, and it is the object and purpose of this that I hope to advocate, and to explain its scope and methods.

First, then, what *is* a Civic Survey ? Secondly, why is it desirable—if not, indeed, necessary—to form one ? And, lastly, granting the premises of its great utility, how is it prepared, and by what machinery brought into being ?

In January last year the Professional Classes Sub-Committee of the Government Committee for the Prevention of Distress submitted to the Board of Education a scheme which had been prepared by the Architects' War Committee, in conjunction with other bodies. This, to quote their Report, had been drafted with a view to " employing, in a manner calculated to be of great service to the community, the energies of professional men who have lost their work owing to the War." They suggested that this end could best be attained by the organization in various centres of the Kingdom of a series of Civic Surveys. They proceeded to give an explanation of what is meant by the term, followed by a general sketch or outline of the ground covered by such an undertaking.

According to the Sub-Committee's definition Civic Survey work consists in " collecting and recording, in an easily accessible manner, such data in respect of any city or inhabited area as are required in order to attain a complete knowledge of the whole of those interests upon the preservation or enhancement of which depends the welfare of the inhabitants." These facts and data cover the whole ground of a city's life and activities—its methods of governance, its manufacturing and residential conditions, its work and recreation, its health generally and diseases, its traffic and its climatic conditions. Particulars giving full information on these and many other necessary points are recorded, and it is this record that constitutes a Civic Survey.

The method by which this collected information can best be set forth is, without doubt, by means of diagrams. It is a commonplace that all statistics and figures " leap to the eye " and inform the enquirer far more rapidly in diagrammatic form than when presented in page after page of wearisome columns of figures, and it is astonishing to any but the preparer of diagrams to realize how many seemingly unlikely subjects become amenable to this method, and, thanks to it, are presented to the student with simplicity and clearness.

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* From the *R.I.B.A. Journal*, April, 1916.

In this way, then, would be set down, as constituting a Civic Survey, facts which, though perhaps at hand and not of themselves difficult to amass, have not hitherto been collected and presented in a form easy for reference and comparison. Again, by the same system of diagrams would be conveyed information hidden away from all but the few in Blue-books and Parliamentary Returns, or obtainable only upon making special visits to consult the documents of various local authorities, or which is waiting the investigation of the visitor at Somerset House or some other Government Department. This would be collected and made easy of comprehension to the enquirer by the help of graphic charts or diagrams.

So much for a broad and general outline of what constitutes a Civic Survey. But it may be well to point out here—and to emphasize—what it is not. It does *not* offer suggestions as to the development of any particular district, nor does it indicate schemes of amelioration of existing social conditions. Again, in many cases, it may be determined that it is not to include a consideration of antiquarian or archæological data, which have, as a matter of fact, most frequently been collected by other bodies existing for that purpose. The Survey neither dwells on things of the past, nor indulges in dreams or projects of the future, but its work is to present the facts of to-day of such a nature, and presented in such a shape, as to be of the utmost assistance to the student of the city as it is.

Starting, then, from the point that it is an ordered record of the corporate interests of a city, it should only be set in hand on the conviction of its manifest and supreme desirability—if not, indeed, its necessity. We ought to satisfy ourselves as to *why* a Civic Survey should come into existence.

In a wide and general sense " such a record stimulates the individual citizen to take a wider interest in his city as a whole," and makes him aware of those assets of which he has a right to boast, and at the same time brings home to him, by direct and comparative means, the defects in its existing arrangements which it is either wise or necessary to rectify. Thus, for instance, there may be in the air a suggestion for the improvement of the city—say, by the extension of its boundaries—giving occasion for the consideration, as a new problem, of this added area, and of its most effective treatment. Or it may be, again, that it is proposed to modify the internal and central arrangement of the city, and to re-plan and reconstruct its thoroughfares and open spaces, so as to add to its convenience for civic life, and to increase those amenities of which the citizen should be proud. In either of these cases the Survey would be of invaluable service. It would enable the technical adviser proposing to carry out improvements, either in town or outlying districts, to have at hand all the necessary data for the preparation of the scheme. This information would be full, and recognized as official, and would provide material equally serviceable not only for those responsible for the original proposals, but also for those criticizing these, and offering other suggestions or alternatives. Its facts would be at the service of all, and—a point of much importance—they would have been collected and recorded by a body possessing the recognized authority to make the investigations. Thus the work would not have been made difficult by the refusal of facilities on the part of unfriendly and unwilling officials, or by the suspicion of private property-owners. Again, gathered, as the data would be, at a time when no immediate proposal as to the possible acquisition of land was under consideration, the element of speculation on a rising value of the property affected would be eliminated. That this is a very real danger is within the experience of anyone who has had to do with schemes of town development. It is always to be found that one has no idea of the extraordinarily high value of a property till the town surveyor appears on the scene to survey it with a view to a scheme of town improvement.

As to what further would be learnt from the Survey—the standard by which its importance and usefulness are to be measured—the list is a long one. It would give, in special diagram, particulars of the existing open spaces, and show the sufficiency or otherwise of their provision in the light of the greater or less needs of the neighbourhood, and would be a basis for considering additions to their size and number. The enquirer interested in the subject of town traffic would be able to see how well or ill the question was met, and would find recorded the provision of travelling facilities by railway, tram or motor-bus, with the number of passengers, and the amount of goods carried by each system. The Survey would show, on a number of other diagrams, how, in various districts of the city, the need was met for public baths, or for free libraries, or for places of recreation, or for schools, and would help to the consideration of whether their provision was in proportion to the number and needs of the inhabitants of a certain district.

To the investigator of social conditions various diagrams would indicate, by tints, the density of population in various areas, either manufacturing or residential in their nature, and would make plain the extent to which congestion and poverty and various diseases co-exist. Such statistics as those gathered by Mr. Charles Booth with infinite labour and at his own individual expense, and set forth in his monumental work on the poverty of London, would be prepared by properly instructed investigators, and presented, not by columns of figures, but by the more easily realized method of the rest of the Survey.

In this way, also, for the pathologist and physiologist would be provided information of high value. For them the geological formation of the land and the latter's utilization, and the altitudes above sea level, would be given, as being of high value in their bearing upon the birth and death rates. The meteorological conditions, and their relation to deaths from various diseases, would be set forth by means of charts, showing, by a well-devised system, the rainfall, the prevailing winds, the duration of sunshine the barometric and thermometric records, etc. The prevalence, again, in a given area of a particular disease, and the extent to which the development of the district—by a system of drainage, for example—can lead to its decrease, would be recorded. Finally, in connection with this group of questions, diagrams would show at a glance the returns of population, and of births and deaths, which now have to be studied in that very quagmire of figures, the Census records and the statistics of the Registrar-General.

Holding an important place amongst these graphic records would be a series dealing with the forms and areas of governance of the city and the districts at its fringe. This would show their division into Civic or Borough, Urban or Rural Districts and Poor-law Unions, with the populations and other particulars of these, and would include diagram information of the Police Districts and the various Police Courts and County Courts. In addition, the Water, Gas and Electric Power systems, and the Fire Brigade Stations and their Calls would also be separately indicated.

If we look upon an area of land as capable, for purpose of illustration, of being discussed in terms of physiology we might say that—taking its geological formation (what is called "Solid Geology") as the bone structure, and the overlying features, the "Drift Geology," as the muscular and fleshy covering—the epidermis may well find an equivalent in the utilization of the land-surface of this particular area. The traffic arrangements, in their turn, may be considered as finding their analogy in that wonderful system of arteries and veins the efficient working of which is an absolute essential to the life of the organism. This important side of civic life is beginning to be properly considered, and it is being recognized how large a bearing it has on the development of the city. Especially is this so in respect of those whose daily occupation lies within its business or manufacturing centre, and the ease or difficulty of their access to the fringe of suburbs or semi-rural districts in which they have their homes. A detailed statement of the systems of railways, tramways and motor-bus routes, and the extent to which they are severally used, forms a necessary and useful part of any thoroughly treated Civic Survey.

As to the ultimate destination of this collection of varied civic information, this is for each centre to decide upon for itself. The Professional Classes Sub-Committee, whom I have already quoted, suggest holding, at a central municipal building, an exhibition of these diagrams of so much interest to the citizen. The further proposal is that they should form a principal exhibit in that Civic Museum which is advocated by Mr. H. V. Lanchester and others as a greatly to be desired feature in every town and city. Failing this, the Survey would, I imagine, be housed in the town hall or public library, or in some other place easy of access, where it would be properly indexed and catalogued, waiting the enquiry of the civic student.

With regard to our own Civic Survey of Greater London, in the initiation of so new an enterprise, and for devising methods and a system for its effective carrying out, much time and consideration were given by those earliest concerned in it to preliminary enquiries and consideration. It is felt that the result will be of use to those engaged in a similar undertaking in other parts of the kingdom, and that a body of precedents has been collected which will lighten their work.

If the formation of Civic Surveys is a movement at present only in its infancy, but, as is to be hoped, one destined to be of wide extension, it is evident that the usefulness of these various records would be largely increased by working, wherever possible, along the lines of a scheme framed upon a basis common to all. This principle would involve an agreed uniformity, so far as circumstances allow, with regard to the ground covered by the Survey, the system adopted for collecting the facts and information, and—very particularly—the methods used for recording and displaying them. Those concerned in preparing the Civic Survey of Greater London—the first undertaking of the kind—have, in scheming-out their work, been careful to bear in mind the need and usefulness of such a co-ordination, and it is much to be desired that it will also be an admitted principle in all other civic centres.

York Town Planning Competition.

The York City Council have adopted the report of the York Town Planning Sub Committee, which stated that the City Engineer (Mr. F. W. Spurr) submitted a letter from Professor Abercrombie, and his comments on the fifteen competitive schemes submitted to him for adjudication. He recommended that the premiums should be awarded to schemes Nos. 7, 1, and 11 respectively, which, on the opening of the sealed envelopes were found to have been sent in by the following: 1st, Mr. R. Dann, Crawley, Sussex; 2nd, Mr. M. A. Piercy, Warrington; 3rd, Messrs. Noel Stephen and H. O. Burroughs, Liverpool. He also commended scheme No. 12, which was found to be sent in by Messrs. Allen, Thompson & Thorpe, London.

It will be remembered that the Society took exception to certain of the conditions, and suggested (*a*) that the deposits should be returned to architects who decided not to compete; (*b*) that the name of the Assessor should be made known before the competition; and (*c*) that the premiums should be increased, and the winner employed on the scheme.* The Town Planning Committee agreed to return the deposits in the cases referred to, appointed an Assessor after the competition, and it is to be hoped will see that the winner is associated with the carrying out of the scheme of which he is the author.

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* *The Journal*, No. 96., Vol. VIII., October, 1915.

Unity in the Profession.

Although there is a better brotherly feeling in the profession at Home, there is a lack of unity, consequent upon the comfortable man being satisfied with things as they are, content to preach that architecture is an art (which no doubt it is to him). He cares little for the struggling provincial man with a proper training, but who is constantly losing work to the man who has had none.

To argue that an architect is not any the worse for having passed examinations is only logic, and that architectural work should be confined to the man possessing the necessary amount of knowledge by Act of Parliament, is only just and fair. The study of the science of building will not make the artistic man less so, but if he lacks this very necessary part of his profession with a thorough acquaintance of the principles of planning, then architecture is not his vocation, however clever he may be with the pencil and brush. Buildings are to live and work in, and not simply to look at.

A praiseworthy effort supported by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects and leading members of the profession to bring to an end the scandal of division, viz., the amalgamation of that Institute with The Society of Architects, was defeated by a few who thought more of the individual interests (not necessarily personal) of the minority, than the good of all. The leader of the party opposed to amalgamation of the two Societies spoke slightingly of the junior body, and in doing so showed more boldness than wisdom (leaving out the question of good taste altogether) in bringing to an untimely end the arduous task of many months of representatives of both Institute and Society.

A perusal of the list of members of the latter would reveal the fact that quite a number belong to the senior body, to say nothing of distinguished people in the world of letters, art, science, Church and State. The principle of admitting those architects in the Provinces who were forced to combine other means of livelihood with their small and inadequate practice was no doubt responsible for the uncharitable remarks indulged in by the " opposition." Investigation by an Institute Committee, however, showed that such combination was not confined to members of the Society, but even Fellows of the Institute were forced to follow the same course. A search through works of art, letters or science, would fail to show that any members of the opposition had anything to scream about. It is admitted that really great men are always generous and large-hearted. The fact remains that many who have spoken disparagingly of the younger society made use of it whilst it served their purpose. That knowledge is a monopoly of any individual or institution, or that wealth can ever take its place, has yet to be proved.

The discord so largely prevailing throughout the world would be effectually nullified by the exercise of the Golden Rule. By such means alone can unity, whether of societies or nations, be satisfactorily accomplished.—*Journal of the Association of Transvaal Architects.*

Co-operative Training in Architectural Design.

For many years the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University have been carrying on departments of architecture which, in the courses in design, have required very similar work from their advanced students. The Boston Architectural Club has been able to provide courses in design modeled on those recommended by the Society of Beaux Arts Architects which have been very helpful to the younger draftsmen who have been unable to obtain an architectural education elsewhere.

In design the method in vogue at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, which has met with such universal approval, has been followed at the Boston Architectural Club since the foundation of its Atelier, and was adopted some years previous to this by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and later by Harvard University.

This method—almost universal to-day in the teaching of architectural design in America—has proven itself of great disciplinary advantage and also made the accomplishment of more work possible in a given time.

The spirit of competitive endeavour, without which the work of the younger designer must languish, is kept alive in all schools by exhibition of the student's work.

Students at the Boston Architectural Club have been unable to see the exhibition of their work done under the auspices of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects because of the difficulty, generally due to expense, of getting to New York where these exhibitions are held.

Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have always exhibited their drawings at the end of each *rendu* in the halls at their disposal.

It was the realization of the undeveloped possibilities in Boston in this direction that led the Committee on Education of the Boston Society of Architects last year to propose to the two schools and to the Architectural Club a scheme of co-operation in their work in design. This proposal was met by the hearty approval of all, and in so far as dissimilar schedules in the three schools have made it possible, dates have been set for problems to be done simultaneously and exhibited in common.

For a year the principle of co-operation as applied to architectural training has thus been on trial and seems to have proven itself successful and capable of development. To-day, however, owing to different calendars, Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Techology are still doing the greater part of their work in design independently, though it is confidently expected that as opportunity permits, more and more of these problems will be done in common. The Boston Architectural Club still continues its work under the Beaux Arts Society system and will continue to do so. The work of its students under this system is sent off as usual to New York for judgment. The problems arranged in common with Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are supplementary and are offered as an option to the student.

A jury consisting of three representatives from each school judges the finished drawings, which are alternately exhibited at Harvard, Technology, and the Architectural Club. The meetings of this jury have been interesting and have led, through consideration of the drawings in question, to discussions that have been of benefit to all concerned. A close understanding now exists which should lead to a more comprehensive and valuable course offered to the student.—From *The Brickbuilder.*

The Elasticity of Stones.

The elasticity is a common property of all bodies. It was frequently observed that granite dilates to a certain extent after being removed from the quarries, where it had been lying under the influence of divers pressures. Are we, therefore, to believe, that all stones are elastic? The majority of geologists keep silent on this point. Sir Archibald Geikie, however, maintains that marble slabs bend more or less in the course of time, if exposed to the air. Our famous savant attributes this deformation to atmospheric actions, whilst marble workers declare that the curvature is due to the influence of the sun and the rain. Appearances justify their declarations, the elasticity is, however, a more satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon. Humidity is the principal cause of decrepitude and it accomplishes its work by saturing and impregnating the material entirely. Its existence can doubtlessly be noticed in all stones, although every trace of dampness disappears in time. Close observations have, however, shown, that the atmospheric influences form only part of the cause to which the deformation is due. Tombstones, placed in an inclined or horizontal position, bend sometimes in their centre. A most extraordinary phenomenon can be observed with thin inscription plates, fixed to the monument on their corners in a vertical position. Many of them show a curvature of several centimetres, although the screws remain in their former place; an elongation must consequently take place.

If humidity or the sun were the sole causes of this deformation, the plates would bend in different directions, according to the element, to which they were exposed. One of them causes a dilatation, the other effects a contraction. Therefore, elasticity must play a prominent part in the matter and could really be considered as the sole solution of the enigma.

When marble is freed from the enormous pressures under which it was buried for centuries in the quarries, it dilates and all its filaments stretch, in order to regain the normal position. This phenomenon has also been observed with granite, though the dilatation progresses slowly with the latter.

It can be concluded from the above mentioned facts that all stones are elastic to a certain degree.—*The Stone Trades Journal.*

The Atelier and the A.A.

An exhibition of unusual interest was held at the First Atelier of Architecture on the last Wednesday in March. The occasion was the second joint exhibition and criticism arranged between the Atelier and the Architectural Association, the first having been held at the Association. The subject of the competitions was a National Library, and some extremely interesting and promising work was submitted. A "Mention" was awarded to Mr. Tomlins, of the Atelier, for a well-laid-out and characteristic design. This being the first visit of the Architectural Association, the visitors were briefly welcomed by Mr. A. R. Jemmett on behalf of the Atelier, and after the Patron, Mr. A. J. Davis, had given his criticism Mr. Stanley Hamp expressed the sympathetic attitude of the Council of the Architectural Association and their belief in the value of such joint competitions. The special interest of the evening was further enhanced by the fact that it was the last appearance of the Patron before leaving for active service in France. In making the announcement Mr. Davis expressed his very strong wish and hope that the Atelier would be carried on as usual in his absence. On behalf of the Beaux-Arts Committee Mr. Percy B. Tubbs expressed appreciation of Mr. Davis's services, and, in referring to the intention of the Committee to keep the Atelier running, pointed out the financial difficulty caused by the fact that all the eligible working members were absent at the war. Mr. Bucknell, representing the working members, voiced their thanks to Mr. Davis and their good wishes for his welfare while on active service. A memorable evening in the history of the Atelier was brought to a close with an enthusiastic send-off to the Patron, who was leaving for France next morning. We think that everyone who realizes the necessity of progress in our methods of architectural education would be sorry if the Atelier was obliged to close for the remainder of the war. The reasons for making a special effort to keep the Architectural Association schools open apply with equal force to the Atelier, and we hope it will eventually receive assistance in like manner and from the same quarter.—*The Builder.*

Arbitrations on Building Contracts.

Much has been said and written on the subject of arbitrations to decide differences arising under building contracts, and it is the opinion of many that they might be conducted in a more economical manner when the matter in dispute is small. This, no doubt, is much to be desired by all parties, as it would promote references to this method of dealing with differences in place of taking cases to the Law Courts, which are fully occupied with other matters. It is recognized that an Arbitrator who possesses technical knowledge is able to grasp the details of disputes connected with the building trade more quickly and with more certainty, even if his knowledge of law is not so extensive, than the members of the legal professions.

It is with the object primarily of bringing forward some of the points to be attended to in referring a matter to arbitration, that this note is written.

A very large number of the cases taken to arbitration in building disputes, are referred under clause 32 of the " Schedule of conditions of Building Contracts " agreed between the Royal Institute of British Architects and The Institute of Builders, etc. This clause states :—" then either party shall forthwith give to the other notice of such dispute or difference." Much trouble, delay and expense is caused by the want of attention to these words, a builder, or an employer says " I shall refer to arbitration," and he thinks that is sufficient. When it reaches the unfortunate Arbitrator he learns that he has to arbitrate on some matter of which he knows nothing, and much correspondence ensues to find out what notice has been given and the particular matters which are in dispute, when the difficulty would be avoided if a simple form were used, stating in a very brief manner the points on which the decision of the Arbitrator is required. Then the Arbitrator would have before him in terse language a request to deal with certain definite matters which would be of the greatest assistance in the preliminary arrangements, and the conduct of the case, in addition to effecting a reduction in costs.

In the case of small arbitrations, it would be sufficient if the builder and the employer, or his representative, were to attend at the first hearing without any legal assistance or witnesses, then if it was found that solicitors or witnesses were desirable, they could attend any subsequent hearings and give the required advice and assistance.

A matter of interest to the Arbitrator, is that of his fees. In some cases arbitration is threatened and proceeded with up to a point and then the parties come to terms, making an arrangement between themselves and are no more heard of by the Arbitrator, who has to go without any remuneration for the trouble and time involved ; an appeal to the courts on the matter of fees is often more bother than it is worth, even if the Arbitrator has an express undertaking from the parties to pay fees in the event of the award not being completed or taken up. This leads many Arbitrators to require a fee to be deposited in advance, the sum bearing some proportion to the amount in dispute, which seems an equitable arrangement for all parties. If the award is taken up and paid for, the amount of the payment in advance is credited.

As a rule, " the view " is better taken before the first hearing, a careful examination and notes being made by the Arbitrator who is then better able to follow the various statements made in the course of the hearings, of course, it may be necessary to have other " views " in the event of particular or important points being brought up.—*Institute of Arbitrators' Journal.*

Registration in South Africa.

DRAFT UNION ACT.

Negotiations regarding the most favourable methods of dealing with the proposed Act for the registration of Architects in the Union have been carried on for some time past between the Cape Institute of Architects and this Association, and the position at present is that at a recent meeting of the Association Council the following resolution was passed:—

> "That this Association considers that the 1912 Bill is the final result of a great labour and experience, and has provided a better basis than the 1908 Act, which has been found defective, and therefore asks the Cape Institute to consider whether it is not practicable to base the draft Bill on the draft Bill of 1912, which we forwarded some little time ago, or, as an alternative, would it not be practicable for the Cape Institute to suggest amendments to the draft Bill of 1912, which we would be pleased to consider."

The Cape Institute has appointed a Standing Committee to deal with matters concerning the draft Act, and Messrs. Harris, Powers and Veale have been appointed delegates of this Association.

In order to bring matters to a successful finality, and to prevent one Committee upsetting the labours of its predecessors in office, it has been decided, at the request of the Cape Institute, to elect this Standing Committee as a permanent Committee, to continue its duties until the Act has been piloted through Parliament.

State Registration of Architects in U.S.A.

A debatable point was brought out by the Committee on Legislation at the last Convention of the American I.A. The report assumed that a registration law must be based on the power vested in the state to protect the public against unsafe buildings. It further took issue with most of such state laws, at least as they are being enforced, by assuming "that public safety has no concern in those qualifications of the architect which enable him to practise a fine art, and that on such lines he should be no more subject to examination than is the painter or sculptor."

Whether the power which is founded on the right to protect life can be extended to protect the public against bad taste may be questioned, but such an attempt is made by refusing to admit to practice, all who have not, in the opinion of the Examiners, a proper knowledge of artistic design. That attempt is enforced by forbidding anyone except registered architects the right to file drawings and take out permits for building. Incidental abuses grew out of that law such as the case of a carpenter who, desiring to build a shed or shop, took his drawing to a licensed architect, secured the impression of his seal for $5 and then was free to file his own drawing and obtain a permit.

That such a law is drawn on a wrong basis is indicated by the fact that the Illinois law is now imperiled by legislation sought by the engineering profession in its behalf. If they succeed in their efforts the architects may be in worse condition than if no license law whatever existed.

The New York law for registration of architects is drawn on a different theory. It is an educational measure and its most important or all-important object is to raise the standard of qualifications of architects and thereby their efficiency and value to the public. Incidental to this purpose it prevents imposition on the public by providing that when it does employ an architect it shall be guaranteed some evidence that he is entitled to the name.

But the New York law does not interfere with the right of any carpenter, builder, engineer, contractor or owner, to plan and erect any building for himself or others, provided he does not use the title " architect."

The building laws and the Building Departments charged with the enforcement of the building laws should protect the public against unsafe construction. The architect must protect the public against bad design by the merit of his own. It is the only possible way. The profession has no right and should have no wish to legislate business into its control. If we cannot command the respect of the public without legislation and cannot sell our brains to willing purchasers then architecture is in a bad way indeed.

The Institute has adopted the report of the Committee on Legislation recommending that the Institute favour the attitude that " legal recognition and regulation is desirable."

It is reported that there seem to have been developed two propositions seeking to accomplish this end : One is the proposal to " license " the architect ; the other to " register " the architect, or " admit him to practice."

It was the sense of the Committee that the latter course, viz., " registration," or " admission to practice," is the more desirable as being more in harmony with the dignity of the profession ; and the use of the term or idea of " license " in connection with the practice of architecture is to be deprecated.

The Committee recommended that no one be allowed to call himself an architect, or to use any term, abbreviation, or other device, intended to indicate to the public that he or she is entitled to practice as an architect, unless and until he shall have first legally qualified.

War Damage in Ireland.

In dealing with the financial aspect of the recent destruction of property in Dublin, *The Irish Builder* quotes the letter published in the November issue of the Society's *Journal* from Mr. Mark H. Judge, suggesting that as war damage is a national responsibility, all insurance schemes are out of place, and that the Government should compensate all citizens injured in person or estate by the enemy.

Reviews.

The Relation of Sculpture to Architecture. By T. P. Bennett, A.R.I.B.A., Cambridge: at the University Press, 1916.

In this work, written with considerable insight, combined with knowledge, and well produced, Mr. Bennett has approached a vast subject with, it is to be feared, an inadequate perception of its magnitude. The result is that the book, good as it is, gives the general impression of being little more, in its entirety, than a prelude to something much greater to be produced in years to come, when judgment, now occasionally crude and even dogmatic in its crudity (as is not unrare), will have matured and mellowed, and when certain branches of the subject, now passed lightly over or neglected altogether, will have come within the author's purview and have received adequate attention from him. He may presently come to regret that he ever wrote, as he does in his Introduction, that " until all artists study upon logical lines with definite aim they cannot hope to see English sculpture and English architecture foremost," etc. After this, one would expect him to lay down these " logical lines with definite aim," to elaborate them and place them above and beyond controversy; but in reality he does little of the sort. He is only as yet feeling his way. His judgment is not invariably sound, and the examples which he gives do not always bear out the precepts which he seeks to inculcate. For instance, he rightly praises the horizontal treatment of sculpture in relation to a building of horizontal character at Cardiff, but subsequently contradicts this by equal commendation of Capt. Adrian Hope's group on the Arch on Constitution Hill, with its lightness and verticality—a beautiful work in itself, but entirely out of harmony with the massive and horizontally treated arch which it was specially designed to crown. Meagre justice, too, has been done to the best and most recent examples of the combined work of architects and sculptors in this country, while a good deal more might properly be said of the great examples of the past, not forgetting the embellishment of interiors with sculpture, nor the whole range of sepulchral monuments—of which there are innumerable examples outside of the charming examples from Paris which have been so freely and deservedly illustrated.

A London Improvement Scheme Recalled.

The proposal to widen Charing Cross Bridge mentioned in *The Observer* last week has led The Society of Architects to send us a copy of their *Journal* containing the suggestions of Mr. G. A. T. Middleton, one of their Past Vice Presidents, for a great London improvement scheme.*

Mr. Middleton proposed, in the days before the War, to make a great arterial communication from Charing Cross over the river and round the south side of the Thames, past Waterloo Station and London Bridge Station, over London Bridge and right up to the Bank, transferring the Station at Charing Cross to the south side of the river. A direct north and south road was to pass over Blackfriars Bridge, ending on the north in the Holborn Viaduct at Newgate Street, and on the south at a point on the new southern road halfway between Waterloo and London Bridge.

Provided that a good central terminus could be built on the south side of the river, readily accessible by main roads both from the City and the West End, the Railway Company, it was argued, would gain rather than lose by the change :—

> "Fortunately there is a way of doing this which has been provided by the railway itself, in not merely an economical manner, but in a way which should be actually profitable to the company most concerned. A high level road, carried upon arches, already exists across South London from Charing Cross to Cannon Street Railway. Metals are laid down on it at present, but it would not be at all a difficult thing to replace them upon a highway, forming a great circular road, eighty feet wide, particularly valuable for rapid motor traffic, and with debouches so arranged so as to connect it at all important points with the main highways of South London."

The construction of this high level roadway would involve, it was pointed out, the destruction of both Charing Cross and Cannon Street Railway Stations and their accompanying hotels :—

> "A new terminus would have to be provided to replace them. The best position for this would undoubtedly be close to the Blackfriars Road, where the higher level line from Holborn Station crosses the present loop line from Charing Cross to Cannon Street."

A new Station for the Brighton line to replace that at London Bridge was to be built to the south of Southwark Cathedral, and as to the London and South Western Railway, whose interests were also involved, Mr. Middleton said the new circular road would pick up Waterloo Station on its route and provide a much needed high level approach to it, easily reached by motor 'bus or taxi cab from the City at Cannon Street, the north at Holborn and the west at Charing Cross.

Dealing with the gain to London, Mr. Middleton said there would be three new bridges provided between the north and south sides of the river, and there would be a fine roadway connection from north to south and another from east to west, linking up all the main roads on both sides of the Thames, adding immeasurably to the possibilities of the architectural treatment of our great City, and providing for its growth, as a business centre, over an area in the south which is at present a maze of slums.—*The Observer*.

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* *The Journal*, No. 39, Vol. IV., January, 1911.

The Society's Examinations.

Seven Candidates sat for the Qualifying Examination for Membership, in April last, and two for the Graduateship Examination. The following satisfied the examiners :—

Membership.—JOHN LOMBARDINI NORTHAM, 97, Redwood Avenue, Toronto.

Graduateship.—ALEXANDER G. GRIMMOND (Student), 16, Terrace Road, Bournemouth ; ARTHUR JAMES STAFFORD, " Bushfield," Fairview, Dublin.

The Council has decided that for the present the Examinations shall be held once a year, instead of twice. The next Examination is fixed for April, 1917.

The Society of Architects Lodge.

At a meeting, held on May 13th, at the Holborn Restaurant, it was announced that the Master, Mr. H. W. Lockton, 2nd Lieut. R. E., was unable to attend, having met with an accident in the Riding School, and Mr. A. G. Ware again acted as W.M.

A candidate for admission, an Officer in H.M. Army, was elected, but his initiation had to be postponed as his leave was stopped at the last moment.

It is gratifying from a patriotic point of view, to find that 50 per cent. of the members of the Lodge are on Military Service. The S.W., Major Inglis, R.F.A., has been at the front twice, and the J.W. is engaged on æronautical work, and as neither can undertake the duties of W.M. for the next year, the position has been offered to and accepted by Mr. F. J. Eedle, a Founder and Treasurer of the Lodge since its formation, and a P.M. of long standing in the Craft.

Transvaal Architects' Association.

The Annual Report states that the Council of the Association have appointed three members to act as a Standing Committee to collaborate with a similar body at Capetown to forward the submission of a Union Registration of Architects' Bill to Parliament. A journal had been established, of which Mr. Solomon, S.A., is the editor, and Mr. Waugh, assistant editor.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, Mr. E. H. Waugh, M.S.A. ; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. Ivor Lewis, M.S.A., and McCubbin ; Council, Messrs. Burton, M.S.A., Beardwood, M.S.A., Veale, M.S.A., Howden, M.S.A., Sinclair, M.S.A., Solomon, M.S.A., Dowsett, M.S.A., Powers, and W. Reid.

London 43 V. A. D.

The Architects' V.A.D. offers London Members of the Society who are " ineligible " for enlistment an excellent opportunity of doing useful work for the community at the present juncture. Those who travel to and from town via Victoria will in parcular find the Headquarters at the Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent Square, a convenient centre, and as the drills are from 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m., every Wednesday evening, they can be taken on the way home with the minimum of trouble. The training includes instructions in First Aid Work and Stretcher Drill, and the Transport of Sick and Wounded, and there are opportunities for gaining practical instruction as Hospital Orderlies.

Visits are paid to hospitals where " mock " operations are carried out, so as to familiarize the members with the duties of preparing the patient and waiting upon the Surgeon.

Among the many duties undertaken by the Detachment is the Transport of Wounded " Tommies " attending entertainments, no light job to handle on occasion some 200 helpless men and get them up and down a staircase, but done in a manner which has more than once called forth high praise from competent judges for the cool and efficient way in which the work was tackled. Apart from the work as a Detachment, there have been numerous individual cases where the members have been able to render First Aid in street accidents. Recruits need not have any knowledge of First Aid Work, but they must qualify within a reasonable time for the British Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance, or other recognized Certificate.

Mr. McArthur Butler, who has been recently transferred as Section Leader from No. 2 to No. 1 Section, will be very glad to answer any enquiries from members desirous of joining or of knowing more about the work.

The Morley Road U. M. Church and Schools, Doncaster, are faced with red bricks with stone dressings. The seating, etc., is of oak, and accommodation is provided for about 520 persons, with provision for a future end gallery. The school section is deferred for the present. The contract, for £3,715, has been carried out from the designs and under the supervision of MESSRS. GEORGE BAINES & SON, London and Leeds, who are also the architects for the P. M. Church and Schools at Salisbury. The Church will accommodate over 400 persons, and is of late Gothic design freely treated. Externally the buildings are faced with Southwater red facing bricks; the dressings being of stone. The contract for the first section—Church, Tower and Spire, and Vestries—is let at £3,463, exclusive of seating.

Mainly about Members.

We regret to announce the deaths of the following Members :—

HARRY COOPER, of London, notification of whose death on October 31st last, has been recently received, was articled to Arthur Gale, F.R.I.B.A. He had been a member of the Society since 1911, had practiced for some 15 years, principally in domestic work, and was also Deputy Surveyor to the Newington Justices. He was 42 years of age.

JAMES DONALD ANDERSON, died at Durban, on November 3rd, at the age of 45, after a short illness. An architect whose outstanding ability had only during the last few years begun to be appreciated, South Africa is the poorer by his death. Mr. Anderson was born at Keith, Banffshire, Scotland, and educated at Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh. He served his articles with Mr. Jardine, of Edinburgh, and went to South Africa in 1895, where he joined the firm of Carter and McIntosh, at Pretoria. At the outbreak of the Boer War, he joined the Colours, and on the completion of the War settled down in Durban. For some time he was in partnership with Mr. Fred Ing, when he was identified with several of the important architectural works in Durban, notably the Technical Institute and St. Paul's Church. His design for the Durban Town Hall was placed second by the assessors. At the time of his death he was President of the Natal Institute of Architects, and had been a member of the Society since 1912. The deceased gentleman married a Pretoria lady, Miss Isabella Murdock, and he leaves her and five children to mourn their loss.

ARTHUR WILLIAM SAVILLE, of London, who died recently at the age of 62, was articled to the late John Saville. He commenced practice in London, in 1884, and was responsible personally and in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Martin, for the design and erection of a large number of buildings of a public, domestic and business character in London and elsewhere. The late Mr. Saville joined the Society in 1905.

BURKETT J. EMERY joined the Colours at the outbreak of War, and enlisted in the ranks. He afterwards took up a Commission in the Royal Engineers, in January, 1915. He went with his Regiment to France in August last, and was reported as being missing—believed killed—on October 13th following. No further news has come to his friends since this date, and it is to be feared he lost his life. From reports given by his brother Officers, says the *Building News*, he acted in a most gallant manner when last seen ; his section was surprised by the enemy, and, after being shot in the wrist, he was seen to recover and to rush forward urging his men on, realising the responsibility of his command. He was devoted to his work as an architect, and his cheery good nature won him many friends. He carried out many houses and factory buildings in the Midlands, to which work he devoted himself assiduously. He had been a member of the Society since 1912.

Mr. George H. Paine's design for St. Peter's Vicarage, Hampstead, exhibited in the Royal Academy, is reproduced in the *Builder*, of May 5th last.

Mr. H. W. Lockton, 2nd Lieut. R.E., of Newark, is temporarily incapacitated, owing to an accident in the Riding School, as a result of which he sustained a badly sprained ankle.

We have received a postcard from Mr. F. J. Bowhill, a London Member interned with other men of the Naval Brigade, at the Camp at Doeberitz. There is a limit to correspondence, but from the brief particulars sent we are glad to hear that they are well looked after from home, and that they keep fairly " merry and bright."

Mr. F. G. Cooke, a member of the Eastbourne V.T.C., is the author of *Scouting by Night*, a sequel to the lecture which he gave sometime ago to members of the profession on " The Value of Observation in War." Mr. Cooke speaks from personal knowledge of his subject, and the result is a most useful little pocket book.

The President, Major Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i., has been appointed Honorary Acting Senior Fire Surveyor (Central Survey Group), and member of the War Emergency Sub-Committee of the British Fire Prevention Committee. Major Monson has also been honoured by election on the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

The sympathy of Major Freyberg's friends will be extended to him on the death of his youngest son, Lieut. Commander Lancelot Freyberg, R.N., who was killed on April 27th last, aged 31, at the sinking of H.M.S. " Russell." The deceased officer's elder brother, who is also in the Navy, was promoted some time ago, and his uncle won the D.S.O. at the Gallipoli landing.

We understand that Mr. R. G. Lovell, who has been conducting a most successful recruiting campaign ever since the outbreak of War, and whose public lectures on the history of the War, have been so popular, is shortly extending his operations to France. Mr. Lovell has visited in more peaceful times every country now at War, and is personally familiar with their characteristics. It is this fact combined with his grasp of the situation generally which render his lectures of special educational value at the present time.

The new Medical and Swimming Baths on Beacon Hill, Torquay, recently opened by the Mayor of that Borough, have been built from plans by Mr. Alfred J. Taylor, of Bath. Adjoining an assembly hall (which can be converted into a skating rink), is a swimming pond 100 ft. by 30 ft. in water area, and graduated in depth from 3 ft. 6 ins. to 7 ft. It is provided with 47 dressing boxes, a gallery, and two cold water showers. The dressing rooms have wooden floors, and the walls have dados of tiling, whilst the floors of corridors and offices are laid with terrazzo.

A large Business Block has just been erected at Cwm, near Newport, Mon., for the Ebbw Vale Industrial Provident Society, comprising Grocery, Butchers, Outfitting, Boots and Drapery, with a Confectionery Department as well ; large Show

Rooms on first floor, Packing and Fitting-on Rooms are arranged. The scheme has cost altogether over £6,000, and will be opened at Whitsuntide. The architect was MR. CHAS. E. COMPTON, the Society's Hon. Secretary for Monmouthshire, he is also engaged on a large Bakery extension and block of Offices in Ebbw Vale for the same Society.

New Cottage Homes, at Kirkham, Lancs., have recently been erected for the Guardians of the Poor, of the Fylde Union, on the site of the old Workhouse, at Kirkham, Lancashire, and consist of three blocks of semi-detached cottages, to accommodate twelve children each, and a receiving house for six boys and six girls, with superintendent's quarters and outside stores. The elevations are of Accrington red facing brick up to the first floor, and rough cast with Pudloed cement and red granite chippings above. The roofs are slated with Buttermere green slates. The interior walls are finished in adamant plaster, with tiled dados ; passage and corridor floors of terrazzo ; other ground floors of oak blocks, polished. Baths and lavatories are of porcelain enamel, and are fitted up with hot and cold water. There are ample asphalted courts for the children's playgrounds, with a large space in front laid out as ornamental flower gardens. The cost, exclusive of furnishing, was £10,000. The architect is MR. FRED HARRISON, of Accrington and Lytham.

MR. R. M. BUTLER, F.R.I.B.A., lecturing recently before the A.A.I., on the Gothic Revival and its Effects, traced the revival of Gothic architecture which had fallen into disuse for some hundreds of years, in England, and later in Ireland, from its first beginnings, at a house commenced by Horace Walpole in 1753, and finished in 1770, at Strawberry Hill, which was rebuilt in " the Gothic taste "—as it was then called—and explained some of the causes of the failure of the Revival to recreate a living style of architecture such as existed in the Middle Ages, and referred to the influence it exercised upon modern architecture of the present day in these countries. The lecturer finally described the rise and progress of the modern school of Gothic architecture in America. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of lantern views of modern English and Irish Churches, and slides of American Gothic architecture lent for the occasion by Mr. Ralph A. Cram, of Boston, a leader of the Gothic school in the United States.

The Brickbuilder gives an illustration of a house at Chelsea, showing what can be effected in brick and tile, with only a limited area at the architect's disposal. Messrs. STANLEY-BARRETT and Driver, of 20, High Holborn, W.C., experienced great difficulty in designing the house owing to the site having a frontage of under 26 ft. and a depth of about 70 ft. A house has three reception and six bedrooms, good kitchen accommodation, and a garage, and all on three floors, with only two rooms on the top floor. The exterior is carried out in old tile hanging, and 2 in. red bricks of varying shades, the roof being covered with old tiles ; brick mullioned and transomed windows with iron casements and leaded panes. A feature is the porch, with its genuine old half-timber work and old oak-beamed roof. The garage is fitted with a turntable. Under the stairs is a fireside ingle nook, the fireplace being carried out in dark red bricks of various shades and red quarries. The dining-room is about 18 ft. by 15 ft., with a deep bay window carried out in dark red brickwork. The ceiling is oak-beamed similar to the hall. There is a hob-grate fire with fire on the hearth, carried out in antique blue Dutch tiles.

MR. PERCY MORRIS, the author of the paper, "Town Planning: with Special Reference to the Doncaster District," which was read at the recent North-Eastern District meeting of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, commenced his professional training with Messrs. Sharp & Waller, Architects, Brighouse. After remaining with them as assistant for two years, he obtained the post of General Assistant to Mr. W. Shackleton, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor of Nelson, Lancs, where he stayed two years. Mr. Morris has held his present position in the Surveyor's Department of the Doncaster Rural District Council for the past three years, and, in addition, when the Urban District Council of Adwick-le-Street was formed out of the Rural District Council, he was appointed Town Planning Surveyor to carry out a joint scheme for the two authorities. Mr. Morris is an Associate Member of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and in 1914, was awarded a premium for his designs for Artisans' Dwellings in town and country. He joined the Society as a Student in 1911, and has passed the qualifying examination for membership.

An addition of six blocks is proposed to be made to the existing Peabody Donation Fund, Camberwell Green Estate, on land which has been purchased adjoining same and facing the Camberwell Green. The dwellings will be five stories in height. The elevations will harmonize with the existing ones, and be built of red sand-faced bricks with the main features in Crowborough bricks. Artificial stone will be used for the stone cornices, sills, and doorways. The gates and railings are of wrought-iron. Each living room will have a dresser and ventilated meat larder and cupboard as a combined fitting, and all bedrooms have a wardrobe cupboard. (The one-roomed tenements will be provided with both these fittings.) Hanging space will be provided, in addition to a recess in the entrance lobby. In each scullery there will be a deep white-glazed fireclay sink with teak draining board, coal-bunker to take 3 cwt. of coal, portable washing copper, and gas-cooking stove. The living rooms are to have the latest pattern portable ranges and hot-water supply to scullery sink. The buildings are to be of fire-resisting construction throughout. The lighting will be by gas supplied to the tenants through slot meters. The buildings have been designed by MR. VICTOR WILKINS, Surveyor to the Peabody Donation Fund, and have been illustrated in the *Building News*.

Ordinary Meeting.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, W.C., on Thursday, June 8th, 1916, at 5.0 p.m., for the transaction of routine business.

Sanitary Administration under War Conditions.

The Royal Sanitary Institute will hold a Conference at the Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., on June 9th and 10th. The Conference will be opened by the Lord Mayor, and visits will be paid to various places of interest in and near London.

Professional Classes War Relief Council.

The Lord Mayor will preside at a Public Meeting to be held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, June 20th, at 3.30 p.m., in aid of the funds of the P.C.W.R.C.

Cards of invitation, kindly placed at the disposal of Members of the Society, can be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

Research Scholarships in Technology.

Eight Research Scholarships in Technology (three of the value of £100, two of the value of £75, and three of the value of £50, all with fees remitted) will be awarded on or about July 3rd, 1916, tenable during the academic year 1916-17, in the Manchester School of Technology (Faculty of Technology in the University of Manchester).

Applications must be received on or before 21st June, 1916. Forms of Application and all information may be obtained, by letter only, addressed to the Registrar, School of Technology, Manchester.

Additions to Active Service List.

Members :—F. W. C. Barker (2nd Lieut. R.G.A.) ; J. D. Fyvie (Capt. Attached to Financial Staff) ; W. H. Johnson (Sapper, 4th Provisional Coy. R.E.) ; W. E. Kelly (Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.) ; E. Whitwell (Lieut. R.N.A.S.). *Students* :—J. G. Gillespie (Rifleman Queen's Westminsters) ; E. Timmins ("B" Squadron, 3rd Hussars).

Members called up under their Groups are asked to notify the Secretary as soon as possible, with details of the Naval or Military rank and units, for the Society's records.

Volunteer Training Corps.

C. Thunder (Sergt.-Major, Peking Coy., North China).

THE

Journal

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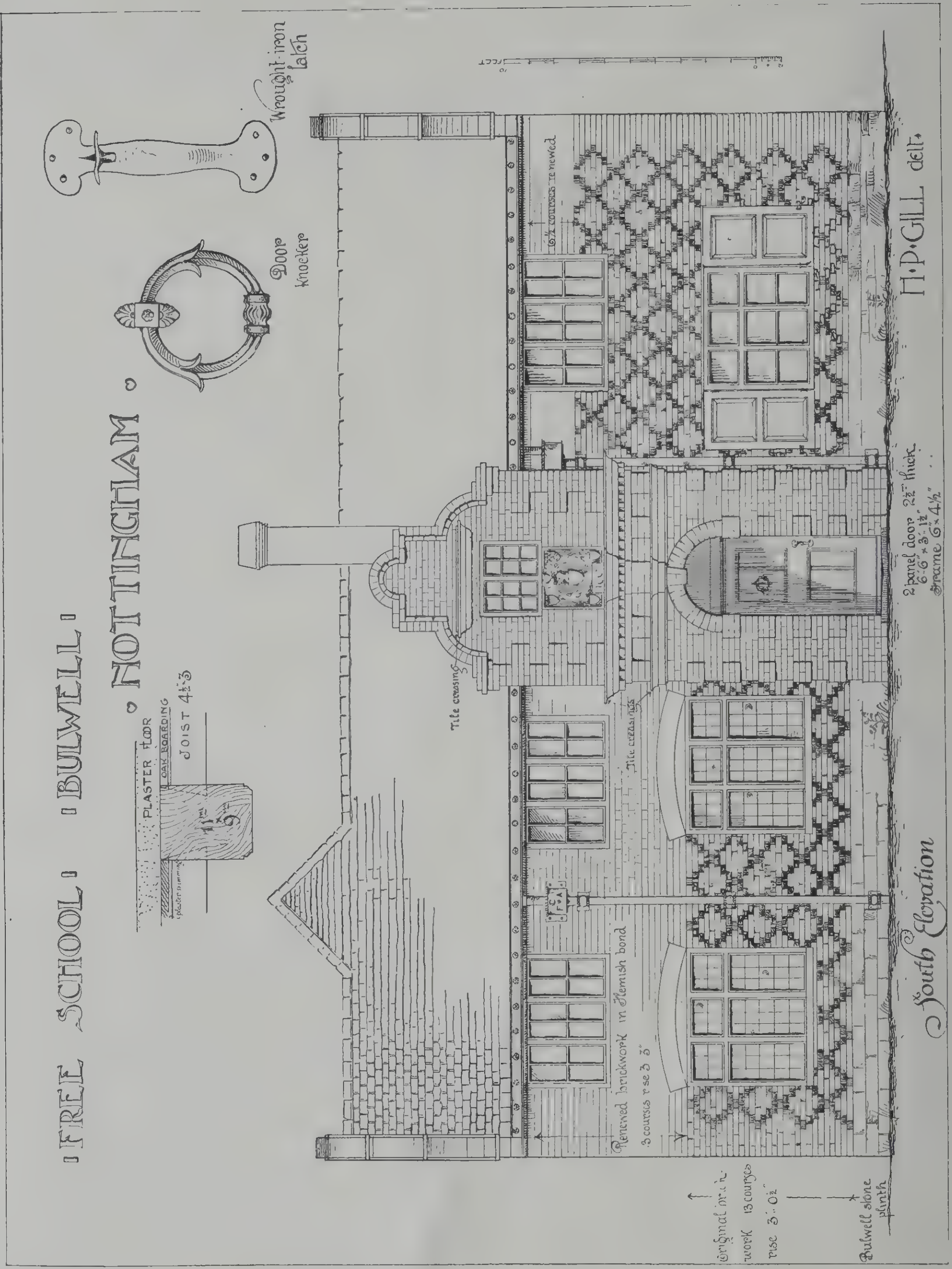
The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Building Contracts and Variations.

In cases where the original contract is so far departed from—either because of unforeseen difficulties in carrying out the work in the manner contemplated, or for some other reason—as to make it impossible to settle on the basis of the original contract at all, the builder is ordinarily entitled to be paid a fair sum for the work in fact done, or, he can sue on a *quantum meruit.* But the position may be entirely different if the contractor departs from the terms of the contract without proper authority to do so, or if he abandons the work. The rights of the parties in such an event were well defined in the case of *H. Dakin & Co., Limited* v. *Lee,* which was an appeal from a decision of a Divisional Court reversing the finding of the Official Referee in a dispute between builders and a building owner, as to whether certain parts of the work had been carried out in a manner so improper as to disentitle the builder from recovering anything at all for his services. It was ultimately decided that the builder was entitled to recover, subject, however, to a deduction from the contract price of so much as might be determined ought to be allowed in respect of the items which were defective. In the course of his judgment in the court below, Justice Sankey stated in a very clear and concise way the principle to be applied in such cases : " Where a builder has supplied work and labour for the erection or repair of a house under a lump sum contract, but has departed from the terms of the contract, he is entitled to recover for his services, unless (1) the work that he has done has been of no benefit to the owner ; (2) the work he has done is entirely different from the work which he has contracted to do ; or (3) he has abandoned the work and left it unfinished." This dictum was left undisturbed by the Court of Appeal, so that it may be taken as an authoritative—as well as clear and simple—statement of the law.—*The Surveyor.*


FREE SCHOOL · BULWELL · NOTTINGHAM
Wrought-iron latch
Door knocker
PLASTER FLOOR
OAK BOARDING
JOIST 4½"×3
Tile creasing
Tile creasings
6½ courses renewed
Renewed brickwork in Flemish bond
3 courses rise 3' 3"
original main work 13 courses rise 3' 0½"
Bulwell stone plinth
2 panel door 2¼" thick. 6' 6" × 3' 1½" Frame 6" × 4½"
FEET
South Elevation
H·P·GILL delt.

Ye Olde Grammar School, Bulwell.

In the centre of Nottingham's busy suburb of Bulwell, in touch with a ceaseless flow of traffic, there stands, within a walled garden, a building which savours of a former generation. It has " shaped " gables after the Dutch manner, the brick walls are diapered with dark coloured headers, the roofs are covered with irregular hand-made tiles, and the whole aspect of the building is redolent of " Restoration " days.

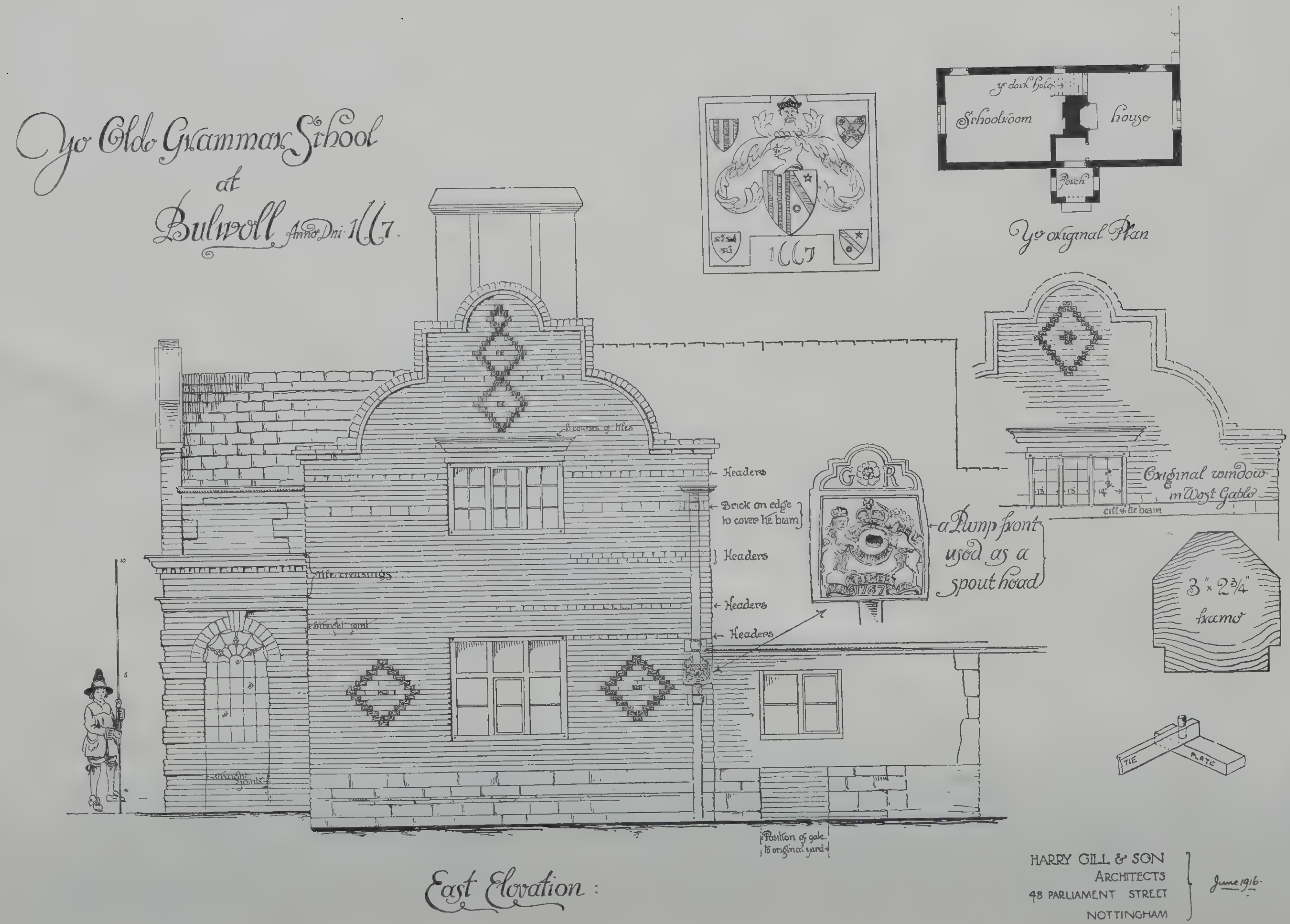
The first impression is confirmed by a glance at the heraldic panel in the porch gable, which, although weather-worn and half effaced, displays the well-known arms of the Strelley family, and the date 1667.

From a deed still extant we may learn that the building was erected in 1667, by George Strelley, of Hempshill, as a Free School " for the educating and teaching young children of the Inhabitants of the Parish'' (Bulwell). A schoolmaster was appointed who was to take " not more than thirty children of the parish, of seven years old and upwards, and instruct them in the Latin tongue and likewise to write and read written hand, and to Cypher and cast accompts (that is to say) to be taught Arithmetick untill they shall attain the first five rules therein," and " such of his Scholars as are capable of learning and willing to learn, and to be taught, he shall use them mildly and with gentleness, and those that are perverse and stubborn, and not willing to be taught, to such the master is to give due correction with the rod, for the quickening on to learning."

This building is now being restored and converted into a dwelling-house.

When the walls had been stripped of the thick growth of ivy preparatory to repairs, it was plainly to be seen that the work as it now stands had been built in instalments. The first portion was built during the lifetime of the founder, and comprised a schoolroom and master's house, in a plain oblong building of two storeys in height, having a shaped gable at either end.

As the windows were in the ends, or at the back, the front wall was ornamented from end to end with continuous diamond-patterns, save for the space occupied by the entrance door to the master's residence. The porch is obviously a later addition, for although it is built with like materials, it is not bonded to the main building throughout any portion of its height. Moreover, the diamond-patterns in the south wall, formed with the " vizzylings " or dark ended bricks which came into contact with the flame in the " clamp " wherein they were burned, are continued behind the porch and stop against the doorway in a proper manner, proving that the porch was not contemplated when the front wall was built. The porch thus appears to have been added after the death of the founder.


Ye Olde Grammar School
at
Bulwell Anno Dni 1667.
1667
Ye dark hole
Schoolroom
house
Porch
Ye original Plan
Original window
in West Gable
13
13
14
cill & tie beam
3" x 2¾"
frame
TIE
PLATE
3 courses of tiles
Headers
Brick on edge
to cover tie beam
Headers
Headers
Headers
tile creasings
straight joint
straight joints
G R
1767
a Pump front
used as a
spout head
Position of gate
to original yard
10
5
East Elevation :
HARRY GILL & SON
ARCHITECTS
48 PARLIAMENT STREET
NOTTINGHAM
June 1916.

The heraldry in the panel comprises a central shield bearing *Paley of six. Argent and azure,* for Strelley impaling *Argent, a bend azure between a mullet in chief and an annulet in base, gules* for St. Amand. Surmounted with mantling and crest. *An old man's head couped and full faced, on his head a cap gold turned up with sable.*

Four smaller shields, one in each corner, are blazoned as follows :—

(1) *Paley of six, Argent and azure* — Strelley (Grandfather).

(2) *Argent, on a saltire azure five water bougets or* — Sacheverel (Grandmother).

(3) *Argent, three boars heads erased sable* — Reding (Mother).

(4) *Argent, a bend azure between a mullet in chief and an annulet in base gules* — St. Amand (Wife).

George Strelley was the last but one of a long and illustrious line of Strelley's of Strelley, grandson of John Strelley, of Hempshill, and Anne, daughter and heiress of Patrick Sacheverell, of Hempshill. He married Ann, daughter of John St. Amand, of Mansfield. He was Mayor of Plymouth in the year 1667. Died February 10th, 1673, aged 63. A fine wall tablet to his memory is in the south transept of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

At a subsequent date the schoolroom was extended northward, which necessitated the windows being brought from the back wall to the front, where they were inserted without any regard to the symmetry of the diamond-patterns before mentioned. In connection with the diapering it is interesting to notice that the patterns in the gables are not truly centred. The builder apparently had an aversion to cutting his bricks, and preferred to work with full " headers " or " stretchers " even though it led him 4½ in. out of the central line.

Beneath the cill of the chamber window in the gable, a course of bricks set on edge excited my curiosity. Upon examination I found, embedded in each end wall, a tie beam of oak about 7 in. by 5 in. scantling, but now too much decayed to yield accurate dimensions. A short length of bond plate was laid in the side walls at back and front, having a long and strong oak dowell upstanding therein. The tie was slotted on to these dowells, the course on edge being built in front of it to hide it from view. The jambs and muntins of the chamber window are mortised and tenoned into the tie, which thus serves also as a cill. Although more than half a century had elapsed since " timber framed " houses gave place to houses built entirely with bricks, the builders apparently looked upon the new style with a certain amount of distrust, and were not yet able to shake themselves free from the constructional methods of a former generation.

Here, then, we have an interesting example of the methods and building materials in use 250 years ago.

When brick building first came into vogue in this district, early in the 17th century, and indeed for some time thereafter, it was customary to build upon a stone foundation. In the building under notice all the walls (with the exception of the porch), stand upon a base of local hammer dressed stone which serves as a plinth to the brickwork above.

The district is still famous for the two excellent kinds of walling material that were then employed. It abounds in good beds of calcareous limestone, overlaid with a covering of clay. The stone is used for walling and for pavings, and it also yields, when burnt, a good lime for mortar or plaster. The clay is extensively worked for bricks and terra cotta, and is also used in the manufacture of flower pots.

In all probability the bricks under notice were manufactured on the site, the clay being dug out of the ground and baked in a clamp. The bricks average in size 9¼ in. by 2¼ in. by 4½ in., and 13 courses rise 3 ft. 0 in. All projecting courses are protected with a creasing formed with three courses of roofing tiles.

The roofing tiles also are made of local clay. They are 11½ in. long by 7 in. wide, dark and weather stained on the exposed surfaces, but clean and bright-red upon fracture. They are hung with one nib to riven oak laths and bedded in mortar. Generally speaking the tiles are as sound as when they were first put on, and it is rather curious to find that where any decay is found it is, in all cases, at the " head," where the tile is most protected from the weather, and never at the " tail " where it is exposed.

All the carpenters' work is out of fir timber, and is still clean and bright. The roof spars are 3½ in. by 3½ in., and 15 in. centres.

The floors are constructed with 4½ in. by 3 in. joists, splayed at the ends and notched into 11 in. by 9 in. beams. The timbers are seen overhead, unceiled, but very thin oak boards were laid above the joists to receive the plaster floors, which are about 3 in. in thickness. Floors made with Bulwell lime plaster were in vogue in this district until quite recent times. After the floor was laid it was usual to pound the surface with a large boulder from time to time, in order to delay the setting of the plaster as long as possible. By this means a durable, homogeneous floor was obtained having a very smooth and even surface. The floors in question, notwithstanding over two centuries of wear have still a metallic ring, nor do they show any signs of disintegration.

A steep straight flight of stairs, executed in chestnut, gave access from the masters' room to the chambers above. The treads in most cases have been renewed in deal during recent years, but the chestnut risers are still in fairly good condition.

The doors are small in size, being in some cases less than 6 ft. high, framed in two panels, and hung to solid frames, all executed in fir. An attempt was made to exclude all draughts by rebating the edges of the outer doors as well as the frames. This of course, necessitated the use of strap hinges with projecting knuckles, all in wrought-iron.

Only two of the original window frames remain; they are framed solid in oak, pinned together with trenails, chamfered on the inner side, and without any opening casement. The later windows are all in fir, which gradually became general for Joiners' work from this time onward, moulded on the inner side, fitted with opening casements hung on wrought-iron hinges, and glazed with square "quarries" in lead cames. In most cases the old leaded glazing has been replaced with sheet glass, but there are indications in the frames to show where the iron stancheons and saddle bars were fixed.

In carrying out the repairs, great care has been taken to preserve the old work wherever it was possible to do so; where alteration or rebuilding was imperative, old material has been used as far as possible. A sun dial has been set up in the garden; the base is an old mill-stone from one of the Leen-valley mills; the shaft is built up with old bricks; the head is cast in lead in conformity with old work, and the brass dial has served its day and generation in the grounds of an old hall in the immediate vicinity. The garden is entered through an arched gateway; the wrought-iron entrance gate is new, but made up from patterns of 17th century work in the district.

HARRY GILL (*Member*).

Proceedings.

ORDINARY MEETING.

The Fifth Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1915-16, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, June 8th, 1916, at 5 p.m.

Mr. E. J. Sadgrove, F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President, having taken the Chair; the Minutes of the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings held on April 13th, which had been previously printed in the *Journal*, were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

Three nominations for Membership were announced, and also the following elections by the Council:—

Register of Graduates.—ARTHUR J. STAFFORD, Bushfield, Fairview, Dublin.

Register of Students.—THOMAS ANDERSON DAVIDSON, St. Ann's, Aberfeldy, N.B.

The proceedings then terminated.

Surveyors' Solus Awards.

In the Shoreditch County Court, on May 18th, his Honour Judge Cluer, held that the prevailing custom of third surveyors, appointed in connection with awards under the London Building Act, of signing the award solus was illegal, as all such awards must be signed by at least two of the surveyors, or all the three if they agree, the one on each side and the third appointed to arbitrate between the two.

The Rebuilding of Dublin.

Mr. R. M. Butler, M.S.A., in a letter to *The Times*, calls attention to the urgent need for definite and prompt action by the Government in regard to any scheme for rebuilding the Sackville Street area. The principle of compensation by the State has been accepted, and the need for control in design is plain and can be exercised only by the State, which is providing the funds.

To accomplish this, the State should acquire absolute ownership of the entire area involved. If this is not done the difficulties of boundaries, party-walls, and the extraordinarily involved and complicated features of the Irish leasehold system will prove insuperable difficulties in the way of a fine scheme. Compensation should be equitable and sufficient. To pay compensation on the value of the fire policies effected on the several premises is not just, because premises cannot now be rebuilt for the amount of an insurance effected merely to cover the ordinary risks of fire in a city with a highly-organized fire brigade. Furthermore, it puts the man who has not insured his premises in a preferential position, which is absurd.

As to the best method of control, the reconstitution of some such body as the Wide Streets Commissioners, who did such excellent town-planning work in Dublin during the 18th century, acting in conjunction with a "committee of taste," comprising architects, artists, and experienced men of business, affords the best chance of success, and would allow this great opportunity, almost unique in the history of cities, to be availed of in a fitting manner, enabling Lower Sackville Street to be lined with a noble range of buildings, forming the nucleus of a greater scheme in the future. In considering this whole question, it should be remembered that Dublin is not a mean provincial town or merely the metropolis of Ireland, but by long tradition, and in dignity of aspect and environment, the second city of the Empire.

The Prevention of Dry Rot.

For ordinary building construction the best means to preserve timber from decay is to have it thoroughly seasoned and well ventilated. Ventilation is generally the first preventive measure suggested, but it does not necessarily cause drying, as the wood will become drier or wetter depending on the relative humidity of the air with which it is ventilated. Therefore, timber ventilated with moist air may have its rate of rotting accelerated rather than retarded.

A heavy coat of paint may retard or accelerate the rate of rotting, particularly when it is applied to green timber saturated with water. With dry, sound timbers which are to be placed in a moist atmosphere, a paint will doubtless prove beneficial in proportion to its waterproofing qualities.

It is probable that a very important factor in the resistance of several woods to fungus growth is the presence of some moisture resisting material, such as resin. On the other hand, the presence of hygroscopic materials in wood cause it to absorb large amounts of water, in order to maintain equilibrium with the atmospheric humidity, and would render it more susceptible to attack by fungi. "Cold water" or "fire-proofing" paints, containing hygroscopic materials, therefore accelerate the progress of rot.

Heat and drying are useful in stopping rot. Large beams and girders are better built up and cased, and posts should be bored longitudinally. But even columns with holes through them and the sections of built-up seams must be given a chance to season. Holes in columns, moreover, have the objection that they form a convenient passageway for the fungus to move rapidly from floor to floor in a diseased building.

The causes of natural resistance to fungi in wood are obscure. Heartwood is generally much more resistant to fungi than sapwood. The limiting power of resin is not absolute, but varies with the moisture, variety of fungus and time of exposure. The resistance of wood to decay does not depend upon any one factor, but is the result of many heterogeneous components acting together.

Antiseptic treatment is the only practicable procedure with lumber of doubtful durability because of porosity, light weight, sap or previous exposure to infection, or when it is to be used in a moist place. The increased life of railroad ties treated with an antiseptic of 10 lb. of creosote per cubic foot is given by the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory as from eight to fifteen years.

The problem of treating timber for factory construction, however, is different from that of railway ties or posts. Increased fire hazard, resistance to paint, and a disagreeable odour are items to be considered. For this reason, the numerous creosote and tar compounds are often unsuitable. The metal salts, such as corrosive sublimate, are preferable according to all the evidence thus far available. Coal tar compounds are more used for preservative treatments of wood than all other materials together; they act mechanically and chemically, serving as waterproofing as well as antiseptics. The penetration of antiseptics has been increased by the use of vacuum and pressure processes, applied in closed tanks.

Various observations show that liquid oils do not thoroughly waterproof wood, and, from all evidence obtainable, fungus is able to thrive about the same on oil-soaked wood as upon wood without it.

In building a paper mill or weaving mill, or any structure in which the humidity will be high, antiseptic treatment is well worth its cost with any timbers now available.

The variety of fungi causing destruction of buildings are apparently few, and their habits are controlled chiefly by the supply of moisture and the temperature. It is well worth the cost to heat the building as soon as possible after completion. Buy heartwood whenever possible and subject it to a chemical treatment of sufficient strength to kill any latent fungi that it may contain, and to protect the surface from future attack. Also provide good ventilation, and the menace to the safety of structures by dry rot will be largely prevented.—From *The Contract Record*.

Professional Classes War Relief Council.

The Annual Report of this body, on which The Society of Architects is represented, quotes as an example of the general method adopted, the case of an architect in good practice before the War, whose resources had come to an end, and who had applied to the Council for advice in obtaining employment. He was put in the way of earning £2 to £3 per week on munitions, maintained during training, and the Council are paying his children's school fees until he can obtain a more highly paid post or resume his professional work after the War. This is typical of the kind of work undertaken by the Council.

The general statistics are interesting as showing that in the percentage of the professions represented in the applications made, architects come seventh out of twenty-three, with a percentage of 3.75, while in the professions assisted in the Maternity Department, architects are credited with seven cases.

Those who desire to know more of the work, either for their own benefit or with a view of assisting in it, should apply to 13, Princes Gate, S.W., for a copy of the report.

Designs were invited in competition for the Armstrong College Hostel for Women Students, and those submitted by MESSRS. NEWCOMBE & NEWCOMBE, Eldon Place, Newcastle, were selected, on the recommendation of Mr. Brierley, architect, of York, and the buildings have been carried out from Messrs. Newcombe's plans and under their supervision. The cost of the present buildings was about £7,300, but the building of the south wing has, in the meantime, been left over until the additional accommodation is required.

The Construction of Bank Vaults.

Mr. Frederick S. Holmes' article in *The Brickbuilder*, is written from the view point of the vault engineer, and incidentally he endeavours to show the advantage to the architect and the building owner in retaining the services of a vault specialist when dealing with problems of this kind.

Among the major requirements of the bank are those of safety, accessibility, and convenience. The location of the vault and the surrounding conditions should be such as to permit of a maximum supervision during office hours and complete patrol or observation of not only the four sides, but also the top and bottom at all times.

Where a vault is located upon the ground, observation of its bottom is secured by setting it upon narrow steel and concrete piers which raise it from the solid concrete foundation. The spaces between these piers are illuminated and seen by means of inclined mirrors protected by glass floor sections ; a similar scheme is often used for seeing the top. In one instance, where the vault is located above a basement space not under control of the bank, and where it is not desirable to permit the bank's watchman to patrol, reversed periscopes are installed, making it possible to see the under side from above.

A secure route of communication between the vault and banking room cages is essential, and the arrangement of the interior of the vault should be such as to provide safe, convenient, and systematic administration.

Precautions must be adopted to avoid locking any one in the vault, ways provided to learn if such an accident occurs, and methods adopted to permit of releasing one locked in ; this must in no way endanger the security of the work.

As the vault is usually considered a sort of holy of holies, its appearances should be attractive and impressive and serve as an advertisement of the strength of the structure.

Proper lighting and ventilation are required as well as such further conveniences as special sealing devices designed to obviate the necessity of pasting seals across the joints of safe and locker doors during the time of examination ; messenger call and emergency alarm buttons, located at readily accessible points ; outlets for portable lights for use in searching storage spaces, or for use when repairs are being made or the locking devices adjusted, which do away with the hitherto inevitable candle with its attendant dripping and danger.

Telephones are frequently made a part of the equipment.

A lowering platform is usually installed to provide a level walkway between the banking room floor and the interior of the vault. This is always desirable, and if heavy omnibuses, coin, or bullion trucks are to be used, it is a necessity.

Day gates of varying strength and beauty are used to guard all entrances.

If the vault is to be used for a safe deposit business, either separately or in conjunction with the bank's own business, it is desirable to finish the work both outside and inside more attractively than when it is to be used purely for the bank, and the size and proportion of the vault should be established by a determination of all details of the interior equipment.

There are two usual schemes of external treatment of vaults. In one, the structure becomes (in appearance) a part of the building, and depends wholly for effect upon the treatment of its entrance. This condition is sometimes made necessary by the general scheme of interior arrangement and architectural design, though however complete may be the result of the general interior finish of the room the vault itself loses much of the quality of impressiveness, which is retained when the structure is individualized by external treatment and made to appear as a huge safe ; the psychological effect produced by such treatment should not be lost sight of, as it is a valuable asset in its effect upon customers of the bank and the public.

A.A. War Service Bureau.

The Society of Architects has made a donation of £10 10*s*. to the funds of the A.A. War Service Bureau, which has been instrumental in sending comforts to many members of the Society on Active Service, including those who are prisoners of war.

Architects and Enlistment.

The arrangements made by the R.I.B.A. for the enlistment of architects desiring to serve together, apply to all architects in the London area.

Anyone desirous of taking advantage of these arrangements should apply at once to Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. G. James, the 22nd Battalion (R.), King's Royal Rifles, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., or to Captain Briggs, 23rd County of London Battalion (T.), 27, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

Unattested men can enlist at once in either of these Battalions, provided they are fit for general service and are up to the prescribed standards.

Attested men should apply either to Captain Briggs or to Lieutenant James for a letter which will enable them to complete their attestation at their local recruiting centre, and to be transferred to the Battalion which they wish to join.

The Planning of Boiler Houses.

The designing of Electric Generating Stations has been on several occasions the subject of papers read before the Society, but the views therein expressed call for modification in some respects in the light of recent developments in machinery and plant, and in more modern practice. In no department is this more marked than in connection with Boiler House requirements as exemplified in a paper read at a meeting of electrical engineers in London last month, by the City Electrical Engineer of Glasgow, Mr. W. W. Lackie, who stated that with the enormous increase of power per square foot of turbine-room, changes in boiler-house design are absolutely imperative, particularly in the lay-out of the boilers, otherwise the space occupied by the boiler-house will be out of all proportion to the space allotted to the turbine-room.

It is now recognized that even with improvements in boiler-house design, where very large turbo-generators are in use, every pair of such sets requires a separate boiler-house, and while the engine-room floor space and the boiler-house floor space were twenty years ago about equal and remained so even for ten years thereafter, to-day in a large modern generating station the ground space occupied by the boiler-house is from 1½ to 2½ times the space occupied by the turbine-room.

Arranging the boilers and economisers all on one floor practically doubles the area of the boiler-house ; and in a modern boiler-house anything which adds to the area is to be avoided, wherever possible. A modern boiler-house should consist of three storeys at least : the basement or ground floor containing ash-handling plant ; the second floor containing the boilers proper, and the third or upper floor containing economisers and coal conveying machinery and probably coal storage in the form of overhead hoppers above the boilers.

The question of chimneys and chimney draughts is by no means settled, but in stations where boilers of 50,000-lbs. capacity are installed it is necessary to erect a separate chimney for each boiler or each pair of boilers. One is practically compelled to adopt steel in preference to brick for chimneys in a modern boiler-house, as with steel the chimney can be erected from the third floor, on which the economisers are placed, whereas if brick is used, foundations have to be laid on the basement or ground floor and the structure continued to the third floors, at which point only it comes into useful commission. The brick chimney foundations and superstructure up to the second floor simply mean a waste of valuable space and a mass of brickwork which serves no useful purpose.

The space actually occupied by boilers at present with the necessary passages between, does not as a rule exceed 33 per cent. of the total boiler-house floor space, and of this 33 per cent. the grate area only accounts for one-half.

Mr. Lackie quotes the case of a boiler-house which has to supply steam to two 15,000 k.w sets. The steam required for each set will amount to between 180,000 and 200,000 lbs. of superheated steam per hour. This steam under modern conditions would be supplied by four boilers, each capable of generating 50,000 lbs. of steam. Each boiler will require to burn at least 7,000 lbs. of coal per hour depending upon the calorific value of the coal. This means that grates of 250 to 270 square feet will be necessary. A grate area of 250 square feet means that each boiler will actually occupy, with passages between, about 500 square feet, eight boilers will require 4,000 square feet, and the boiler-house will have a floor area of 12,000 square feet.

The plan of installing boilers (apart from economisers) on two floors ought only to be adopted where the exigencies of the site render such an arrangement inevitable; that is to say where land is dear or where local building regulations limit the dimensions of buildings in certain areas. In the new station of the United Electric Light and Power Company, at 201st Street, New York (notwithstanding that this district is a suburb of New York), the Company have been forced to adopt the flatted arrangement for their boiler-house in order to comply with City requirements.

The boiler-house must no longer be a stokehold with an atmosphere of grime and dust and dirt. It should be designed to admit of an ample supply of natural daylight. This is managed by placing the boilers back to back instead of face to face, with a firing floor down each side instead of down the middle between the two rows of boilers. Light can then be had from windows in the side walls as well as from the roof. This however means a larger floor area and a space between parallel boiler-houses, and further increases the ground area occupied by the power station.

Review.

The Chancel of English Churches. By Francis Bond, M.A. (*Hon. Mem.*) With 229 Illustrations. Price 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.)

If any other writer than Mr. Bond had ventured to produce a work of this class in the midst of the Great War, he would have rendered himself justly liable to unsparing condemnation. It might in that case have been said that the time devoted to its preparation could have been better spent in the country's interests; that compositors, printers and binders were all being used to little national advantage; and that paper, urgently needed elsewhere, was being merely stored away in stacks in the publisher's warehouse—for the book would have had no sale. But this book is one of a series, and possibly is the most important of the series, for it deals with the appropriate furniture and surroundings of the central, typical act of Christian worship. Thus the series, already advanced, would have been incomplete without it, to an almost disastrous degree. Complete as are all the other volumes, this one is essential in order to weld them together and give them their full meaning. Having put his hand to the plough, Mr. Bond has on the whole done well to keep it there till he has turned the last sod. Having done this, he may now rest till the present disturbances are over, when it is to be hoped that he may start a new furrow.

Registration News.

An important decision respecting the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec has just been handed down in the Court of Review by Acting Chief Justice Archibald and Justices McDougall and Mercier. It appears that a Mr. Gariepy had transgressed the rules of the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec by giving himself the title of architect without first becoming a member of the Association. The Association took the matter up, and the Supreme Court some time ago confirmed a ruling of the Association which condemned Mr. Gariepy to pay a fine of $100. The Court of Review now reverses the judgment of the Supreme Court, and in so doing denies the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec the right to exclude architects who are not members of the Association from practising in Quebec. —*The Building News.*

The Annual Report of the R.V.I.A. states that the movement for the registration of architects has made good progress during the year. Some months ago, the Council presented the proposal adopted by the Institute to the Minister for Public Works, and explained the position to him. The Minister being favourable to the proposal arranged that Colonel Watson, M.S.A., late Government Architect, together with the Parliamentary draughtsman and representatives of the Council, should put the Bill into Parliamentary form, with a view of treating it as a Government measure. The death of Colonel Watson, however, taking place immediately afterwards, prevented this arrangement being carried out. The Minister then entrusted the newly appointed Government Architect (Mr. S. C. Brittingham), to take up the work of Colonel Watson, and prepare the Bill for introduction to Parliament. The Minister's instructions are now being carried out, and it is hoped that this much-needed measure of reform will soon be placed upon the Statute Book of Victoria.

After many years of Jobian patience and misery associated with "genteel poverty," professional employees have adopted unionistic methods of industrial emancipation. What is designated : The Australian Union of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, and Allied Professions' Employees, is in process of registration under the Federal Arbitration Act. The anticipated opposition of employers—architects, engineers, and surveyors—eventuated. Their objection, however, chiefly concerns the matter of title, ordinarily an incidental, rather than the main issue. They oppose what they consider usurpation of their sacred means of distinction from trades unionists. Providing that surmise were based upon correct premises, we would be with them ; but there is really nothing in the union's name to either tarnish the status of the professions, or take from their exclusiveness. The new body is distinctly classed as a union of employees, not practitioners, and seeks registration on the similar lines to another body of professional employees—The Australian Journalists Association.—*Building.*

The Florida State Board of Architecture, of which Mr. Murray S. King, Orlando, is the President, and Mr. E. H. Ehmann, of Jacksonville, is the Treasurer and Secretary, has just issued the following "declaration of principles":—"The Board holds that all plans and specifications prepared by an architect for use in the State shall be at a standard sufficient to guarantee the public against misinterpretation of the plans on account of plans and specifications not being clear or not showing essential parts of the construction of buildings. The Board holds that it is dishonest for an architect to prepare incomprehensible plans or plans that are not substantially complete, or plans that are not accurate, or that do not show the construction of the structural parts or members of the building. The Act provides that all who desire to practise in this State shall pass an examination, and the Board has it in its power to insist that all who practise in this State shall prepare plans and specifications which plans and specifications shall meet a standard set by this Board. In other words, all plans and specifications furnished to the public by architects should meet a certain standard, not necessarily the standard set by the class examinations, but by the general practice of architects in the State; and the Board holds that this Board can revoke the architect's certificate if he or she makes a practice of selling plans to the public that are below the standard." There are now seventy-seven resident and two non-resident architects fully qualified under the laws of the State of Florida.

With the close of the current session, PROFESSOR ADAMS' tenure of office as President comes to a close. His term of office has been an exceptionally difficult one, starting at a period of intense controversy within the ranks of the Institute, and then continuing during a period of the War, when special circumstances and conditions naturally made the technical work of the Institute more difficult. The War emergency, however, was wisely used by the President to drop, entirely, all controversial aspects in the general administration and policy of the Institute, and the feeling that ran high at the commencement of his tenure of office was smoothed over and temporarily hidden.

All agree that, under very trying circumstances, Professor Adams has held the Chair of President with dignity and equity, and if circumstances prevented any great development of the Institute, he held the reins of power in a manner that did him credit, and he will be leaving the Chair with the good wishes of all the members, of those who disagreed with his policy originally and those who supported his views.—*Concrete and Constructional Engineering.*

Professional Charges.

THE FEE-PLUS-COST SYSTEM.

It is generally admitted that the percentage system of charging for an architect's services is wrong in principle, and the only thing which can be said in its favour is that having become customary, competition between architects on a basis of fees can to some extent be eliminated.

Suggestions have been made from time to time for altering the scales and the system of charging, and in the latter connection the scheme put forward by Mr. W. S. Parker, in the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, of a Fee-Plus-Cost System is worthy of careful consideration, as its adaptability has been demonstrated in actual practice for ten years.

A system under which the architect charges a professional fee for his personal service, and in addition charges his various expenses at cost, is, says Mr. Parker, growing in favour as it is both logical and flexible. At the outset an agreement is reached with the owner by which the architect is to receive a definite, guaranteed sum as his professional fee. Since this is guaranteed, it can reasonably be reduced to a minimum. The draughting and other expenses being charged at cost, the expense of all changes in the drawings is automatically taken care of. An owner who makes few changes will have a correspondingly small draughting charge to pay, and vice versa. If the architect's personal profit is independent of the cost of the work, the owner may well feel easier about the disinterested administration of his funds, while with his professional fee guaranteed, the architect is stimulated to devote his best endeavour to the interests of his client, whether it be in an effort to reduce the cost of the work, or to perfect details of equipment. Also the owner does not have the somewhat galling reflection, when trouble occurs and extras are incurred, that he is paying the architect a commission on what he may consider to be the architect's mistakes.

The more complete the plans, the lower the estimates will be. Under the percentage system this economy in estimates must be obtained at an expense in draughting that reduces the element of profit to the architect. Under the "Free-Plus-Cost" System, the architect is free to make the complete drawings that the work warrants at the expense of the client, who is repaid for this expense in a logical way, by the reduction in the estimates.

In any event, under the percentage system, there are a number of items of expense that are customarily charged at cost, such as engineers' fees, clerk-of-the-works and incidental expenses. The "Fee-Plus-Cost" System merely goes one step further and adds at cost the expenses of draughting and overhead in the architect's office, and then adds to the total of these various items of cost a fixed item for professional fee.

It will be readily seen how adaptable this system is to all classes and conditions of service. A piece of work can be analyzed fairly accurately at the start, as to the degree of personal service involved, and a sum named as a fee that is mutually satisfactory, without any regard to the variable elements of expense involved in such service. These elements of expense, just as the larger item of actual cost of the work, can be estimated and reported upon for the information of the owner; but there is no reason why the architect should guarantee what the draughting will cost, any more than he should guarantee what the building itself will cost.

Fixing the Fee.

An architect's expenses on all classes of work will generally average half his commission; frequently they will exceed it, and if they are less than half it is looked upon as a piece of good fortune. In certain types of work, however, the expenses will be regularly less and in others regularly more than half the commission.

The fee, however, should be determined directly by the personal service required, and not indirectly by the incidental elements of cost involved in performing the service.

In determining the fee, therefore, for each piece of work, the architect should consider the intensity of personal service required of him, the length of time during which such service is to be rendered, and the responsibility involved in such service, which last element has a certain relation to the financial investment involved in the undertaking of the owner. The sort of service demanded in connection with a large private residence will manifestly be greater, in proportion to the expenditure involved, than that in connection with a warehouse.

Each architect must adopt his own individual scale by which to determine his fees, but it may reasonably be considered that 3 per cent. of the cost of the work will represent a mean, the fee being greater or less than 3 per cent. according to the demands of the service to be rendered, and always taking into consideration also, that the amount of the fee is guaranteed and need not be increased to take care of any uncertain expense items, as in the percentage system, but rather can be reduced to the reasonable minimum.

It is also to be constantly borne in mind that while the fee has been determined in connection with an estimated cost of the work, it is not to be affected by any difference between this estimate and the actual *final* cost of the work. If the *scope* of the work is changed so as materially to increase or diminish the intensity, duration, or responsibility of service, then the agreement with the owner should be modified to fit the new conditions. If the conditions of service remain unchanged, the fee remains unaffected by the actual final cost of the work.

Staff and Office Costs.

The cost of the draughting, that is the net cost of the salaries of draughtsmen engaged on a piece of work, will vary according to office organization as well as according to the character of the work. It can only be estimated by each architect for himself in the light of his own experience. It will probably be found to average from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent., with exceptions both above and below these averages.

Charges for draughting by the architect himself should not be made under this item. The fee is for the personal service of the architect, and if this will involve an unusual amount of his own time for original design or detailing, the fee should be accordingly increased. It is not proper under this system for the architect to obtain profit otherwise than from his professional fee.

The cost of draughting should include the cost of writing specifications and also the cost of inspection by members of the office force other than the architect himself.

There are two kinds of cost-items, in addition to draughting, connected with the expenses of an architect's office :—

(1) Those items easily chargeable directly to a particular piece of work, such as travel, long-distance telephoning, blue-printing, models, engineers, or clerk of works. These should be so charged.

(2) Overhead costs not easily apportioned :—

These overhead costs, such as rent, light, heat, stenography, supplies, and postage, have a certain logical relation to the total cost of draughtsmen's salaries, which relation will differ in different offices, but in each will remain fairly constant. Each office should determine this relation and in charging the draughting to each job, add a fixed percentage to cover the overhead charges. In an average office, the overhead charges will probably approximate 100 per cent. of the draughting. If the architect as a general rule does most of his draughting himself, under the item of professional fee, as noted above, the overhead charges may very likely be more than the cost of the remaining draughting.

Rendering of Accounts.

Under this system accounts should be rendered monthly, each statement covering a payment on account of the fee, and reimbursement of costs incurred during the previous month. The various items of cost offer no problems. Payments on account of the fee need to be predetermined.

Having settled the fee, it is well for the sense of security of the owner to set aside a sum, reasonably about 20 per cent. of the fee, to be paid on the issuance of the final certificate. The balance of the fee should reasonably be paid in monthly instalments during the progress of the work.

Under the percentage system it has been customary to make a first payment of 20 per cent. of the estimated commission on completion of preliminary studies, 40 per cent. on completion of working drawings, and the balance as certificates are issued, which is generally monthly. These payments are related to the progress of draughting and, while customary under the percentage system, have no logical basis that warrants their adoption under the "Fee-Plus-Cost" System. The draughting charges, like all other charges for current expenses, are reasonably chargeable monthly as they occur; the professional fee, which represents the continuous personal service of the architect, is likewise reasonably chargeable in monthly instalments as the service is rendered. If a large proportion of the service is rendered at the beginning of the undertaking, these monthly payments, aggregating 80 per cent. of the fee, may be completed when the building is perhaps half done, no further payments on the fee being made until the final 20 per cent. is paid on issuance of final certificate. If, however, the personal service continues fairly steadily throughout the work, then a larger number of smaller payments would be arranged. For instance, suppose a $50,000 residence:—a professional fee of $2,000. Duration of the work from date of agreement to final certificate estimated at eighteen months. Retained for payment on issuance of final certificate, $400. Balance, $1,600, paid in sixteen monthly payments of $100, or perhaps ten monthly payments of $160, as conditions might warrant.

Rendering monthly charges against the fee in this way is advantageous to the architect, in that it gives him a steadier income. It is acceptable to the owner, since it creates a definite monthly item of expense that is expected in connection with the other monthly expenses.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Parker summarizes the arguments in favour of the Fee-Plus-Cost System as follows:—

(1) The architect's professional compensation is made independent of the cost of the work.

(2) The architect's profit is based directly on the intensity and duration of his personal service and the responsibility involved.

(3) It is guaranteed and can therefore reasonably be reduced to a minimum that is proper in each case.

(4) All costs involved in a building project are paid for by the owner of that particular piece of work and are not in some cases compensated for by excessive payments by other owners.

(5) Excessive draughting required by an owner is paid for by the owner and does not operate to reduce the architect's profit. Also an architect is not tempted to curtail desirable draughting in order to increase his profit.

(6) While all costs are charged to the owner under this system there are only two elements of cost that are not charged in the same way under the percentage system, i.e., draughting and over-head costs.

(7) Payment of costs and a portion of the fee each month makes easier the financial burden of the architect in running his office.

Mainly about Members.

Mr. P. B. Houfton, of Chesterfield, has been reappointed a Member of the Council of the Town Planning Institute.

A new Factory is being built in Whitehall, Leeds, to cost upwards of £100,000. Mr. W. Atkinson, Mark Lane, Leeds, is the architect.

A new Pump House, with sulphur and hydro-electric baths, is about to be added to the Spa Wells, at Lisdoonvarna, from plans by Professor William A. Scott, of Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

Mr. Frank George has recently been ordained Deacon, and is leaving for Likoma, Nyassaland, for Missionary work, where formerly he exercised his profession as an architect.

Mr. Edwin O. Sachs, of Waterloo Place, calls attention to a misprint in the current List of Members, where he is described as Edwin Otto Sachs, whereas the correct description should be Edwin Otho Sachs.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between E. P. Archer and F. M. Stoneham, architects and surveyors at Nicholas Lane, E.C., under the style of Meakin, Archer and Stoneham, has been dissolved.

The dissolution is announced of the partnership hitherto subsisting between F. E. F. Bailey and P. H. Solon, carrying on business as architects at Walsall, Staffordshire, under the style of Bailey and Solon.

Christ Church, Broadstairs, recently consecrated accommodates over 300 persons, and has a vestry and parish room attached. The architect of the Church is Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, of Lincoln's Inn, London.

The Eastbourne Board of Guardians are about to enlarge their Cottage Home in Dacre Street, and effect alterations to the premises in Hartfield Road, from plans by their Architect, Mr. F. G. Cooke, of Eastbourne.

Mr. A. R. Finch, Borough Surveyor of Kensington, has resigned, owing to ill-health. Mr. Finch, who succeeded the late Mr. William Weaver, M.INST.C.E., has served Kensington for nearly thirty years. He is a founder member of the Society (1884), and a Past Member of the Council.

A Hospital Block has been erected at Cambridge for the Corporation, from plans prepared by Mr. Chart, of Croydon. The building is cruciform, with three single-bed cubicles in each wing, the cubicles being separated by plate-glass partitions, so that all the beds can be seen from the duty room, but the door of each cubicle opens out into the external air, so that each cubicle can be adapted for a different disease.

A Member wishes to share his well-equipped office in the Strand District with another London Member, or with a Country Member desiring a London address. Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Advertisements in the Journal.

Members are reminded that they can considerably enhance the value of the *Journal* as a source of revenue to the Society, by mentioning the publication when communicating with the firms whose advertisement appears therein.

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, October 12th, 1916, at 5 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Election of Officers and Council, 1916-17.

The Membership.

Elected.—A. Jenkins, Wellington ; H. R. Sayer, A.R.I.B.A., Southampton ; J. Thompson, London ; G. Wilson, Southport, *Members*. J. S. Stafford, Dublin, *Graduate*. T. A. Davidson, Aberfeldy ; J. G. Gillespie, Gillingham, *Students*.

Transferred to Retired List.—H. T. Keates, Petersfield ; J. W. Witts, Leeds.

Resigned.—R. Arrowsmith, Bucknall ; F. W. Slater, Burslem, *Members*. C. K. T. Hale, Cinderford ; T. Rayson, Oxford ; H. W. Sheffield, Northampton ; R. J. Slater, London, *Students*.

Deceased.—J. D. Anderson, Durban ; C. R. H. Ashby, London ; H. Cooper, London ; B. J. Emery, Lieut. R.E., Birmingham (killed in action) ; F. M. Houghton, London ; C. F. Mitchell, London ; K. Peters, Sapper R.E., Galway (killed in action) ; H. E. Rider, London ; A. W. Saville, London ; A. E. Smith, London ; G. W. Watson, Melbourne, *Members*. Harry Hems, Exeter, *Hon. Member*.

Additions to Active Service List.

Members.—W. F. Foster (Chief Petty Officer R.N.V.R.) ; J. Moore (2nd Lieut. R.E.) ; H. Pascoe (York and Lancaster Regiment). *Students.*—T. Stanley Beach (" C " Company, Artists' Rifles, O.T.C.) ; J. G. Gillespie (Rifleman, Queen's Westminster Rifles).

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

The Architects' Ambulance Corps.

A year ago, the Architectural Association decided to form a Voluntary Aid Detachment (under the British Red Cross Society), with Mr. Ambrose W. Coffin, as Commandant, and Dr. Brydone, as Medical Officer. Under their tuition, Classes in First Aid and Home Nursing were held, and in a very short time a sufficient number of candidates qualified to warrant the Detachment being recognized by the War Office, and given the title of the Architectural Association V.A.D., London 43. It has the distinction of being the only men's V.A.D. within the confines of the City of Westminster. The Headquarters of the Detachment were originally at the A.A. premises, in Tufton Street, but these were soon afterwards acquired for other purposes, and the Detachment found other Headquarters at the Westminster Technical Institute, in Vincent Square. Here it has the use of an excellent drill hall, and other necessary accommodation affording facilities for squad and Stretcher Drill, First Aid, Air Raid practice, and other work. The Detachment has gained a reputation for proficiency in Air Raid Relief Work, and has given demonstrations before prominent officials of the British Red Cross Society and representatives of the War Office. Much interest has been shown in this work by Gertrude Lady Decies, who has on several occasions attended the practices and given the Detachment the benefit of her personal experience in many enemy Air Raids on the Continent.

Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., R.A., accepted the Presidency, and the Presidents of the R.I.B.A., the S.A., and the A.A., are Vice-Presidents of the Detachment. Members of the Councils and other members of these bodies have qualified at the Classes, and have taken an active part in the work. With the exception of the Commandant, who is an engineer, the Detachment is officered by architects. The

Some of the Members of the Architectural Association V.A.D., London 43, July, 1916.

Quartermaster is Mr. Yerbury, the Secretary of the A.A., who replaced Mr. Victor Wilkins, M.S.A., on Active Service. The Section Leaders are Mr. H. M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. McArthur Butler, M.S.A., the Secretary of the S.A., Mr. Stanley Towse, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cowlishaw. These and other members may be seen, if not recognized, in the accompanying photograph. The work of the Detachment is decentralized as much as possible by the Commandant, Mr. Ambrose W. Coffin, who exercises general supervision and control. Each Section Leader acts in turn as Officer of the week, and is responsible to the Commandant during that period for the work of the Detachment. The duties have been further subdivided by the appointment of Section Corporals. By this method of decentralization the work of the Detachment is rendered independant on any one man, and is not hindered by the unavoidable absence of an Officer from parade as there is always someone to take his place. Further it gives the Section Leaders and N.C.O.'s opportunities for initiative and experience in handling men. The Detachment parades for instruction every Wednesday evening, and a squad " stands by " every night at Headquarters ready to be called out, in the case of Air Raids or other emergencies, by the Police who are in direct communication by private wire. The Detachment is attached for this work to the Westminster Division of the Special Constabulary, and acts as a training corps in this connection both for Specials and for members of other V.A.D.'s. The duties which the Detachment as a body and its members individually have been called upon to perform are very varied, and have included the adaption and equipment of domestic and other buildings for V.A.D. Hospitals, Hospital Orderly work, from preparing patients for operations and attending on the Surgeon in the operating. theatre to the so-called menial work associated with Hospitals, and work with the London Ambulance Column on the transport of wounded from the trains to the hospitals, to say nothing of occasional odd jobs of moving furniture or whitewashing ceilings. In fact, no matter what the nature of the job, large or small, there is always a handyman ready to volunteer or the Detachment prepared to tackle it as a body.

There are vacancies in the Detachment for recruits with First Aid Certificates, and for probationers without that qualification. There is a nominal entrance fee, but no subscription, and the members provide their own uniform.

The work is not only intensely interesting, but is of practical importance, and a member's activities are only limited by the time which he can give to it. It is Active Service in the best sense of the word, and has the advantage of being voluntary, and yet costing that which every man desires to give—personal service to his country in the hour of need. Red Cross work is the opportunity for the man who is ineligible for other service in the field, and the London 43 V.A.D. is to the " ineligible " architect what the " class " regiments of H.M. Forces are to his " eligible " colleagues. Members of the Society are cordially invited to visit Headquarters any Wednesday evening from 6.30 to 8.0, and see the Detachment at work, or to apply for particulars to Section Leader C. McArthur Butler, at 28, Bedford Square, W.C.

The Modern Farmstead.

By Archd. E. Chasemore (Member).

IN planning a Farmstead, it is necessary to know the kind or mode of farming adopted, so that buildings shall not be unnecessarily provided or omitted, also local peculiarities, and customs, and the manner in which the work of the farm is carried on. It is, therefore, impossible to describe in this short article, the requirements of the modern farmstead suitable for farmers of all sizes and descriptions, and this article is confined to an average mixed farm of five or six hundred acres.

SITE.—The selection of the site is generally governed by existing conditions, and considerations, as regards convenience of cartage to and from the various fields, access to main roads, distance from railway station or market town, aspect, water supply, and drainage. In many parts of the country farmsteads are so placed that a considerable amount of cartage is necessary which might have been avoided, in carrying crops, and distributing manure, a very important point in the matter of economy. The question of elevation also appears to have had little consideration, although in cases of farmsteads of early date when methods and appliances of the present-day were unknown, considerations of water supply compelled the selection of a comparatively low site. On the other hand, the farmstead sometimes occupies the highest position on the farm with perhaps the sole advantage to the farmer of being able to command a view of his land, providing his residence is advantageously placed, but with the distinct disadvantage at harvest time of having to draw loaded wagons up hill, returning empty downhill, necessitating probably the employment of three horses to a team instead of two.

ASPECT.—The question of aspect must not be lost sight of, as it is important that cattle should be protected as much as possible from cold winds and rains, and for that reason it is best to place the higher buildings on the north side, and the yards to the south, with the lower buildings on the east and west sides, and where possible a view of the yards, etc., should be obtainable from the Farmers' or Bailiffs' residence.

WATER SUPPLY.—Where, as is more often the case, a supply of water cannot be derived from a company's main, the sinking of an Artesian Well is necessary, and the provisions of a Ram Pump in the Power house to deliver the water into a cast-iron tank of about 2,000 gallons capacity fixed on a tower constructed of steel framing, and at a sufficient height to ensure enough pressure to all parts of the buildings and residence. As a precaution in case of fire, one or two emergency hydrants should be placed in convenient positions with a length of hose attached.

DRAINAGE.—Drains should be laid outside the buildings wherever possible, in straight lines from point to point, with manholes placed at important junctions, and wherever the drain has to change its direction. The pipes should be of glazed stoneware, socketted, jointed in cement, and laid on and embedded in cement concrete to a fall of not less than 1 in 40 in the case of 4 in. pipes, and 1 in 60 in the case of 6 in. pipes. The whole of the drainage from buildings accommodating live stock should discharge into the yards, and then pass into the liquid manure tank. The rain water from roofs should be conveyed by an independent drain into a water course or pond. The drainage of the residence should be kept separate from that of the farm buildings.

LIGHTING.—A public supply of electric light or even gas is seldom obtainable, and in the majority of instances the primitive method of lighting by oil lamps is adopted, a means neither convenient, safe, or particularly economical. In recent years great improvements have been made in acetylene gas lighting, but the writer has found by experience that, particularly where power is provided for other purposes, electric light is the most satisfactory, and more economical in running. The same engine necessary for other purposes can be employed to drive a dynamo generating the electricity, and by the installation of a battery of accumulators, a supply of light can be obtained. Moreover, it is safer than any other means of lighting. The wiring should be run in screwed steel tubing, with watertight switches. Besides the house the most important of the farm buildings required to be lighted are the dairy, cow house, feeding passages, stabling, harness room, coach house, bullock fattening sheds, calf pens, infirmary, power house, workshop, blacksmith's shop, granary, mixing and root house, office and lavatories. The writer knows an instance of a farmstead where every building is lighted with electricity even to the piggeries, but only those buildings in which work has to be done early and late is it necessary to provide a supply of artificial light.

ROOFING.—The choice of materials for roofing is governed to a certain extent by the district. Tiles, slates, and corrugated iron are those most generally used. The most pleasing in appearance are tiles, and the Broseley or similar make are found to be most durable. Corrugated iron should only be used for open buildings, such as Dutch barns, as trouble from condensation is often experienced when this material is otherwise adopted.

ACCOMMODATION.—Having selected the site, with due regard to the foregoing points, the question of accommodation has next to be considered, bearing in mind convenience in grouping. Where much stock is kept, the mixing, root house, and cake store should occupy as near as possible a central position so that the minimum amount of labour in feeding is employed. Adjoining the mixing house should be the power house, boiler house, chaff bin and straw barn, with granary over mixing and root house. In the rear of these buildings should be a feeding passage leading right and left to the cow house, bullock fattening sheds, stabling, piggeries, hen house, etc. A wagon and cart shed, implement shed, workshop, and blacksmith's shop should be placed on the north side of the other buildings, and not too far removed from the cart horse stable. A dairy, and milk cooling and separating room are an indispensable adjunct to a dairy farm. An isolated box or infirmary should be placed away from the buildings accommodating live stock, at the same time conveniently situated. An apartment seldom to be found in a farmery is an office for the farmer, and where the residence does not actually adjoin the buildings, such accommodation will be found a great convenience, and save many a trot to and from the house, and enable him to keep in close touch with all that is going on in and about the buildings. A point of much importance, for success in farming not only means knowledge and experience of the industry, but the ability to direct and administer such knowledge which can only be attained successfully by keeping a watchful eye on the farm hands. A great difference of opinion exists amongst farmers in the matter of stock yards, the majority perhaps preferring the open yard with a shelter on one or more sides, the author, however, favours a yard at least half covered, as it has been proved that manure from covered yards is far richer in quality, and consequently more valuable than that exposed to the weather which loses much of its high qualities by the action of rain and sun. The rick yard where possible should be situated on the north side, and the provision of one or more Dutch barns is a valuable addition to the farm, effecting a saving in thatching, and has often been the means of preventing damage to crops due to their exposure to heavy rains before the work of thatching can be accomplished. A convenience rarely found about farm buildings is that of water or earth closets for the farm hands, and in the case of a dairy farm a bath room and lavatories. The importance of such accommodation from a sanitary point of view is obvious. The position of the farm house is an important point in planning the farmstead, for reasons already given. The windows of the principal living room, and the farmer's bed and dressing rooms should command a view of the buildings. The accommodation of the farm house must necessarily vary as regards the number of bedrooms with the size of the farmer's family, but in any case it is necessary to provide, entrance and back halls, a good dining room, a sitting room, a business room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, larder, boot room, coal and wood house, fruit store, dairy, and one or two w.c.'s, together with bath room, and good cupboard accommodation. As agricultural land is of less value than the ordinary building site, the space occupied by the farm house need have little consideration, and the convenience of a two-storied building can be taken advantage of in preference to a building with the same accommodation occupying less area with more stories.

We will now deal with each of the foregoing buildings, or departments separately, beginning with the power house or engine room.

Power House.—The saving of labour is of more importance now than ever, therefore, all such work as chaff cutting, bean kibbling, root slicing, oat crushing, etc., should be performed by machinery supplied with energy generated in the power house. There are many makes of steam, gas and oil engines, suited for farm work, but the modern oil engine perhaps commends itself as being most suitable by reason of its simplicity and compactness, at the same time requiring little attention. The engine should be of sufficient horse power to drive a dynamo for generating electric light, as well as the various machines, and pump. A building to accommodate an oil engine of the size required for a farm similar to that under consideration, together with dynamo, ram pump, etc., should be situated on the ground floor, and need not be more than about 20 ft. by 10 ft., and should be built of fire-resisting materials, i.e., brick walls, steel and concrete roof, and concrete floor. It is important that no direct communication be made between this, and other buildings, and for that reason the power should not be transmitted direct from engine to granary above, but by means of a counter-shaft running through one of the side walls with pulley wheel on the outer side so that the belting to shafting on the floor above does not pass through the ceiling of the engine room. Apart from the engine, and dynamo, a switch board, the pump for water supply, a small bench with vice and board for tools, and a bin or buckets for sand is all that is necessary to provide in this apartment. The oil should on no account be stored in the power house, but kept in a small store constructed of corrugated iron well away from the other buildings, and only a sufficient supply for the day's consumption kept within the building.

Accumulator Room.—On one side of the power house, a room about 6 ft. by 12 ft. to accommodate a battery of accumulators should be provided, constructed in a similar manner.

Mixing and Boiling House, and Root House.—Adjoining the power house should be the mixing and boiling house, about 30 ft. by 20 ft., provided with coppers, communicating with the root house, about 20 ft. by 20 ft., the former having a doorway affording direct access to feeding passage.

Chaff Bin, Corn Barn and Straw Barn.—In close proximity with the root house, should be the chaff bin, about 15 ft. square, with corn barn, about 50 ft. by 20 ft., and straw barn, say 70 ft. by 20 ft. adjoining. Both the latter buildings should be double storey in height, and be provided with folding doors large enough to admit a loaded wagon.

Wagon Shed.—In the same range of buildings should be a wagon and cart shed, about 65 ft. by 20 ft., which would be sufficient to accommodate four wagons, six carts, and two lorries.

Granary.—The granary, the only apartment necessary to be situated on the first floor, might be placed over the engine room, mixing and boiling house, root house, chaff bin and wagon shed. It is important that the floor should be of sufficient strength to carry the dead weight of the grain calculated on a basis of 2 cwt. per foot super, and the vibration of the chaff cutter, oat crusher, and other machines, and if constructed of wood the boarding should be of ample thickness, and tongued and grooved to prevent grain or dust falling through the joints to the apartments below. Provision should also be made in the strength of the roof principals if in wood, to carry the shafting, and if in steel, other means of supporting the shafting should be adopted. The position of the machines consistent with the line of shafting, and the arrangement of bins require careful consideration. The provision of a hoist for loading in and out of the granary is a means of saving much time and labour.

FEEDING PASSAGES.—Feeding passages between mixing house, root house, and chaff bin, affording access therefrom to the cow house, bullock sheds, piggeries, stabling and stock yards, should not be less than 4 ft. 6 in. in width, and provided either with a railway or overhead runway, the latter although rather more costly has the advantage of being independent of the floor, therefore, grooved rails fixed in the floor which harbour dirt are dispensed with, moreover, all difficulties due to floor rails, crossing gutters or encountering awkward differences of level are entirely avoided. This more modern means of transit can be adopted to meet all requirements as regards curves, junctions, etc., and can be readily fixed in existing buildings, whereas, to install railways involves breaking up and relaying much of the paving. The overhead runways can also be used for manure carries, and continued outside the buildings to the manure pits.

COW HOUSE.—The cow house should be constructed entirely of impervious materials. The size of the shed depends on the number of cows to be accommodated. The following dimensions however apply to sheds accommodating any number of cows. Width of stall, 3 ft. 6 in., depth of stall (exclusive of feeding trough), 3 ft. 6 in., trough, 2 ft. 3 in. overall, depth of standing from trough to gutter, 5 ft. 3 in., width of gutter, 1 ft. 6 in., depth of gutter on the cows' side, 7 in., and on the gangway side, 3 in. to 4 in., width of gangway from gutter to wall or when the cows are arranged back to back, gutter to gutter, 8 ft. minimum. Width of feeding passage, 5 ft., height from floor to principals of roof not less than 9 ft. The foregoing dimensions have been found by the writer suitable for the accommodation of Shorthorn cows; but where a smaller breed of cow is exclusively kept, the dimensions may be somewhat curtailed. As regards construction and planning the points chiefly to be borne in mind are, light, ventilation and cleanliness. With the exception of doors, roof boarding and rafters, the use of timber should be avoided. The walls should be of hard burnt bricks, faced on the inside with white glazed bricks to a height at least of 5 ft., when the question of cost will not permit so facing to the whole height. The windows which should have a collective area equal to at least $\frac{1}{10}$ of the floor space should be of steel with the upper part made to open inwards and hinged at the bottom, and provided with side cheeks which prevent draughts, and direct the current of air upwards. The roof should be open and have steel principals, and the underside of the rafters ceiled with lath and plaster, or plaster slabs, in order to prevent any accumulation of dust, and to provide greater facilities for lime whiteing, and add to the light of the building. In addition to the windows, ventilation should be provided in the roof, and where a cow house adjoins another building thus preventing the construction of windows in both external walls, lantern lights constructed in the roof may be necessary. Impervious paving is essential, and no better results can be obtained than by adopting a granolithic paving laid in situ on a good foundation, by which jointing is avoided. The surface, however, can be grooved to prevent slipperiness. Attention should be given to falls to the gutters and outlets, but it must be borne in mind that too much fall may render the paving dangerous. The writer has found that a fall of 1½ in. in the depth of the standing, and 1 in. in 5 ft. in the gangways sufficient. With regard to the feeding troughs, no better provision can be made than by adopting concrete as the material for construction, as in the case of the paving, all joints can be avoided, all the external and internal angles should be rounded, and there must be no square corners or inaccessible recesses that cannot be properly cleaned, and provision made for flushing the troughs from end to end, for which purpose two stand pipes fixed in such positions that as well as the troughs, every part of the cow house can be cleaned and flushed by a hose. As regards the stall divisions, the employment of timber should be avoided. In the writer's opinion, no better material can be used than galvanized iron, and tubular fittings are to be recommended, as their construction is non-absorbant, light and air is unobstructed, comfort is afforded to the cow, the original cost is small, the upkeep infinitesimal, and all the important points from a hygienic standpoint are gained. An excellent yoke for securing the animals is made in galvanized tubing, being parallel in form, and circular at top and bottom, hinged below and opening at the top to admit the head, and closes with a self-catching latch above. The yoke is extremely simple and cleanly, and gives comfort to the cow in all positions, whether standing up or lying down. No little difference of opinion exists as to the provision for watering, some farmers preferring to water the cows in the yards outside, but when inside watering is favoured, automatic drinking troughs in combination with the feeding trough are to be recommended, by which an ample supply of water of a temperature equal to that within the cow house is obtained, and food and dirt falling in the water is prevented.

Calf Pens.—It is a convenience in Calf rearing to have at least three pens for calves of various ages, the area of each pen should be about 150 ft. super, and an additional pen of smaller dimensions is useful for isolating a sick calf. The divisions should be constructed of concrete, and the fronts of the pens of tubular galvanized iron about 4 ft. in height with concrete trough outside, and yokes constructed in the pen fronts. By this means no food can be wasted by upsetting pails placed inside the pen, and one calf cannot steal another's food, moreover, there is no possibility of one animal getting an undue proportion of the feed. The paving of the pens should be as described for the Cow House, laid to falls and grooved.

Bull Houses.—One or more loose boxes in close proximity to the Cow House should be provided each to accommodate one bull. The apartments require to be about 14 ft. square with a ventilating window placed well above the animal's head. The door should be in two halves, the bottom portion about 4 ft. 6 in. high, and a ventilating door, in addition to the upper part, constructed entirely of iron should be provided. By this means additional ventilation can be obtained in the summer by opening the upper part of the wooden door, and closing the ventilating door to give security. The house should be fitted with an iron hay rack, and a concrete or stonework manger.

Isolated Boxes.—Two isolated loose boxes similar in accommodation to the Bull House should be provided for sick animals, and should be placed well apart from the Cow House or Fattening Sheds.

Dairy.—Where a Dairy is intended for show purposes, a great deal can be spent on its construction and fitting, but for general utility, combined with a strict regard to hygiene, such things as costly tiling, marble shelves and slabs, and ornamental fountains, etc., can well be dispensed with. A square building or nearly so is perhaps the most convenient shape to adopt, and for a farm where say 50 dairy cows are kept, the size of the dairy need not exceed 16 ft. square, and should adjoin and have direct access to the can or utensil room, about two-thirds the size, and a third apartment for churning about the same size as the dairy. Where a large herd of dairy cows is kept, additional accommodation is required, such as a sterilizing room, creamery, and recording and testing rooms, but for a business of medium proportions, and where the bulk of the milk is put on rail, the three apartments are sufficient. The internal facings of the walls should be of white glazed bricks, or otherwise rendered in cement, finished with a trowelled face for the whole height. Floors constructed of concrete, with a smooth finish, and laid for draining purposes with a slight fall towards the door. On no account should any drains or gulleys be placed within the buildings. The slabs and shelves should be of rubbed slate supported on white glazed brick bearer walls, or galvanized iron cantilever brackets, and an ample supply of water provided for washing down and flushing, and boiling water for scalding in the utensils room. There should be no ledges for dirt or dust to collect, and for this reason the writer prefers a horizontal ceiling to an open roof. Light and ventilation should be carefully considered, and a northern aspect selected.

Bullock Fattening Sheds.—Accommodation for Fattening Bullocks is necessary on every farm, and is best provided by a series of boxes or lairs about 12 ft. square, in two rows on either side of a feeding passage, and with direct access to a covered court or courts. The sheds should for convenience of feeding be placed either at right angles, or in continuation of the Cow House, in order that the feeding passages connect, thus enabling the food to be transmitted from the Cake and Root Store by means of the railway or runway. The boxes need not necessarily be isolated, nor need the divisions be in iron, oak posts and rails of substantial construction suffice, so long as the feeding troughs are of concrete or stoneware. The external doors should be in two heights, and open outwards towards the Courts. Ample ventilation is necessary, and can best be attained by louvres in the ridge running the whole length of the open roof.

STOCK YARDS.—The size of the Stock Yards is governed in a measure by the arrangement of the buildings opening into the yards, but should not be less than about 100 ft. by 60 ft. of which there should be two, half open and half covered by a two span roof. Paved causeways around the yard are essential, and the surface of the yards should be sunk and dished to receive the drainage of all the buildings housing live stock, and paved with rough concrete or well rammed chalk. The end of the yards should be enclosed with a brick or stone wall at least 4 ft. 6 in. high, with a five-bard gate in the centre, which is preferable to a higher enclosing wall and solid gates of the same height, as it enables the cattle to be seen at all times without having to open the gates. The yards should be so arranged to admit as much sun as possible. In each yard should be provided a galvanized iron water trough fixed securely on brick bearers, and fitted with a concealed ball valve on the supply.

CATTLE COURTS.—Two or three separate, but smaller Courts for young cattle are necessary. Each about 25 ft. by 30 ft., with a shelter on one side about 15 ft. in depth, preferably facing east or south-east, and a water trough similar to those described for "Stock Yards," placed in each Court.

CART-HORSE STABLE.—A farm of the size in question would require about 12 working horses, and the question of convenience and comfort needs careful consideration in planning and construction. The aspect is not of so much importance as in the case of some of the other buildings, but a position should be selected nearer to the entrance of the farmstead than the rest of the buildings, and it is important that grouping of this building with the Wagon Shed be borne in mind. Much time can be wasted by men and horses in going to and from the Wagon Shed if it is placed as one often finds some distance from the Stable, and it frequently happens, when these buildings are far apart, that the carter does not trouble to take his cart or wagon to its proper place of shelter at the end of the day's work, but leaves it probably outside or near the Stable exposed to all weathers. A roomy, airy building, well lighted is essential, and in dealing first with the question of planning; where the arrangement of the Farmstead admits, two rows of stalls with a passage way between is perhaps an advantage, particularly when the entrance door can be placed at one end of the passage, and a Harness Room at the far end. Although a building arranged in this way requires a roof of greater span, the extra cost is compensated for by the saving in brickwork, and the advantage of being able to lead a horse straight in or out of the stable without turning right or left-handed. For Stables arranged on this plan, the width between heel posts of opposite stall divisions should not be less than 12 ft., as there would be danger of a horse hanging back and kicking its rear neighbour if the passage were curtailed. The depth of the division from wall to heel post should not be less than 10 ft., and the width of the stall 7 ft., which would apply also to a single row of stalls. It is wise to allow a minimum height of 12 ft. from floor to ceiling, or in the case of an open roof 9 ft. to the tie beam, and the height of the entrance doorway should not be less than 7 ft. The internal walls should be rendered in cement to a height of 5 ft., excepting at heads of stalls, where the rendering should be limited to the height of the manger, and the wall above to a height of 7 ft. above floor, faced with buff glazed bricks, so that all parts in which the horse is likely to come in contact can be washed down and scrubbed. Blue Staffordshire bull-nose bricks to the angles of doorways are to be recommended both as a protection to the animal, and the building. The doors should open outwards. Wooden fittings are more generally found in the older farm stabling, and in many instances in the more modern buildings, but chiefly from a sanitary point of view, wooden fittings are to be avoided. Stall divisions having iron heel posts continued up to ceiling level which help to support a floor above, and to which harness brackets can be attached are more suitable for this description of stabling, and the rails and sills of division also of iron filled in with oak or elm boarding make the strongest division. The mangers should be of iron, having a rolled front edge with a compartment for mixed food, and another for hay, which is preferable to the overhead rack, the seed and dust from which is liable to injure the horses' eyes, and is very wasteful, as the hay is pulled down by the horse and becomes trodden in, and mixed with the litter. Whereas hay fed in a manger rack with a top grid prevents all waste. A ventilating window with side cheeks opening inwards over, and well above the head of each horse affords ample light, and air without causing draughts. Another important point is that of paving, as the heavy wear on the floor of a building of this nature is considerable. The stamping of a Shire horse requires no little resistance, and granite setts on a good foundation of concrete is the only paving that can be relied on, and regarded as a permanent flooring for stabling accommodating heavy horses. The paving should be laid to fall towards a grooved open channel running, where the length of the building is not too great, through the outer wall, discharging on to a gully outside, with branch channel continued half way up each stall, thus avoiding any concealed drainage within the building, but in the case of a long range of stabling, the difficulties of falls may necessitate gulleys within the building, the gratings of which should be exceptionally heavy and strong. The open channels above-mentioned should not be deep or dished, which have crippled many a horse through the habit acquired of standing with the hind toes in it, but two or more parallel grooves not more than 2 in. wide or an inch and a half deep, which is sufficient to carry off all liquids. Provision should be made for watering, and for this purpose a galvanized iron trough similar to those described for Stock Yards, will be found most convenient, a further supply of water laid on to one or more stand pipes in recesses formed in the outer wall will prove an advantage.

LOOSE BOXES.—A row of three or four isolated loose boxes about 18 ft. square, provided with an angle hay rack and manger are always of value on a farm, in which either a sick horse, a brood mare, or a colt can be placed, and provision made in one of them for slinging by fixing a steel joist across the box at the ceiling or caves level with a travelling hoisting block attached. The windows and doors should be of the same description as those for the stable, but provided with a grille as described for the Bull House.

HARNESS ROOM.—For a farm of this size, the room may be about 250 ft. in area, and communicating direct with the Stable. It should be well lighted and the walls boarded, and provided with harness brackets of a specially heavy type. Arrangements for heating are unnecessary as, unlike carriage harness, occasional oiling is all that is required to keep it in condition. A bench for oiling and attending to the harness, and a few shelves for stable utensils is all that is necessary in the way of fittings, besides the harness brackets.

FORAGE STORE.—A Forage Store for the exclusive use of the Stable may be provided either in a separate building adjoining or over the Stable, and fitted with bins for oats, beans and chaff, and shoots to deliver the same into the stable below, should it be decided to place the store over the stable, and the provision of a hoist as described for Granary is also to be recommended.

NAG STABLE.—A separate stable, about 18 ft. by 20 ft., to accommodate three light horses, and containing a loose box and two stalls is necessary. The materials most suited for the paving of this class of stable are either chamfered blue Staffordshire vitrified bricks, or Adamantine clinkers, the latter, however, although more pleasing in appearance, may be regarded as an extravagance. Grooved granolithic paving laid in situ, while making a very sanitary and comparatively inexpensive paving, soon becomes slippery, and is therefore inferior to the other materials mentioned. Open grooved vitrified channel bricks as described for Cart Horse Stable, discharging on to a gully outside the building, is the best means of drainage to adopt. The internal walls to a height of 5 ft. should be rendered in cement, and that over the mangers faced to a height of 6 ft. or 7 ft., with cream or green dull glazed bricks with cement joints. A high glaze is not recommended, as it reflects strong lights, and is injurious to a horse's eyesight. The wall space above should be distempered together with the ceiling, which should be lath and plastered, and not boarded. Steel ventilating windows, and a door as described for the Cart-Horse Stables, give the best results. The fittings should be of iron, and the lower part of the windows filled in with wood, and the upper part of the loose box enclosure, and door constructed entirely of iron with bars for ventilation, but that portion against the walls and adjoining the mangers, filled in with an iron plate to prevent the horses seeing each other. Mangers similar to those described for Cart-Horse Stables, but somewhat lighter in make are to be recommended.

Harness Room.—The Harness Room should adjoin the Stable, preferably having no direct communication thereto, as the more humid atmosphere of the stable is injurious to harness, which should be kept dry, and a heating stove provided for that purpose. The walls should be boarded to their full height, and fitted with the necessary harness and saddle brackets, and a bench with drawers under placed in a convenient position for cleaning. A plain granolithic or quarry tile floor is most suitable, and the room should be well lighted.

Coach House.—The Coach or Gig House should be adjacent to the Stable. A convenient size for the accommodation of two carriages is 18 ft. by 16 ft., assuming that the vehicles are placed side by side. Similar paving to that of the Harness Room is most suitable. The space outside the Coach House and Stable should be paved, and a glass roof supported on steel stancheons outside the Coach House is a great convenience for washing. Water should be laid on to a recessed stand pipe outside the Stable or Coach House.

Piggeries.—The number of stys and yards necessarily depends on the extent of pig keeping intended by the farmer. The following remarks therefore apply to one or more stys and yards. The sty is best constructed of brickwork with tiled or slated roof, and the floor together with the yard paved with granolithic paving. A convenient size for each sty is 6 ft. wide by 6 ft. or 8 ft. deep, with a doorway 2 ft. 6 in. by about 3 ft. 6 in. The height of the building need not exceed 4 ft. 6 in. to the eaves. The yards should not be less than 6 ft. by 8 ft., and enclosed with open iron railing thus allowing free ventilation. An iron gate fitted in the front, and a feeding trough with swing grating to allow of filling from the outside, and provided with a simple locking arrangement which secures the grating in either position is a convenience. The old-fashioned sty and yard of timber construction should be avoided, chiefly for sanitary reasons.

Implement Shed.—It is very important that sufficient accommodation for Implements is provided. Agricultural implements are costly, and on a farm of 500 acres or thereabouts the following implements are required: two self-binders; a corn and seed drill; two combined mowers and reapers; two swath turners; a cultivator; a horse rake; three ploughs; two rollers; and a thrashing machine; and portable engine. The collective value of such implements above-mentioned would amount to something like five or six hundred pounds. It is, therefore, obvious that the cost of protecting such implements is money well expended. The thrashing machine and engine need a higher building than the rest, and for that reason a separate building is advisable and requires to be about 12 ft. wide, and 40 ft. long, and to have a clear height of 12 ft. A substantial floor of granite setts on concrete to resist the weight is essential, and an iron flue fixed over the position of the engine funnel, and carried up through the roof with an inverted hopper or hood at the bottom end. A building about 60 ft. by 25 ft. would accommodate the rest of the implements, and anything above 7 ft. high to the eaves would be unnecessary.

WORKSHOP AND TOOL HOUSE.—The Workshop and Tool House, about 25 ft. by 14 ft. could be situated over a portion of the Implement Shed, but would be found more convenient if placed on the ground level.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.—A Blacksmith Shop fitted with a forge where the farm is any distance from a town or village is a valuable adjunct. The building could adjoin the Workshop and would require to be about 20 ft. by 16 ft., with an open roof provided with a louvred ventilator.

MANURE PIT AND TANK.—The drainage from the yards should pass into a Liquid Manure Tank about 20 ft. by 10 ft., and 10 ft. deep, constructed of brickwork with concrete dished floor, and brick domed, or concrete and steel roof, and provided with a pump, adjoining which should be placed the Manure Pit about four times the area of the tank, with a sunk concrete floor falling towards and discharging into the Tank. The Pit should be covered with a corrugated iron roof with steel principals, carried on steel stancheons, and the runway or railway continued from the Cow House and Fattening Sheds, and so facilitating the conveyance of the manure.

POULTRY HOUSE.—Although portable wood Poultry Houses placed either in an adjoining meadow or orchard are now usually adopted, where poultry keeping is not carried on for profit, the provision of a permanent building forming part of the farm buildings is sometimes still preferred, as a position well chosen enables the fowls to a great extent to get their own living. A building 24 ft. by 12 ft., with cement floor, and provided with nest boxes and perches, and in addition to the door, an opening formed in the wall with the usual lift up trap is all that is required.

OFFICE.—For the Offices which should be near the entrance to the Farmstead, a room about 14 ft. by 10 ft. is sufficient. It should be provided with a fireplace, and well lighted with a window commanding a view of the busiest part of the buildings.

LAVATORY, W.C., ETC.—The selection of a position for the Lavatory, etc., is of no great importance, so long as it is not placed in too remote a spot to be forgotten by the farmer or bailiff, as its condition necessitates an occasional inspection. A position not too far removed from the Cow House may be selected, but with due regard to its drain being connected with the house drainage, which must be quite separate from that of the farm buildings. One w.c. is sufficient, fitted with a stoneware pedestal closet and flushing cistern with water laid on, and a urinal on one side, and a Lavatory fitted with two stoneware basins for washing the hands of milkers is most essential, and the advantage of adding a bath to the accommodation is appreciable. The walls of each apartment should be rendered in cement to a height of 4 ft., and the floors paved with cement on concrete. Above all they should be well ventilated and lighted.

RICK YARD.—The Rick Yard, placed on the north side of the buildings, would need to be about one acre in area, and a level site should be selected. Where the buildings do not form a boundary to the yard, it should be enclosed with a strong oak post and rail fence, with field gates conveniently placed.

DUTCH BARNS.—Two or more three-bay Dutch Barns placed in the Rick Yard are a valuable addition to the Farmstead, for reasons before mentioned. They should be constructed entirely of iron, with circular corrugated iron roofs, carried on steel principals, supported by steel stanchions standing on and embedded in concrete. The clear height to eaves should not be less than 16 ft., and the enclosing of the ends with corrugated iron sheets brought down to a level of about 10 ft. of the ground is an advantage.

MAINTENANCE.—In designing buildings of this nature, the question of maintenance should be borne in mind both as regards construction and the materials employed, so that the necessity for future repairs may be reduced to a minimum, for it is surprising how few farmers seem to realize the truth in the old adage that " a stitch in time saves nine." The writer has noticed particularly in the South of England, what little attention is paid to defects arising from neglect, and what serious dilapidations have accrued from a small defect that, if proper attention had been paid to it in the first instance, would have been remedied in comparatively no time, and with the outlay of perhaps only a few shillings. The ultimate cost of remedying such dilapidations is often not the only loss. The writer could give many instances of damage to implements, machinery, grain and live stock, as the result of neglect.

A large amount of depreciation which is manifest on so many farms might be considerably reduced by the more liberal use of paint, particularly in the instance of implements and wagons, which are necessarily exposed to the weather, and which if periodically painted would last a far greater number of years.

Review.

The Architects' and Builders' Pocket Book. A handbook for Architects, Structural Engineers, Builders and Draughtsmen. By the late Frank E. Kidder, compiled by a staff of specialists, Thomas Nolan, Editor-in-Chief. Sixteenth Edition. New York : John Wiley & Sons, London : Chapman & Hall, Ltd, 1916, pp. 1816. Price 21*s*. net.

This well-known and highly appreciated pocket-book (weighing 2 lbs. !), contains such a mass of information that it is impossible even to give a list of the subjects within the limits of a review. It is divided into three sections. Part I. dealing with practical applications of Arithmetic, Geometry and Trigonometry ; Part II. with the Materials of Construction and the Strength and Stability of Structures ; and Part III. with miscellaneous useful Information for Architects and Builders. The data are based upon American materials and practice, but much of the matter is equally applicable to English practice. The Chapter of 100 pages on Fire-proofing Buildings will be studied with interest, also the 86 pages on Reinforced Concrete Construction. Other matters referred to can be obtained better perhaps from the architects' usual reference books in this country, but the short Chapter of 14 pages on Architectural Acoustics should not be missed. The Section on "Dimensions and Data useful in the preparation of Architects' drawings and specifications," will be found very useful by the young practitioner. The miscellaneous information includes among other things, a list of the "Architectural Societies and Organizations of the World," but as it does not include The Society of Architects, one feels inclined to discount the remainder of the information.

Extension of Government Restrictions on Building Operations.

An Order has just been issued under the Defence of the Realm Regulations providing that on and after July 20th, no person shall without licence from the Minister of Munitions begin or carry on the construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings or the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of railroads, docks, harbours, canals, embankments, bridges, tunnels, piers, or other works of construction or engineering except where the total cost of the whole completed work in contemplation does not exceed £500 and the use of constructional steel is not involved.

Where the work in question—

(*a*) is being or is to be carried out by or under contract with any Department of His Majesty's Government, or is declared to by any such Department to be a Government contract for the purpose of this Order; or

(*b*) is being or is to be carried out by or under contract with any local authority which has been authorized by any Government Department since March 25th, 1915, to borrow money in respect of such work, the licence of the Minister of Munitions shall not be required.

Where a first application for a licence under the Order has been made and is pending for the carrying on of work which has been begun before July 20th, nothing in the Order is to prohibit the carrying on of such work until the licence has been refused.

Persons desirous of obtaining the necessary licence must apply in writing to the General Secretary, Minister of Munitions, 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The Architect's Opportunity.

In the past the idea has held that in an abundance of money lay the architect's best opportunity for coming to the front and producing architecture of the finest quality. When the client had money, and enough to spare, he went to his architect and ordered a mansion that was to reflect his wealth and importance, the mansion was produced and gave satisfaction according as its designer had interpreted the client's wish to make it resplendent above that of his neighbours. It was the designer's opportunity in the sense that it enabled him to design without stint, to elaborate to the fullest extent of his desire, to produce something that must attract, no matter what form the attraction took. The client may have been a parvenu in which case it would be difficult for the architect to keep out of his design some at least of the vulgarity dear to the heart of the parvenu. If he were a person above vulgarity he would expect his architect at least to be unsparing in the details which commonly constitute ornament in design. If it were a public body or a Government Department there would at least be the encouragement to be over-generous with space, with height of façade, with size of door and window; and the architect would feel it impossible to deal with such work on a large scale without adding elaboration in proportion to the scale. In any case the tendency to free spending on building would create a tendency to free use of ornament, since ornament is so handy a thing for covering up bad design or ill proportion. This has truly been the source of much bad architecture; it may even be put down as one of the causes of present day degeneracy; and for examples we need not go further than India.

But how about the reverse of the picture? What should be the effect on design of a serious restriction of funds for building purposes? We take up the Annual Report on Architectural Work in India and looking over its illustrations, page after page, note how little the volume contains of anything tha may be called florid in design. When one closes the volume and asks himself what is the keynote of its contents, he has to confess that it is absolute simplicity, almost baldness, yet that it is architecturally satisfying, a record of good taste expressed with but little elaboration and obviously at only small expense. We are not rich in India. The Indian Princes and many Indian business men are, and we see their riches reflected from their palaces but few of which would stand up against sober criticism. But the Government is not rich, and no one knows it better than its own officers who have to spend the funds they are entrusted with with a sparing hand. Has this circumstance not its educational effect on its architects? We think it has. They are being trained to depend for the worth of their work on the simple elements that constitute good art. The meretriciousness of ornament is discarded, and they are turning out work, much of it in plain brick and sand plaster, which possesses the intrinsic merits of good arrangement, good grouping and good proportion, with an adaptation to purpose which may be read in the very face of it. We do not say all this for the purpose of glorifying the men whose works we are referring to; it is probable that most men trained in the art and placed under the same circumstances would achieve the same results. Our purpose is to illustrate the principle that the architect's opportunity really lies in the restriction of the means furnished to him for pursuing his art. It is merely another exemplification of the old adage—"No school like the school of adversity."

But the lesson taught to our Indian architects is surely about to be taught to architects at Home, and indeed over all Europe, on a much more impressive scale. This is a period in which building work is suspended, while buildings in large numbers are also being annihilated. The next will be a period in which the demand for building will be unprecedented while the wherewithal to build will be restricted as it never has been. The architect must then come to the rescue with a skill he has never been called upon to exercise before. He must cast aside the predilections of a lifetime and choose the materials which economy suggests, he must see to it that neither space nor material is wasted in any part of his design, he must put on one side his most cherished features of ornament and trust for his effects on simplicity and directness. His worth in fact as an architect will be valued in proportion as he has studied economy without sacrificing stability and beauty. This is to be the new ideal after the war and will be a direct outcome of it. It will create a new outlook and a new study, and if rightly taken might lead to a regeneration of art. The complaint has been made for years that the art is decaying and will soon cease to be an art; but we have with unenpected suddenness been brought to a halt with an outlook beyond differing materially from the one behind. It is for us to seize the opportunity and make the most of it.—*Indian Engineering.*

The new Synagogue which has been erected in Eskdale Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle, is designed in the Byzantine style and provides accommodation for 320 people, including the ladies' gallery. It has in addition two classrooms, ladies' retiring rooms, robing room, caretaker's rooms and cloak rooms, and is well provided with exits. Internally, the walls of the Synagogue are finished a light cream colour, with the barrel ceiling white. The whole of the furnishings and woodwork are of oak, and the windows are filled with stained-glass. The ark in which the "scrolls of the law" are kept is placed on the raised "almemar," or rostrum, at the eastern end of the building. Externally, the building is faced with red facing bricks and stone dressings. Over the entrance loggia is a Hebrew inscription in blue and gold mosaic, the roof being covered with red Spanish tiles. The work has been carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of MR. MARCUS K. GLASS, Architect, Newcastle.

Mainly about Members.

A Memorial in the form of an Obelisk is to be erected at Cooch Behar, India, in memory of the late Flight-Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., in the compound of the house in which he was born. The subscriptions have been raised locally, and the design has been prepared by MR. S. WILKINSON, of Calcutta.

Messrs. Williams Deacon's Bank, at Eccles, is situate in Church Street, Eccles, near Manchester, on the site of the "Olde Thatche," which was said to be the original Eccles Cake Shop. The exterior is in Portland stone. The architect is MR. W. CECIL JACKSON, of Chesterfield.

MESSRS. TREHEARNE & NORMAN'S design for premises in Leadenhall Street, illustrated in *The Builder*, shows the proposed treatment for the major portion of the widening of Leadenhall Street, which has already been arranged. The frontage treated is for a length of about 195 feet, but it has not yet been possible to commence building operations owing to the War. The design is for a Portland stone front with metal casements, and when carried out will probably be one of the largest conceptions dealt with in the City of London in recent years.

A new Masonic Hall, in Wickham Street, Brisbane, was used for regular purposes for the first time by the members of Dalrymple Lodge, at the January meeting. The acoustic properties of the Hall was found to be excellent, and the ventilation left little to be desired. The lighting was not fully installed, and the venetian blinds were not fixed on the windows overlooking Wickham Street, but even with these deficiencies the work was conducted in comfort, although the night was close. The Worshipful Master paid a high compliment to the Architect of the new home of Masonry in the Valley, MR. H. G. O. THOMAS, who was present, and who informed the Brethren that everything had been done, and would be done, to make the Brethren using the Hall as comfortable as possible.

The New Cemetery Buildings, at Hartley South, are faced with grey granite. Oak is used for all exterior woodwork, teak for the conservatory, and lead for the gutters and rain-water pipes, and simplicity of detail was the keynote influencing the design. Shelters are provided at either side of the entrance gates. The lodge, conservatory, and outbuildings are grouped together near the main entrance. The chapel is planned so that the mortuary is isolated, yet in full view of the mourners. The screen dividing the mortuary from the chapel is of stone. The oak seats, reading-desk, furniture and fittings, are of Japanese oak. The ceiling and walls are decorated with plaster work. The windows over the mortuary screen and in the mortuary are filled with stained glass. The buildings and boundary walls have been erected from the designs and under the supervision of MR. EDWARD CRATNEY, F.R.I.B.A., of Wallsend.

The Wimborne Road Council School, Portsmouth, has recently been completed from designs by MR. G. C. VERNON-INKPEN, F.S.I., Architect, of Portsmouth, at a cost of over £20,000. The site is about one and a third acres in area, and possesses two-road frontages. Entrances to the school blocks are provided from each. Teaching accommodation is provided for 400 boys, 400 girls, 400 infants and 60 pupil teachers. The schools are planned on the corridor principle, with classrooms on each side, and windows east and west respectively. Each department has eight classrooms and one assembly hall, with separate rooms for mistresses, teachers and student pupils. The boys' and girls' school is a two-storey building, and the infants' a single storey block. The ground floor classrooms of the boys' and infants' schools have exits to the play grounds, which are intended to be used for open-air teaching, and the girls' school on the upper floor has two large flat roofs, intended for a similar purpose. The buildings are brick built and slated, heated by hot water, lighted by electricity and provided with cross ventilation. The windows of the teaching and cloak rooms are the ordinary "hung sashes and frames" type fitted with the "Vernon" Patent Adjustable Hopper Ventilator, the invention of the architect, Mr. George Vernon-Inkpen, of Portsmouth. Its essential features are: ventilation without draught; effective under all conditions of weather either wind, rain, or varying temperatures, the sashes are weather checked, and the cills form a collecting tray for water; ease of adjustment and removal, the centre sash is suspended between the side checks; unobstructed access to the principal window or opening in time of fire, panic, or for cleaning purposes; no fastenings, fittings or loose parts; easily fixed to existing windows. Transom lights are provided over the sash windows, casement doors and corridors. The floors are of concrete, those of the assembly halls, classrooms and teachers' rooms are finished with pitchpine blocks, the remainder with "Granolithic." The staircases, upper floors, and flats, are constructed in reinforced concrete, the latter finished with asphalte. The internal walls have a brown salt glazed bricks dado, finished above in "sirapite" and distempered. A caretaker's cottage is provided on the site, and sanitary blocks, faced with white glazed bricks are provided for each department, and are screened from the public roads by the covered-in playing sheds.

Amongst the prize winners in the recent Competition for Designs for War Memorials, arranged by the Civic Arts Association,* is Mr. Thomas Rayson. He secures the first prize of £20 in Class III. for a design for a Wall Tablet in carved wood, and a book prize in Class V. for a design for a simple Wall Tablet in wood. Mr. Rayson is one of the Society's Student Prizemen, and has passed the qualifying examination for Membership.

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* See the *Journal* for June, 1916, page 155.

Practice for Disposal.

An old-established practice in Yorkshire is for disposal. Enquiries should be addressed in the first instance to the Secretary of the Society, at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Additions to Active Service List.

Members:—C. L. Gibbs (University of Alberta Coy.); R. A. Heaton ("C" Coy., 14th Battalion Manchester Regiment); James Moore (2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers); C. D. Rutter (Hon. Lieut. R.E.S.).

Advertisements in the Journal.

Members are reminded that they can considerably enhance the value of the *Journal* as a source of revenue to the Society, by mentioning the publication when communicating with the firms whose advertisement appears therein.

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, October 12th, 1916, at 5 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Election of Officers and Council, 1916-17.

The Society of Architects Lodge.

At the last Regular Meeting, in May, Mr. F. J. Eedle, a founder and the Treasurer of the Lodge since its inception, was unanimously elected as Master for the ensuing year, and will be installed in November. The present Master, Mr. Herbert W. Lockton, 2nd Lieut. R.E., was prevented by an accident from attending the Meeting. The initiation of a Brother Officer had to be postponed owing to his absence on Military Duties. An Emergency Meeting was held in June, when the Master presided, having recovered from the result of his accident. By a curious coincidence the Candidate had just met with a very similar mishap, and the ceremony had to be again deferred.

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Architects and the Metric System.

Mr. Arthur Vye Parminter, an architect practicing in Paris, advocates in an article in *The Builder*, the scrapping of antiquated and complicated systems of calculations and the adoption of the metric system by British architects, in view of the anticipated commercial struggle after the War against the Germans in combination with our Allies.

Our French Allies, says Mr. Parminter, with whom we shall have to work hand in hand as now during the War, have long ago adopted the metric system, and we should convince ourselves that we must do the same at once in order to help in the commercial war in friendly competition with our Allies, who will certainly not want to waste their time in transforming our complicated system to their simple metric system.

The architectural profession, the building trades, and all connected therewith, should urge and insist on the immediate adoption of the metric system.

If the architect abandoned the old-fashioned system and prepared all his drawings, details, etc., to a metric scale the quantity surveyor would be obliged to follow, the builder could not do otherwise, and all the allied trades would have to follow. Nine-tenths of the trades in Great Britain would at once be mobilized and armed with the metric system.

Mr. Parminter therefore urges architects not to wait until the system is forced upon them by compulsion. Most of the younger members of the profession now somewhere in France, and necessarily becoming acquainted with the metric system, will find after the War that to revert to the old measures and scales will seem as tedious as the return to office work will seem to the other soldiers after their outdoor life.

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Once the older architect, who is doing his bit at home, has taken the trouble to design and draw for a few days to metric scale and to figure his drawings on this system he will never again wish to return to the old scales. He will reverently put these aside in his cabinet of curios, and rejoice in the simplicity of the one scale he will in future use—the metric scale. The author quotes his own experience when coming to France first after his professional training in England, and his first drawing in a Parisian office. The one boxwood scale worried him for an hour or so ; he missed his set of scales left behind in England, and for a moment felt homesick, to rejoice soon, however, in the simplicity of his one and only scale ; and as for acres, roods, poles, rods, cubic yards, and feet, fractions of inches, and the old tables of weights and measures, they seemed like a nightmare once dreamt on the other side of the Channel. How absurd must appear to our French *confrères*, our figured drawings, details, bills of quantities, and measures all so complicated and wasteful in time. Our engineers are already practically employing the metric system in the production of War materials, and when after the War our workshops will have to be re-equipped with new machines of all kinds let them all be made to a metric basis.

For a long time we shall have to work hand in hand with our Allies on a sound and friendly commercial basis, each one trying in his own interests to facilitate the work of the other. How do we expect to avoid difficulties, render facilities, avoid waste of time, and make work easier for all concerned if we are going to leave ourselves handicapped by retaining our old-fashioned weights and measures, and still continue to send to our French and Belgium friends drawings, quantities, specifications, inquiries, and quotations of pre-war days ?

The present is the time for the British architect to brace himself up for the fight, and whilst making himself acquainted with the French language adopt the metric language, without which he will still be hampered.

Headquarters of the Eastern Command of H.M. Forces have been erected nearly opposite Marlborough House on the north side of Pall Mall, with a return frontage to Pall Mall Place extending to a depth of over 100 ft. The elevations are faced with Portland stone, and have carved enrichments in character with the façade. The entrance hall is lined and paved with Arnialto, Swedish green and statuary marble. The building is provided with up-to-date fittings, including heating throughout and a continuous water supply. The ground floor, planned as a show oom, has an area of 4,100 ft., and below there is a basement of a corresponding size. The mezzanine floor is amply lighted with the maximum extent of window space. The upper floors of the premises comprise fifteen offices on each story and ample lavatory provision. MESSRS. METCALF & GRIEG, of Imperial Buildings, Kingsway, are the architects.

The Construction of a Brewery.

By J. BEARDMORE.

THE preliminary and perhaps most important item relating to a brewery is the site and its nature, particularly if upon it depends the quality and quantity of the water supply, which is almost the be all and end all in brewing and upon which mainly depends successful results. This and other items such as the suitability of access, means of obtaining all requisite materials, the disposal and despatch of products, extent of area, etc., are details which it will be assumed have been already attended to, so that all things being ready we can devote our attention to the necessary buildings and the consideration of the mode of carrying out the trade and business of a brewer, viz., the brewing of ale.

The principle of the method of brewing differs from that of most other manufactures, in that its production is conducted upon a series of courses of gravitation and not as in most other works where the processes are usually, particularly where circumstances allow, conducted horizontally. The nature of the treatment of the materials used in brewing necessitates, to obtain the required result with the least possible expense and labour excluding the working of the beer, a number of descending actions culminating in the depositing of the finished article ready for delivery at the ground floor.

If the levels of the site were suitable, or it were advisable to erect buildings sufficiently high, the whole of the brewing process could be carried out from the first treatment of the cleaning and crushing of the malt upon a high if not the highest floor, to the last development of the beer in cask on the loading platform on the ground, exclusive of the hoisting of the malt and the pumping of cold water from the well, in the absence of a suitable or non-use of the town service, to the cistern called the cold liquor back. The term " back " is the name given to the tanks or receptacles containing fluids, all of which are designated " liquor."

An arrangement of a building such as suggested, is however, not feasible, even with electric hoists or other elevators, and the use of scientific appliances and processes. Consequently it will be found necessary to construct the brewery in two sections, not separate buildings, so that the boiling coppers with the hop back are excluded from the brewing room, and the brewery is thus kept free from heat and the very large amount of steam which is created in boiling the wort.

This disposition of the departments of mashing and boiling may necessitate certain labour in pumping which will be referred to later. Proceeding to the commencement of operations after the delivery of the malt to the malt loft, its cleaning and crushing takes place upon a top or high floor called the mill room where are the cleansing screens, hopper and grinding rollers from which the crushed malt or grist is to enter the grist case, and thence into the mash tuns in the brewing room below.

Here is produced the raw wort, the resultant of mashing or mixing the grist with the hot liquor from the hot back in the mash tun and from which it is conducted to a receptacle beneath called the underback. The next process is the boiling of the raw wort in the copper in the furnace room, and the addition of the hops; and sugar, if used.

As a very considerable amount of steam is here generated this portion should be separated from the other part, yet closely allied, and ample provision must be made for the escape of the steam.

From the copper the liquor now called " boiled wort " will reach the hop back and be in readiness for the process of cooling in the cooling room. It will be perceived by following the course of operations indicated so far, that the liquor naturally has descended to a low level and must be raised in order to go through the course of cooling, fermenting and cleaning from the yeast which has been added and also produced in fermentation. Consequently pumping must be resorted to, and this will have to take place either at the stage where the " raw wort " from the mash tun is contained in the under back or the " boiled wort " in the hop back after leaving the copper.

Obviously the higher the copper is placed in the brewery the greater will be the initial expense in constructing the building, necessitating additional strength in walls and floors, also the hoisting of coal, if boiling is done by fire, or extra piping if by steam, as against the shorter pumping from the underback to the copper.

The advantage in erecting the coppers at a high level is the dispersion of the steam and heat, and the facility in conveying the wort from the hop back to the cooler. It is, however practicable to locate this department so that the furnace hearth may be at ground level, the firing being done from the same place as the stoking of the engine boilers.

Whether the " raw " or the " boiled wort " be pumped, the liquor now passes to the coolers and refrigerators which reduce the temperature of the liquor as speedily as possible, but with evenness and regularity, on its way to the fermenting tuns, or squares, in the fermenting room. In these the yeast is added, and here the liquor in action throws up upon the surface a barm which is skimmed (unless " unions " are used later), and conveyed to the barm store for further treatment.

After fermentation in the tuns where the liquor is previously gauged by the Excise officials, its next stage is to the cleansing room, where one of two methods of treatment will be adopted, either the older system known as the " Burton Unions " consisting of casks on stillions, or the more modern method of large " rounds." In these the yeast remaining in the liquor " works " itself out so that " topping up " will be necessary, but in due course the contents of these vessels now called beer becomes ready for the cask and for disposal.

A boiler and an engine house with a high chimney will be required. The boiler or boilers being in a separate building, but so placed that no awkward turns occur to constitute obstacles in the removal of a boiler, in case of need, and the substitution of another.

The engine should be erected in such a position as to secure the most direct working and utilization of power, yet so that no vibration in the structure can arise, but all the parts be available for obtaining the fullest efficiency with the least friction and loss. The height of the chimney may depend somewhat upon circumstances such as the site and environment, care being taken that its construction is not only sound as to foundation and strength of brickwork, but that it fully answers its purpose and more, that is the ensuring of a good draught. As much of the satisfactory working of the boilers depends upon this, great consideration should be exercised at this point, and in parenthesis the stack need not necessarily be an eyesore.

The machinery required in a brewery is very considerable and varied, being used for hoisting malt to the malt room, coals to the coppers, if placed at a high level and heating by fire is adopted, pumping hot and cold water to the respective backs or tanks at the top of the building, wort for delivery to the coolers, steam heating, also air cooling and heating, ice making and a multitude of other services, such as cask cleaning, and probably for the electric lighting of the premises, and so on.

Store rooms or lofts must be provided for malt and hops also for sugar where this is used, and for various other purposes. There must be a brewer's room in immediate connection with the brewing room and mash tuns. A large galvanized or cast-iron cold water tank or back must be provided at a high part of the brewery. This being to contain the water used for brewing should not be too capacious, as the fresher the water for this purpose the better, consequently a sufficiency a little in excess of the daily brewing would be enough.

As a further provision of cold storage water an additional tank may be advantageous, provided to insure a supply for all other purposes, but if there exists a suitable and adequate town service a second cistern may be unnecessary.

This brief description of the process of the trade of brewing ale roughly outlines the positions of the rooms, or departments through which the materials pass, their relation to each other, and the mode and means of manipulation; a continuous flow or progress from the malt room and mills to the mash tun, copper, cooler, fermentation, cleansing and cask.

In referring to the extent of a brewery it is usual to mention the number of quarters for which accommodation or capacity of brewing at one time is provided, but as this short treatise on construction is intended to apply to generalities and not to specific instances, no hard and fast line as to sizes will be given, the intention being to outline the subject and not to specialize.

The building should have brick walls of good quality, built in the thicknesses proportionate to their heights and services, set in good mortar. For special stability and other purposes a considerable quantity of the best pressed blue Staffordshire bricks will be required. Openings must be provided for windows, doors and other means of communication between the several departments. Stonework may be used for dressings, window sills, steps, etc., though in many instances the latter will be best formed with round-nosed pressed blue bricks set in Portland cement, thresholds, hook and catch and key stones, hard stone for bases, pads, caps, and necessary stone angles. The interior walls generally will have the mortar joints neatly cut and stroked and the surface covered with a non-absorbant liquid of the colours desired.

Plaster ceilings should not be adopted except for the offices, and perhaps over the cold liquor back. In the brewery, plaster work should be avoided. The soffit of the rafters and undersides of joists of a boarded floor over the coolers, fermenting tuns, etc., should be finished with boarding stained and varnished, plastering and torching being liable to be affected by steam and vapours.

The roofs must be thoroughly well put together with suitable timbers in trusses, wood purlins where steel rails are not used, plates, dragon pieces and rafters, and be covered preferably with sound slates, thus dispensing with torching, the slates being copper nailed and pointed. The portion of the roof over the copper or furnace room will be referred to later.

The floors need particular thought and attention, and should be extremely rigid, solid and hard. Concrete with a granolithic finished surface is preferable as being jointless, although in some rooms such as the malt loft there may be a chilliness which is not desirable, and here a boarded floor may be adopted, also in the offices and hay or straw lofts. Even for the heaviest traffic a concrete floor composed of ½ clean sharp sand, 1½ suitable broken material, and 1 of best Portland cement will suffice if properly compounded and laid.

In the construction of a brewery, it will be necessary for its proper supervision and control that there should be suitable offices situated so as to be in the clearest and best position to afford observation of all that comes in, takes place upon and leaves the premises. These will be needed for the principals, manager and clerks, with lavatory and sanitary conveniences. A waiting space, if small, for customers and tradespeople, and a weighing machine and office must be provided. A suitable residence either upon the brewery premises or within its immediate vicinity for the brewer or other responsible person connected with the establishment is very essential.

The furnishing and fittings will be in accordance with the means at command, keeping in view the fact that the object is work and business and not display. There should be a strong room of fire-proof construction for the books and records or a large safe of the best make, also a smaller one for general use. The weighing machine and office will be close to the entrance gates, and offices will be situated near by so that persons other than employees visiting the brewery need not intrude upon the premises to the inconvenience of those engaged thereon.

Stabling with lofts and loose boxes for the number of horses required with such additional accommodation as may be considered reasonable will be needed together with harness and store room and coach house. There must also be covered shedding for drays and floats.

As motor service will to a very great extent supersede the use of horses, some provision for which however must still be made, a commodious and properly constructed garage will be needed with ample space for motor cars and lorries. There should be workshops or mechanics' room fitted with work benches, tools, implements and requisites so that damages and injuries to the stock used in traffic and, within reason, arising in connection with the brewery, such as joinery and plumbing work, repairs to piping, taps, etc., can be made good and for which materials should be kept in store.

A mess room for the men and proper sanitary conveniences available for all the employees will be needed.

By care in planning the cooperage may be in juxtaposition with the workshops. Cask making is not an integral part of a brewery, but the repairing and particularly the cleaning and purifying of them is of vital importance, cleanliness through the whole establishment in floors, walls, pipes, taps and utensils of every kind is an absolute necessity, possibly if in one more than another it is in the cask to receive the beer for delivery and consumption. Mustiness will destroy the whole contents, no defect can be greater than an unclean cask, and as the process of cleaning is effected by powerful mechanical appliances either by steam or hot air or both, proximity to the engine house is a desideratum.

The nucleus of the arrangement of the premises thus begins to form, with the suite of offices adjacent to the entrance, the accommodation for stabling, motors, traffic and repairs easily accessible from this point, and the cooperage and barrel shed or stores in proximity to the engine. For cask washing, shedding is the most suitable, and for a large brewery open yard space of considerable extent will be needed for storing casks.

It may be well to say here that a brewery should not be erected upon a confined site, fresh air and plenty of it, and as pure as can be obtained is most desirable. It should not be in the neighbourhood of foul odours. A dirty cellar will contaminate. It has been said that " he who drinks beer thinks beer," if the cleanliness of the thoughts approaches that required in the production of a " perfect brew," no serious defilement will be effected.

A spacious site lends itself to extension of the buildings, a circumstance that should be borne in mind in arranging its various parts and sizes.

Some of the foregoing remarks may appear to be applicable, and equally to refer to accessories suitable to many undertakings. I will now proceed to the brewery proper, and its fittings.

The malt loft and room with the mills and screens first claim attention. These occupy a high position in the building, the malt being delivered on the premises in sacks, the best means of hoisting will be by electric power with sack tackle gear, the same method being employed for raising the hops to the hop loft. The malt store called the malt loft to distinguish it from the grinding or mill room should be comparatively airtight, as also should be the hop loft, and the more dark and cold the room and atmosphere where the hops are stored the better in order to retain the oils and aroma and prevent evaporation. The malt should not have direct contact with brickwork, but should be kept in bins (where not in sacks), formed with movable boards or iron plates, the latter may prevent the existence of weevils. In the milling room, however, as in other portions of the brewery thorough ventilation is required.

The screens and steel grinding rollers (these must be adjustable), will be worked by machinery, the number of screens corresponding with the sets of rollers, the screens being enclosed with woodwork, and having movable dust boxes. The "grist" or crushed malt from the mills is conveyed into the hopper or grist case. The latter and also the screen enclosures need to be of hard wood, and are better if polished to insure cleanliness and smoothness in working.

The floor in the malt store may be of grooved and tongued or rebated boards, one and a half inches thick, nailed upon joists or three inch planks on steel rails, but that in the mill room must be of concrete, the construction of this room being fire-proof, with metal pipes to prevent explosion. In cases of fire at a brewery, almost invariably the origin has been here. The dust from the ground malt being combustible particles of flint passing through the mill may cause ignition. This floor will need to be trimmed for the outlet from the grist case into which the crushed malt falls to empty into the mash tun beneath.

Grain measures mechanically worked should be provided in the malt room, in order to regulate the quantity used.

Next in order is the brewers' and brewing rooms, where is placed the mash tun or tuns, which receives the grist from the mill and grist case above. Here the grist is added to the hot liquor from the hot back, which has already been run into the mash tun or as is perhaps better the grist and hot liquor pass together through a machine into the mashing tun. It is of great importance here that perfect heat is maintained. There are various constructions of mash tuns, these are sometimes formed of cast-iron rivetted plates with a copper lining and spaced between for steam heating, the copper surface being practically jointless, or of iron plates only. In this instance the exterior needs casing or lagging with timber or other non-conductor in order to retain the heat. A good construction is with oak or Petrograd deals, the staves being three inches thick and fixed vertically. These and all timber used in connection with vessels and utensils in the process of brewing must be cut clear of all sap and free from heart knots or objections. The tuns must be put together in the best possible manner with perfect joints secured with galvanized iron bands, and the whole left perfectly clean. A false bottom must be formed of cast-iron or copper plates perforated for the admission of either hot or cold water or both and for draining, the plates being movable for cleaning.

A mashing machine will be needed: for small tuns, an external revolving machine will answer the purpose; but for tuns of considerable capacity, an internal is better, called a "Porcupine." This should be made to allow of the rakes being arranged for clearing the perforations in the bottom, and for effecting a complete mash.

The tuns must have three-armed revolving "sprinklers" or "spargers," constructed to work freely, and made so as to be able to be cleansed, these should be capable of being raised or lowered in accordance with the height or level of the surface of the liquor. Hot and cold water must be connected to the spargers, and to the bottoms, and the main inlets of the mash tuns. There must be covers to these tuns for the retention of the heat, and these whether of wood or copper, must be hung in such a way as to allow of their being lifted with ease. If of wood, there may be sides formed with slide openings of sufficient apertures as to afford inspection of the action in progress, and to allow of the removal of the malt after mashing. The spent malt or grains is thrown out of the mash tun or removed through a manhole into the hopper which must be provided in a convenient and handy position so that the contents can be readily conveyed to the grain stage and removed from the premises either by cart or rail. A brewer's room in this department is a necessity for close supervision and for use as an office.

When the mashing is completed, the raw wort passes to the under back from which it is conveyed for its next treatment of boiling in the copper or furnace with the addition of the hops and sugar (at breweries where the latter is used). As the boiling causes a large amount of steam this should be carried on in a separate department in connection with the hop loft and sugar store room, care being taken with regard to the former, that whilst on the one hand it must be fairly easy of access, on the other hand it must be so placed that it cannot be effected in the slightest degree by the heat and steam from the furnace.

The copper as its name indicates is made of that material, and is set in brickwork, the outer surface being of white glazed bricks, heating by fire being preferable to that by steam ; there should be a steam pipe to heat the copper before filling. Flues must be constructed to direct the heat in the best way upon the bottom and sides of the copper, the smoke from the furnace fire being conducted to the chimney stack to which the copper room may be adjacent. Above the furnace must be suspended a large copper dome slightly smaller than the diameter of the furnace at the top with a circular opening in the crown. This must be capable of being raised or lowered so as to allow the boiling liquor to escape through the top opening and again return into the furnace over the surface of the dome. The floor of the furnace room, hop loft and sugar store and that surrounding the coppers will be of concrete finished with a smooth granolithic surface.

The floors of rooms where a considerable quantity of water is used for cleansing, swilling and washing must be laid with proper channels and inclinations to trapped grids and gulleys connected with pipes or trunks under the floors to carry off all waste liquids.

The roof over the copper room will need to be constructed in such a manner as to allow of the most rapid escape of the steam created. It should be formed in two heights, the upper part to the ridge being some 18 ins. to 2 ft. higher than the lower slope of the roof, the intervening space being fitted with louvres or windows which can be opened or closed and a large wood hopper or steam outlet with protection from weather on the top fixed in the roof immediately over the furnace. An over back may be provided to receive the raw wort from the under back for distribution to the coppers. The size of the coppers should be greatly in excess of the actual liquor to be boiled. The strength of the coppers should be 6 lbs. to the superficial foot, all joints must be most carefully made and the rivets countersunk or round headed.

It is essential that the interior surface should be smooth and perfect and readily cleansed. The bed of the furnace, the furnace hearth, and furnace room, being below the floor of the copper room proper, the brick work enclosing the copper will be carried up above the copper room floor of only sufficient height to enable inspection of the progress of the boiling process, and to allow of the addition of the hops and ingredients. There must be a space between the floor of the copper room and the brick sides of the copper to allow of expansion of the latter. After completing the boiling the liquor is drawn off to the hop back, which vessel is formed of either cast-iron or wood, usually fir if the latter, and lined with copper. There must be a perforated false bottom and corner gratings and a hop shoot adjacent for the removal and disposal of the spent hops. There should be a room to which these can be conveyed, fitted with a hop press and similarly the yeast from the fermenting tuns and the cleansing rounds should undergo a process of compression in the yeast press, the liquor resulting from the presses being restored to the coolers, the pressed hops being for sale as a by-product, and the yeast for re-use; barm as a mercantile commodity is of small value.

From the hop back the liquor is conveyed to the cooling room where are the coolers and refrigerators for reducing the temperature on its way to the fermenting tuns or squares in the fermenting room. An objection to the considerable exposure of the liquor is the possibility of contamination, the absorption of the "wild yeast" or other deleterious germs whilst open to the atmosphere, on the other hand a certain amount of aeration is necessary to replace that dissipated in boiling, otherwise aerators must be used or the fermentation will be delayed.

The coolers should be of sufficient capacity to deal with the whole of the "gyle," the name given to the quantity brewed at one time. The coolers may be of copper or iron, in the latter (if not objected to by the brewer), the cost of material is less and cleaning easier. Cold air can be directed under the cooler. The liquor should flow on to the cooler from a trough, the full width so as to have an even distribution and not enter on to the surface at one or two points. A limited exposure must be allowed, the liquor being in motion and the air in the room maintained at an even degree. Here there will need very extensive ventilation and fresh air admitted, a large portion of the wall space on each side of the room being occupied by louvred ventilators insuring means of thoroughly carrying out the process here intended. These louvres must be capable of being opened and closed by lever appliances so as to regulate the atmospheric conditions. It may be necessary under certain circumstances that the air admitted into the cooling room should be cleaned or clarified by mechanical process. In addition to the coolers the liquor will be dealt with by refrigerators of which there are many descriptions. They may be fixed upright or horizontal in accordance with the height available between the coolers and the fermenting vessels. It may be well here to refer to an ice making machine, one of which should be provided for cooling the water for various purposes. From the refrigerators the wort now reaches the fermenting squares or rounds where the yeast is added. These will be made of Petrograd deals 3 ins. thick, for economy of space the tuns may be made square, the deals being put together horizontally in which case they will be bolted and pinned together with ⅝th rods, a split rush copper nailed being inserted in the joints of the framing which are rebated. Leakage in circular tuns is more easily remedied, and in these the ribs or deals are fixed vertically and secured with bands which are readily tightened. The tuns or squares must be put together in the best possible manner, the joints being absolutely perfect and the work of the utmost stability, no paint or white lead may be used. Slate tuns or squares are used, but generally clean sound woodwork in connection with the process is preferable to stone or metal. The fermenting tuns may need a yeast boarding 2 ft. high of a lighter construction, 1 in. in thickness, to put on the top of the tuns and fitted with dowels. These boards must be movable to allow of their being cleaned as well as the vessels themselves.

Attemperators will be needed, which can either be fixed within the tun or movable. The size and capacity of the fermenting utensils will be made to suit the circumstances. As the liquor ferments and the yeast rises to the surface skimming will take place, unless unions are used.

If the tuns are circular, it admits of an apparatus revolving from a central shaft, and so constructed that a board set at the required level draws the barm and yeast to a receptacle called a " parachute " suspended in the centre of the tun, and from which the yeast falls into the barm tubs provided in the room below. In case of skimming by hand, the tubs may be in the fermenting room formed as waggons on pentagraph wheels for transporting from place to place. The bottom of the fermenting vessels are of 3 in. deals similar to the sides, supported on bearers and joists. The bottom of the tun having a slight fall of $\frac{3}{32}$nds of an inch to one point at the corner or side where is fixed in the tun the dipping plate for the use of the Excise Officer, who takes the quantity of the liquor at this stage. If the bottom of the fermenting vessel is below the floor of the fermenting room, it will be necessary that the material of the floor and that of the sides of the tuns do not come in contact, otherwise rot will eventually occur in the woodwork ; a narrow aperture or space must therefore be left between the two. In some instances adjusting heads are attached to the fermenting tuns so constructed as to allow of their adjustment to the level of the surface of the liquor, the yeast working through and passing away by means of swanneck pipes and conduits to the barm receptacles referred to. As a great deal of cleansing and washing is done in this room the floor will need to be inclined and drained as before described. In some breweries after fermentation is completed, the beer is immediately conveyed to the cask, in others, the liquor is conducted to the racking square, that is a large wood tank from which the beer is barrelled or casked. Where there is a cleansing room, cleansing vessels are used. These are large circular tubs called " rounds," in which a final working of the beer takes place to insure complete fermentation. These rounds are formed with sloping sides tapering upwards from the bottom, which is some little height above the floor of the room, constructed of Petrograd deals 3 in. fixed vertically, jointed and banded as before described. A wood top, dome shaped, securely fixed with an orifice through which the barm " works " a manhole with cover fitted with bolts and screws to be perfectly airtight, but to allow of removal for cleansing purposes, and resting on the top of the " rounds " a wood square vessel 24 ins. deep of yellow pine 2 ins. thick to receive the barm exuding. Barm boards $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and 15 ins. wide attachable to the top edge of the squares may be needed. The yeast or barm finding its way into the square is conveyed to the yeast press. The beer having by this last action become absolutely cleansed is ready for the cask. I have not described the "Union" system after fermentation, difficulties in cleansing the vessels in this case undoubtedly exist. The beer now goes to the racking back and thence by patent fillers or simple taps into the casks.

The beer now enters the stores where stillaging is unnecessary: what is needed is a hard clean floor, whitewashed walls and ceiling, not too much light, perfect ventilation and an even temperature. If practicable stores should be on the ground level, or with the floor partly below ground level, it being more convenient to load the casks from these than from entirely underground cellars. For keeping beer it is advisable to provide as large an extent of cellarage as can be obtained, the levels of the site may afford facilities for this, but under any circumstances the greater area of underground or storage space that can be obtained the better, the cons ruction of which it is not necessary to describe. The situation of the stores should be adjacent to the racking room, placed so as to be convenient for the conveyance of the beer from the brewery yard, and with as little distance as possible from the shedding for the drays and other means of delivery, as these again should be near the stables and garage. The brewery yard and shedding must be paved with stone setts, stabling with stable bricks which should be set in Portland cement on concrete. The other floors of buildings about the yard will be better constructed of concrete, with a cement finished surface. These properly constructed should endure for many years, and resist usage of a very severe nature. The depth of the concrete and the thickness of the finished surface being regulated to suit the respective requirements. It may be well to add that all piping, taps, unions, bends, and connections must be of the best quality and make, in the case of piping the interior of which the liquor comes in contact with should be tinned lined lead or copper pipes dismountable for cleaning.

The lighting of the whole of the brewery can be by electricity generated on the premises. The chimney stack should have a perfectly fixed lightning conductor. Every part of the mechanism, utensils, and fittings, must be made in such a way as to afford every facility in cleaning and maintaining in perfect order, reiterating the former instructions that "cleanliness is the order of the day."

To meet modern requirements the following matters will probably require consideration :—

(1) A department for the chilling, filtering and bottling of the beers brewed. This will require suitable machinery and appliances, and

(2) The dealing in spirits which is becoming an allied business with that of the brewer. Stores may be required to be erected. These should be of sufficient size to allow room for blending, bottling and labelling, dealing with such quantities as may be considered advisable to hold out of bond.

List of Members, Graduates and Students of The Society of Architects who have served and are serving in H.M. Forces, from August, 1914, to August, 1916.

Every endeavour has been made to compile and keep an accurate record. The Secretary will be glad to receive notification of any additions or revisions.

Members.

Anderson, H. C.	Coy. Q.-M.-Sergt., A.S.C.
Andrew, B. C.	Lieut. Cornish Territorial Section, R.G.A.
Ashworth, S. B.	2nd Lieut. 2/1st N. Midland (Staffs.) R.G.A.
Baker, C. H.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Barker, F. W. C.	2nd Lieut. R.G.A.
Bartlett, P. J.	6th Balloon Defence Section, Anti-Aircraft Corps.
Blackmore, A. C.	2nd Lieut. Royal Flying Corps.
Bloomfield, W. S. R.	2nd Lieut. Royal Flying Corps.
Bolton, C. W. B.	Royal Engineers.
Bowhill, F. J.	Naval Brigade (Prisoner of War).
Bryan, G. A.	R.N.A.S.
Cabuche, H. L.	Capt. 13th (Kensington Battn.) London Regt.
Campkin, D. J.	28th London Regiment (Artists' Rifles O.T.C.)
Carder, W. J. T.	Capt. 5th Devon Regiment.
Carey, J.	Lance-Corpl. Piper 1st Battalion London Scottish. (Killed in Action.)
Chadwick, J.	Major Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Chaikin, B.	Staff Sergt. 2nd London Sanitary Company.
Chilton, E. A.	R.A.M.C.
Christie, J. A. C.	Captain Rhodesian Defence Force, O.C. Rhodesian Volunteer Reserve.
Clark, T. W.	3rd Lowland Division R.A.M.C.
Clayton, H.	Lieut. South Notts. Hussars.
Clemes, F.	Hertfordshire Yeomanry.
Cogswell, A. E.	Major 1st Wessex Brigade, R.F.A.
Cowley, H. R.	2nd Lieut. Hampshire (Fortress), R.E.
Crickmay, G. H.	Lieut. R.E.
Cromie, R.	Hon. Lieut. R.E. Services.
Dartnall, J. A.	University of London O.T.C., R.E. Unit.
Davidson, T. G.	Sportsman's Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
Davies, A. H.	Major 3rd Monmouthshire Battery R.F.A.
Davies, D. C.	Remount Department, A.S.C.
Davies, E. B.	Lieut. 2/3rd East Anglian Coy., R.E.
Davies, R. Cecil	Major R.E. Divisional Officer, Chester.

Davis, H. S.	Capt. 5th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.
Dickinson, A. H.	2nd Lieut. N. Midland Divisional R.E.
Donnelly, C. O'C.	Capt. Canadian Contingent.
Douglas, J. Wightman	Major Northumbrian Divisional R.E.
Dowdeswell, W.	Capt. 5th Welsh Regiment.
Dowsett, S. C.	South African Veterinary Corps.
Easton, A.	Lieut.-Colonel 3/4th East Yorks Regt. (T.F.).
Ellis, T. M.	Artists' Rifles.
Ellison, A. J. T.	Mechanical Transport, A.S.C.
Emery, B. J.	Lieut. R.E. (Killed in Action.)
Evans, G. L.	Capt. 6th Essex Regiment.
Farrow, J. W. H.	Corporal The Border Coy., S.A. Infantry.
Fincher, P. R.	1st City of London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.
Firth, J. P.	Capt. 1/4th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Foster, W. F.	Chief Petty Officer, R.N.V.R.
Fowler, E. G.	Capt. North Midland Divisional A.S.C.
Fry, P. G.	Major, D.S.O., 2nd Wessex Field Coy., R.E.
Fyvie, J. D.	Capt., attached to Financial Staff.
Geake, H.	Royal Engineers.
Gibbs, C. L.	University of Alberta Coy.
Goulbourn, H.	2nd Lieut. 3rd South Midland Brigade R.F.A. (T.F.).
Greatorex, A. D.	Lieut. 2/6th South Staffordshire Regiment, Royal Defence Corps.
Green, B. W.	Middlesex Hussars.
Hack, W. P.	Artists' Rifles, O.T.C., Engineering Unit.
Hadley, W. J.	Sergt. Brecknock Battalion South Wales Borderers.
Hall, S. A.	Lieut. 2/1st Cyclist Coy., 2/1st South Midland Division.
Harbottle, E. J.	Capt. 4th Wessex Brigade, R.F.A.
Haslam, J.	Sergt. Artists' Rifles.
Hay, Chas.	Lieut. 103rd Regt. Active Militia of Canada.
Haymes, R. E.	2nd Line Battalion 1st Herefordshire Regt.
Hayward, A. B.	Lance-Corpl. Sportsman Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
Heathcote, C. H.	Major Sherwood Foresters.
Heathcote, Edgar	Captain 6th Sherwood Foresters.
Heaton, R. A.	"C" Coy., 14th Battalion Manchester Regt.
Higgins, C. J.	Colonel 2/3rd London Brigade, R.F.A.
Hill, E. F.	2nd Lieut. Berkshire Yeomanry.
Hillier, H. W.	Kite Balloon Section R.N. Aircraft Section.
Hitchins, W. W.	Royal Engineers.
Hoffman, C.	Royal Engineers.
Holding, E. de Wilde	
Holtom, E. G.	2nd Lieut. 2/7th Lancashire Fusiliers.

Hopkins, P. A.	Major 13th County of London Regiment.
Howden, R.	Lieut. S.A. Engineers.
Hunter, J. D.	28th London Regt., O.T.C., Artists' Rifles.
Hunter, M.	Lieut.-Colonel 9th Northern Home Battalion.
Hurst, G. T.	Major 3rd Natal Mounted Rifles.
Huxley, W. S.	2nd Lieut. Royal Fusiliers.
Hyde, R. R. W.	Sergt. 14th (R.) Battalion Royal Sussex Regt.

Imrie, G. Blair	2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Ingleton, D. F.	Sergt. Glamorgan Yeomanry.
Inglis, T. Stewart	Major & Adjutant 1st London Brigade, R.F.A.
Isaac, W. J.	London University O.T.C., Engineering Unit.

Jack, G. H.	Lieut. Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Jack, Guy W.	2nd Lieut. R.E.
Jane, W.	Major 1/3rd Wessex Field Coy., R.E. (T.F.)
Johnson, J. G.	Lieut. Lethbridge Highlanders, 113th Coy., Battalion Canadian E.F.
Johnson, W. H.	Sapper 4th Provisional Coy., R.E.
Jones, E. D.	2nd London Sanitary Coy.
Jory, E. B.	Lieut. 18th Battalion Welsh Regiment.
Joslin, G. A.	Bombardier 8th London Howitzer Brigade.

Keay, L. H.	Lieut. R.E.
Kelly, W. E.	Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
King, F. C.	2nd Lieut. 14th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.
King, G. G.	2nd Lieut. 10th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.
King, W.	1st London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.

Law, C. O.	Capt. R.E. (Mounted Bridging Section).
Leest, E. M.	Capt. 5th Devonshire Regiment.
Lines, R. W.	Lieut. 49th Infantry Regiment (Canada).
Lister, A. H.	2nd Lieut. Devon R.G.A.
Lockton, H. W.	2nd Lieut. N. Midland Divisional R.E.
Lowbridge, G. C.	2nd Lieut. 3rd N. Midland Divisional R.E. (T.F.).
Lurcock, H. J.	West Yorkshire Regt. (Prince of Wales Own).

Machattie, J. M.	Piper London Scottish.
Maitland, A. G.	Lieut. 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles (Cameronians).
May, W. H.	Lieut. 7th Battalion Devon Regiment. Royal Defence Corps.
McCorquodale, G. M.	2nd Lieut. 12th Provisional Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
McDonald, J. S.	Major and Adjutant, Calcutta Scottish.
McDonnell, A. J.	1st London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.
Medcalf, T. B.	O.T.C., Manchester.
Mettham, J. A.	2nd Lieut. R.E.
Monson, H. C. H.	Sergt. London Rifle Brigade.
Moore, James	2nd Lieut. R.E.
Myers, J.	East African Mounted Rifles.

Newcombe, P. C.	Capt. 8th Durham Light Infantry.
Newton, G.	2nd Lieut. 3/1st Northumbrian Divisional Cyclist Coy.
Norman, E. J.	5th Provisional Coy., R.E.
Oldfield, G. H. R.	Sapper Royal Engineers.
Oliver, H.	Major 6th Essex Regiment.
Pace, C. L.	12th Battalion County of London Regiment.
Page, B. C.	Major 2nd London R.E.
Parker, A. T.	2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers (T.F.).
Pascoe, H...	York and Lancaster Regiment.
Pearson, E. W.	Lieut. 3/6th West Yorks Regiment.
Perry, R. T.	Lieut. 2nd Divisional Train. Canadian A.S.C.
Peters, K...	78th Field Coy., R.E. (Killed in Action.)
Pickering, J.	4/1st Coy. Royal Engineers.
Picton, C. J.	28th Battalion London Regt. Artists' Rifles.
Piercy, A. R.	2nd Lieut. R.G.A., (N. Midland).
Pollard, E. A.	Lieut. 5th Battalion (T.F.) West Yorkshire Regiment.
Pulford, W. J.	2nd Lieut. A.S.C.
Randell, A. J.	Major V.D. 4th Wiltshire Regiment.
Reynolds, L. A.	Artists' Rifles (O.T.C.), Engineering Unit.
Richley, N.	2nd Lieut. 22nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.
Roberts, G. A.	Major 1st Battalion 1st Brigade Australian Imperial Force.
Robertson, J. D.	2nd London Divisional R.E. (T.F.).
Robinson, W. H.	Major Kent Cyclist Battalion.
Rose, E.	Corpl. 1st S.A. Infantry.
Rutter, C. D.	Hon. Lieut. R.E.S.
Sargisson, W. F.	2nd Lieut. India Army Reserve of Officers (27th Light Cavalry).
Saye & Sele, the Rt. Hon. Lord	
Scott, A. I.	
Sherlock, E. D.	Medical Unit R.N. Division
Solon, P. H.	Royal Engineers.
Spratt, N. C.	Capt. Royal Flying Corps (Prisoner of War).
Stewart, Alan	2nd Lieut. 14th Battalion Royal Scots.
Story, P. F.	Capt. 96th Field Coy., R.E.
Streatfield, G. E. S.	Capt. Royal Engineers.
Stuttle, B. W.	Sapper, Kent Fortress Coy., R.E. (T.F.).
Sullivan, L. S.	13th Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Sutherland, G. A.	Lieut. 2/5th Seaforth Highlanders.
Swanston, J. D.	7th Battalion Royal Highlanders.
Syms, R. H.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Tanner, D. G.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Taylor, F. J.	Hon. Artillery Coy.

Taylor, J. J	Lieut. 6th Yorkshire Regiment.
Thomas, R. W.	Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Thorpe, O. M.	2nd A.M., " H " Section Royal Flying Corps,
Twist, W. Norman	Artists' Rifles, O.T.C.
White, E. F.	Sanitary Section R.A.M.C. (Welsh Army Corps).
Whitwell, E.	Lieut. R.N.A.S.
Wilkinson, H. A.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Wilkins, V.	London University O.T.C., Engineering Units
Williams, E. J.	5th Officers' Cadet Battalion, Trinity College. O.T.C.
Williams, W. H.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Wilson, F. C.	Lieut. South Staffordshire Regiment.
Winch, A.	Lance-Corporal West Yorkshire Regiment. (Killed in Action.)

Graduates.

Juniper, F.	Kent Fortress Coy., R.E.
Langford, Bonn	Westminster Dragoons.
Shibley, A. R.	10th (Reserve) Battalion D.C.O., Middlesex Regiment.
Smith, S. R.	Royal Engineers.
Stobbart, F. R.	Gunner 151st R.G.A.

Students.

Abbott, A. L.	2nd Lieut. 1st London Field Coy., R.E. (T.).
Adams, R. E.	Royal Flying Corps.
Ash, G. D.	Corporal 7th Corps. Signals R.E.
Baguley, H.	Driver, A.S.C.
Barry, D. H. H.	3rd Battalion 18th County of London Regiment (London Irish Rifles).
Batley, J. G.	Royal Flying Corps.
Baxter, A. C.	R.A.M.C. (Killed in Action.)
Beach, T. S.	" C " Coy., Artists' Rifles (O.T.C.).
Bradford, S.	Private, Inns of Court O.T.C.
Brady, A.	" D " Coy. 7th Battn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Brook, W.	A.S.C., Mechanical Transport.
Burden, C. E.	King's Royal Rifles.
Cavanagh, L.	B.E.F.
Clack, J.	3/5th City of London Regiment, London Rifle Brigade.
Clarke, P. J.	East Lancashire R.E. (T.F.).
Collins, S. H.	2nd Lieut. 3/4th Battalion Yorks Regiment.
Coombs, D. W.	2nd Lieut. R.E. (T.F.).
Coupland, W. V.	4th London Brigade, A.S.C.

Davies, E.	2nd Lieut. 5th Battalion Welsh Regiment.
Dening, S. J. C.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Dury, A. B.	London Rifle Brigade.
Evans, D.	2nd Lieut. Royal Anglesea R.E.
Evans, H. L.	Pembroke Yeomanry.
Fraser, Bright	3/28th Artists' Rifles O.T.C. (Engineering Unit).
George, A. F.	Corporal 23rd Division A.O.C.
Gillespie, J. G.	Rifleman Queen's Westminster Rifles.
Gomm, J.	" A " Coy. 16th County of London Regiment (Queen's Westminsters).
Graham, H. I.	2nd Lieut. Northumbrian Division R.E.
Gray, D. R.	2nd Lieut. 12th Worcester Regiment.
Griffiths, W.	232 Coy., R.E.
Haigh, W. M. N.	
Haslam, F. C.	Uganda Volunteer Reserve.
Heaven, Frank H.	2/1st Glamorgan Field Coy., Royal Engineers (T.F.)
Hill, W.	Lieut. 6th Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Holroyd, W.	R.F.A.
Holt, F.	19th King's (Liverpool) Regiment.
Howells, D. J.	Inns of Court O.T.C.
Hudson, C. H.	2nd Lieut. 1st King's (Liverpool) Regiment. (Killed in Action.)
Hunt, Stanley	2nd Lieut. 5th Battn. Durham Light Infantry.
Jeffery, C. A.	4th Devon Regiment.
Jones, N. W.	38th (Welsh) Divisional Cyclist Coy.
Lawton, W.	Mechanical Transport Section, A.S.C.
Lock, J. M. B.	2nd Lieut. 5th Middlesex Regiment.
Lovell, J. P.	Royal Fusiliers, Public Schools and University Battalion.
Lowe, J. W.	Petty Officer, R.N.V.R. (Medical).
Lyne, D. R.	2nd Lieut. R.E. (T.F.), Kent Fortress Coy.
Marles, C. W.	Corporal Glamorgan (Fortress) R.E. (T.F.)
Marley, W. H.	Corporal R.F.A. (Killed in Action.)
Marshall, S. J.	Divisional Yeomanry, 27th Division.
Mendham, B. J.	2nd Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (T.F.).
Millar, T.	
Millen, D.	Surrey Yeomanry.
Miller, W. A.	3/1st Lowland Field Coy., 65th London Divisional R.E.
Munckton, V. C. A.	Royal Field Artillery.

Overy, C. F.	2nd Lieut. 14th (Reserve) Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
Owens, J. P.	Corporal Northants Yeomanry.
Parkin, W. G.	22nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
Parr, D. J.	Mounted Machine Guns, 5th S.A.H., 2nd Brig.
Rees, F. W.	2nd Lieut. R.E., 1st Glamorgan A.T. Coy. (attached 3/1st Welsh Field Coy.).
Ryan, B. J.	Captain Royal Engineers
Sample, E. F. R.	Yorkshire Hussars.
Sanders, J. E.	Lancashire Hussars.
Sayers, A. D.	5th East Surrey Regiment (T.F.).
Scott, Thos.	
Simpson, I. A.	R.E., Lancashire Fortress.
Smith, T. H.	R.E. Signal Depot.
Soulby, A. C.	B.E.F.
Stafford, J. E.	Durham Light Infantry.
Stewart, A. D.	Lieut. 14th Battalion Royal Scots.
Tapping, F.	B.E.F.
Taylor, F. P.	Artists' Rifles O.T.C.
Thomas, D. W.	
Thurston, S. W.	Royal Engineers.
Timmins, E.	" B " Squadron, 3rd Hussars.
Turner, T. E.	2nd Lieut. 13th Battalion London Regiment. (Killed in Action.)
Urwin, S. E.	1st Midland Mounted Brigade R.A.M.C.
vander Schyff, R. C.	Staff Sergt. Union Defence Force, S.A.
Waite, C. L.	Royal Flying Corps.
Whitaker, J.	2nd Lieut. 171st (County Palatine) Brigade, R.F.A.
Williams, P. J.	Lance-Corpl. Transport Section, 11th Welsh Battn.
Williams, W. R.	
Winn, T. J. R.	30th (R) Royal Fusiliers.

An Unrecognised Virtue.

An almost unrecognized virtue of the R.I.B.A., of The Society of Architects, of the National Federation, and of several other organizations, is the part they play in consolidating the Empire. Their influence in this respect is not the less powerful for being quietly pervasive, and it may be traced, we think, in the splendid response which the Colonies have made to the call of the Motherland.—*The Architects and Builders' Journal.*

The Society of Architects.

Nominations for Officers and Council, 1916-17.

President :

Sadgrove, Edwin J., F.R.I.B.A., London.

Senior Vice-President :

Scott, A. Alban H., M.R.San.Inst., London.

Junior Vice-President :

Partridge, Edward J., F.S.I., Richmond.

Past Presidents :

Hamilton, E. J.,	Brighton.
Lish, J. J.,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Monson, E. C. P., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.,	London.
Pridmore, Albert E., F.S.I.,	,,
Tubbs, Percy B., F.R.I.B.A.,	,,

Honorary Secretary :

Sheffield, Noel D. London.

Honorary Treasurer :

Pearson, J. Herbert London.

Honorary Librarian :

Taylor, Alfred J. Bath.

Council :

LONDON.

Adams, Henry, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.,	London.
Baines, George, F.R.I.B.A.	,,
Bare, R. Geo.	,,
Bowden, J. A.	,,
Ellis, Herbert O.	,,
Imrie, G. Blair	,,
Inglis, T. Stewart	,,
Jackson, Chas. E.	,,
Leslie, Col. F. S., R.E. (ret.)	,,
Moscrop-Young, F. C.	,,
Paine, George H.	,,
Tucker, B. R.	,,
Wallis, Thomas	,,
Wilkins, Victor	,,

COUNTRY.

Beaumont, P. M., A.M.Inst.C.E.	Maldon.
Cancellor, B. D.	Winchester.
Cratney, Edward, F.R.I.B.A.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Davies, R. Cecil	Chester.
Dickens-Lewis, Geo. E.	Aberystwyth.
Gill, Harry	Nottingham.
Salmon, Chas. E.	Reigate.
Ware, Alfred G.	Bournemouth.

Article 49.—After the issue of the Council's List, any three members qualified to vote may nominate in writing any other duly qualified person to fill any vacancy subject to their having previously obtained the consent in writing of such person to accept office if elected. The nomination paper must be delivered to the Secretary not later than the first day of October, and no nomination will be valid if the nominee or any of the nominators are under any liability to the Society.

The ballot papers containing the complete list of names will be issued in advance of the Special General Meeting on October 12th to members who are not under any liability to the Society.

Mainly about Members.

We regret to announce the deaths of the following Members :—

ARTHUR WINCH, of Leeds, was articled to Mr. Walter A. Hobson, of that City, and commenced practice there in 1909. He passed the Society's Qualifying Examination, and was admitted to membership in 1911. On the outbreak of War he joined the Leeds City Battalion, and was killed in action, in France, on July 1st, 1916, while serving as a Lance Corporal in the 15th West Yorkshire Regiment. He was in his thirtieth year, and by his death the Society loses a young member of considerable ability and promise.

DAVID MACBEAN, of Glasgow, was Chief Architectural Assistant in the P.W.D., Glasgow, and had been in the service of the Corporation for 40 years. He was articled to the late Mr. John Rhind, of Inverness. The late member joined the Society in 1895, and was ever ready to promote its interests. For some time past he had not been in good health, and he died somewhat suddenly on July 15th, at Kingussie, where he was spending a holiday. He was 63 years of age.

ALBERT EVERSHED ANTHONY, A.M.INST.C.E., of Brighton, was articled to Mr. E. B. Ellice Clark, M.INST.C.E., the then Borough Surveyor of Hove. He commenced practice in 1892, in partnership with Mr. Dixon, and later took over the practice of the late Mr. Clayton Botham (Member), carrying out a number of buildings of a commercial and domestic character in Brighton, the Isle of Wight, and other districts. Mr. Anthony joined the Society in 1908, and his death took place on August 6th, at the comparatively early age of 51.

WILLIAM DYMOCK PRATT, of Nottingham, was articled to Mr. W. H. Martin, of that City, and commenced practice in 1877, in partnership with Mr. J. E. Freeman. Numerous houses, factories and other buildings were erected from his designs. He had been a member of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society since 1889, and occupied the Presidential Chair in 1906-08. He joined The Society of Architects in 1914. The late member died on August 12th, at his residence, Bleasby, aged 62. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the 15th August, in the beautiful Churchyard at Thurgarton, about a mile away from the residence of the deceased. A deputation from the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, including the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Members of Council were in attendance to pay their last respects.

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The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Roll of Honour.

Baxter, A. C. (*Student*)	A Private in the R.A.M.C., killed in action in France, October 13th, 1915.
Carey, J. (*Member*)	A Lance Corporal (Piper) in the 1st Battalion of the London Scottish, killed in action at Messines, October 31st, 1914.
Emery, B. J. (*Member*)	A Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, reported wounded and missing, now reported killed in action in France, October 13th, 1915.
Hudson, C. H. (*Student*)	A Second Lieutenant in the 1st King's (Liverpool) Regiment, killed in action at Festubert, May 16th, 1915.
Marley, W. H. (*Student*)	A Corporal in the Royal Field Artillery, killed in action in France, September 30th, 1915.
Peters, K. (*Member*)	A Sapper in the Royal Engineers, died in France, of wounds received in action, February 18th, 1916.
Turner, T. E. (*Student*)	A Second Lieutenant in the 13th Battalion London Regiment (Kensington), killed in action at Aubers Ridge, May 9th, 1915.
Winch, A. (*Member*)	A Lance Corporal in the 15th West Yorkshire Regiment, killed in action in France, July 1st, 1916.

Education and Practice in the Future.

That things will not be the same after the War as they were before is now in course of recognition as applicable to all departments of national activity, and it cannot be expected that architecture will fail to conform with the general revolution, inasmuch as it always responds to every change in the conditions of the society to whose requirements it ministers and whose characteristics of mode and manners it reflects.

Preparation for the new order and conditions must, it is recognized, affect the methods of education of those who are to carry on the new national life, and amongst educationalists there is a strong tendency to exalt the importance of science in preference to what in the past has been designated the humanities. We may freely admit that adequate and thorough training in science has, on the whole, been insufficiently provided in the curriculum of our British public and secondary schools, and we may expect that in the future those who enter the architectural profession will, in common with those intended for other occupations, receive more education in scientific subjects than in the past.

But whilst it is unquestionable that the architect of to-day is more and more compelled to admit and provide for in his buildings the application of science in manifold directions, there remains the fact that architecture is, first and foremost, an art ; that its primary function is the creation of the beautiful. Beauty in architecture does not exclude but, on the contrary, is inseparable from full provision for the maximum of usefulness in every building. It connotes not only this provision but the expression of full fitness for its purpose in every part of every structure. It is in its highest achievement not the decoration of utilitarianism with a veneer of applied ornament, but the æsthetic satisfaction of every necessity in appropriate, logical, and pleasing form.

Therefore it is to be hoped that any extension of scientific training that may be introduced into the school education of our future architects may not exclude such studies as tend to the development of the imagination and the acquisition of facility of expression. We will not at the present time discuss the question whether for these mental qualities the best education is to be found in the study of the Greek and Latin languages or through some other media. . . . .

Whilst it is practically certain that the curriculum of our public schools will in the future embrace a larger proportion of scientific subjects, there is also every probability that a more extended study of foreign languages will also be included, for one of our national deficiencies in the field of world commerce is the practical restriction of the majority of our countrymen to the use of their own language only. Whilst it will be no disadvantage to the architectural pupil of the future to receive a more thorough scientific training, it is rather to an increased acquaintance with the literature and thought of our contemporaries resulting from a real instead of perfunctory study of modern languages that we may look for a widened outlook, a quickened imagination, a more facile expression in the mental equipment of the future architect in embryo.

In the practice of architecture, also, there are likely to be considerable changes, for we cannot escape from our environment and its influence. Industrial conditions will be changed, commercial methods will be modified. There will, in all probability, be an intensification of speed and hustle, an extension of mutual co-operation in lieu of disconnected, individual effort. These must reflect upon the practice of architecture.

A retrospect of the changes through which architectural practice has passed within historical epochs is not without interest, as indicative of constant change and progress. In the Middle Ages, despite all controversial attempts to assert the contrary, there can be little doubt that the architect was one of the operative workers, the master-mason. He had graduated through the stages of apprentice and craftsman before he attained the position of leader and director of his fellows. There are some amongst us to-day who would see in a revision to this system the salvation of the art and craft of architecture. But we cannot put back the hands of the clock or revert to the conditions of the past. When the progress of building reduced the supremacy of the stone-worker to an equality with other craftsmen, the master-mason no longer possessed the requisite authority to direct and control the operations of workers in other material, and there arose the necessity for an architect, who should be competent to co-ordinate the activities of independent trades. The master-mason was no longer supreme, but one of a group of masters, the master-carpenter, the master-smith, and so on.

Then arose the practice in which the architect made arrangements and contracts, gave instructions and directions to each master-craftsman, separately and independently ; a practice that still exists in Scotland and the north of England, but which in the south has in its turn been superseded in the march of progress by the introduction of the contractor, or master-builder, who assumed the responsibility for the proper conduct of all the trades and eliminated the friction and jealously too often consequent upon the side-by-side employment of independent master-craftsmen.

Now the multiplication of distinct industries and of the so-called specialists has introduced a new factor, the sub-contractor, whose precise relationship to the employer, the architect, and the contractor is, at this very moment, a question whose satisfactory answer is still to seek. We are inclined to think that the solution is a reversion in principle to the North British system, even, it may be, with the development of the personality common on the Continent, though extremely rare if not unknown in England, the architect-contractor.

Just as the master-builder came into existence to ensure the co-operation of the various building trades with the reduction of trouble to the architect-designer, so now that the master-builder as a contractor fails to achieve the smooth working and co-operation of the army of industrials, who are necessary to the completion of a modern building, it would appear that he must be superseded by some other system of control. The master-builder absolutely controlled, as their employer, every bricklayer, mason, carpenter, and labourer on the building, and could therefore accept responsibility for their work.

The contractor is in an impossible position when some of the tradesmen are his direct employees and others are in a position of practical independence. A contractor can take the responsibility for the work of specialists only when these are part of his staff or directly under his control, and the architect, in this case, in order to exercise adequate direction and supervision of all the varied forms of mechanical engineering that find place in a modern building must be able to draw up a detailed specification, and see it carried out, for every one of them with as much exactitude as he now does for the bricklayer, the joiner, and the other purely building trades. This is one solution—to give the contractor as absolute a control over the specialists as he possesses over the operatives in the ordinary building trades with a correspondingly complete knowledge of detail and vigilance of inspection on the part of the architect.

Is this latter condition feasible? The alternative is for the architect to make his contract with the employer and his sub-contracts with the master-builder or master-craftsmen and the specialists, in whose capability and honesty he has sufficient confidence to accept responsibility for their work without minutely detailed knowledge and supervision of all their operations. One other alternative there is, and it is being adopted by some firms who are prepared to meet the employer on the basis of supplying the design as well as the material and workmanship, the architect as well as the electrician being their employee or sub-contractor. But here already we have the contractor-architect. Surely it would be better for the dignity of the profession, as well as for the advancement of the art of architecture, that we should instead have the architect-contractor, with the architect in his proper position of supremacy.—*The Architect and Contract Reporter.*

More people know the Society than the Society knows. A correspondent from Nigeria writes to the Secretary as follows:—

> "Trusting this my thoroughly acquainted and acknowledging information will "meet your kind favourably consideration and approval. Having heard that you are "settled a club called Architects. I wished to join the club. And I shall be greatly "oblige if you would be so good and benevolent sufficient to forward me your Certificate "and Barge and Rules. That I may show it to all my friends and those who desire to "join will sign their names below and also their addresses. * * * *
>
> "Please if you gree to my request kindly send it to me urgently. I shall not close "my eyes till I receive my Certificate and Barge and Rules. I am waiting for it as soon "as possible as you can. Give my complement to all my acquaintances. No more "conversation than this. Please dont mine for my bad writing. I close with tender "regards. Do send them to me urgently. Waiting reply."

We have seen worse writing, and if the composition and spelling are open to criticism no fault can be found with the sentiments expressed. It is regrettable to reflect that the author may be incapacitated by insomnia before a reply can reach him.

Nature and Chimneys.

False Shame in Taste.

Mr. J. Beardmore in his article on the construction of breweries, published in our last issue, suggests that factory chimneys need not necessarily be an eyesore. He was speaking from the point of view of architectural design. A correspondent in *The Times* deals with the matter from another viewpoint, taking factory chimneys as they exist and showing how they may be said to possess beauty if regarded as an integral part of their surroundings.

People always say, declares *The Times* correspondent, that the country is spoilt by factory chimneys. But sometimes they say it, perhaps, without using their eyes. It is the idea of such things that spoils the country for them, as if it were an unpleasant thought. But the idea is often something quite different from the actual fact. They think a tall chimney must be ugly because of the smoke that issues from it, but, if they saw an old brick tower in Italy very like it, they would think it beautiful. There is for them an incongruity between the chimney and, say, the Derbyshire landscape, but none at all between the tower and the Italian landscape ; and this incongruity of idea prevents them from seeing the chimney just as it is. As soon as they see the chimney the countryside seems to them to have lost its purity ; they suspect smuts everywhere ; they feel dirt if they do not see it ; and the feeling of dirt makes the very view ugly to them.

So it is that we spoil our simplest and easiest pleasures, the pleasures of the eye. It is as if the mind forced us to smell a bad smell where there was none. For to the eye alone tall chimneys, if there are not too many of them, may heighten the beauty of a view, like the towers of an Italian landscape. There is no need to play romantic tricks with yourself, to tell yourself that the chimneys are Italian towers. Take them simply as chimneys, and they will still often be beautiful, with their long, straight lines contrasting with the waving lines of the hills.

Von Gogh knew this well enough. It was not lunacy or mere modern "cussedness" that made him paint such things. He did it because he became suddenly aware of their beauty. A factory with a flowery meadow in front of it was not to him a startling novelty with which he hoped to shock people. He painted it because he liked it, as Claude painted ruined temples. And if we once get rid of the notion that there is something disreputable in modern industry, we may learn to like it too and enjoy the beauty of it as simply as Van Gogh did. And in that case we may also do our best with modern industry instead of our worst. For the way to make things beautiful is to see whatever beauty they already possess and to heighten it consciously, just as the way to make people good is to give them the credit for what good there is already in them. It is because we think that all our modern industry must be hideous that it so often is hideous and slovenly and down at heel. We have no pride in it except a merely material pride of which we are ashamed. It has no spiritual meaning for us, and so we express none through it.

BEAUTY IN MAN'S WORKS.

But if once one gets rid of this false shame one can see sudden unexpected beauties in those parts of Derbyshire that are said to be defiled with coal pits and factories. At a turn in a country road, perhaps, a little town comes into view framed in heavy-foliaged trees. It is a town on a hill, and very likely when you reach it you find it a mean place ; but from the distance how beautiful it is, with the chimneys rising tall and straight against the hill side, vertical lines contrasting with the broken horizontal lines of the streets. There is a strange beauty, too, in the contrast of the masonry with the leafage of the trees, a greater beauty than the trees ever have by themselves. This was felt by all the old landscape painters, who were not ashamed of the works of man. They always contrasted buildings with wild nature. But we despair of our buildings and paint wild nature alone. That is one reason, at least, why our buildings are so poor. If we had not this false and sentimental shame about them we should build them better.

The eye can teach us things, if only we will trust it. It can show us the beautiful towns we might build, if only at a distance. And, having seen them, we may at last try to make them beautiful, not only at a distance.

The Scope of an Architect.

Mr. Phillip J. Dear, in an article in *The British Architect*, suggests that architects, as a rule, have never had teaching, and seldom any capacity for the design of ornament ; as to colour, they are mere tyros, for the most part, as they would themselves freely admit. The painting of the inside of Saint Chapelle in Paris is crude and poor in the extreme ; the Church of Notre Dame, on the hill at Rouen, is a perfect abomination ; a design for the restoration of St. Andre, at Chartres, by the Professor of Architecture at Paris, exhibited in Edinburgh's R.S.A. Galleries, some years ago, was very little better ; and the carving on the Thistle Chapel there is more than dubious. If these things are to be good, they must be left to experts, who make a special study of them, and of attaining skill in their execution ; architects have quite enough on their hands in arranging the cost and construction and general artistic effect of buildings ; how utterly this is neglected may be seen in almost any structure of to-day : for instance, there are two perfectly distinct types of churches ; one with small windows, on an archaic model, where the wall surfaces were covered with colour decoration ; the other with large openings, which were filled with painted glass. This division coincides with the history and the development of the art ; in fact, it was the cause of its evolution : stained windows became the be-all and end-all of Gothic ; the stone work shrank to a mere skeleton, in which the glorious colours of the setting and rising sun streamed through the storied panes. Anyone who has seen this at Chartres, or in St. Owen, Rouen ; Notre Dame, at Paris ; Rheims, Amiens, Bourges, or Evreux, shining like the lamp in the hand of Burne Jones's Christ in the "Light of the World," knows that it is perhaps the most splendid artistic effect that the world has produced : so conscious of this were its makers that they deliberately sacrificed the beautiful forms of the geometric tracery, in order to get larger and better-shaped spaces for their pictures in glass. On the other hand, we have erections like those of Rome, where the same result is obtained by painting on the walls themselves ; for this, however, much higher technical skill is needed ; and it is futile for any architect to think that he can compete in this with the masters of the art itself : all he can do is to indicate the spaces he wants filled with adornment ; and hand them over to experts to make this ornament by their skill in their own subject. I admit, says Mr. Dear, that there are at present lots of men in the profession, whose proper place is that of decorators ; for they were put into it, from a mistaken notion that any boy with a knack of drawing was fitted for one of the most exacting of intellectual spheres : they found themselves in offices, where they were asked to copy the drawings of others ; or occasionally, to make a bit of tame ornament, to match another, or fill some inconspicuous place. Constructive problems ; how best to use materials for the attainment of an end ; how to calculate stresses, how to avoid, or meet them—these were, perhaps, never mentioned or not understood by them : it had never entered into the heads of anyone in the matter, that the mathematics they lost, by being taken from school two years before the proper time, and being set to do tracings, which an office-boy of fair ability could do as well, were an essential part of their work in life ; if it was to be properly and satisfactorily carried out.

The "practical" man always pushes in this direction ; he likes to get a youth "fresh from school," whom he can order about anyhow ; set him to clean up the office, sand-paper his instruments, black his boots, *a la* Pecksniff : he has no real ability to teach him anything, beyond ruling lines and making out bills of costs ; this is not peculiar by any means to architecture ; everywhere, the master is afraid of a too intelligent pupil. In every trade, quill-drivers and those who will pursue a fixed routine are favoured above the one who wants really to understand ; we are now crying out because there is little brains about our methods, but for years the brainy beginner has been steadily discouraged : of course, there were offices and manufactories in which quite different manners were fashionable, but this was nearly always a personal matter due to some particular head or manager.

The Position of Architects in India.

In an article in *The Builder*, on the School of Architecture in Bombay, reference is made to some of our conditions peculiar to India. In the first place, the position of architecture and of architects in that country is as yet scarcely recognized.

The architect has very little standing, and practically no intelligent interest in architecture is evinced either by Europeans or Indians. There are but a handful of architects in the whole of India, and it is only in recent years that architects have been employed by Government in the design of even the most important official buildings. As yet their work is very limited in scope, and does not meet with the amount of appreciation it deserves. There is no architectural association or society of a really representative character in India ; the small society existing in Bombay concerns itself mainly with the professional welfare of its members, and has hitherto taken no steps to encourage the art of architecture. Building work is almost entirely in the hands of engineers ; indeed the degree of Licentiate of the College of Engineering, Poona (or a European degree), is the essential qualification for any one wishing to practise in Bombay.

There arises, therefore, at the outset the practical consideration that until the status of architecture in the country is improved there is but a very limited outlet for advanced architectural students. The course of study in the School has of necessity to be influenced to some extent by the fact that except in the offices of the consulting architects to different Governments, and those of a few private architects practising in the country, a student upon leaving the School can only find employment in the offices of engineers and others who conduct building operations, where an ability to draw, a knowledge of building construction, and superficial acquaintance with the Orders are all the qualifications that are expected or desired in him.

Architectural students being in most instances not well off, and having to earn their living in such offices at the same time they are receiving their education, are apt to become accustomed to practices which discount the value of what is taught them in the School.

The next question of importance in the study of architecture in India is that of style. The question of style is not of primary importance in a school of architecture. There are fundamental principles underlying all great architecture which are independent of style. That a building should be conveniently and effectively planned, that its structure, its character, and the purpose for which it is built should be æsthetically expressed, and that its design should be in accordance with certain principles of composition, are conditions which apply to all styles that have existed and to all that may hereafter be evolved, and these are the principles which form the basis of the architectural students' training in design.

A definite standpoint, however, is taken up as regards style. It is held that it is as undesirable as it is illogical for the styles of architecture of Greece and Italy, of

France and of England to be taken as inspiration for the buildings of an Eastern country, rich in great building traditions of its own and inhabited by peoples of so different a character and with ideals so different from those of the peoples of Europe.

The student is continually urged to refer to and to employ, as far as is logical, the traditional styles of architecture of India, and the use of foreign styles is discouraged. The intention is not to foster the slavish imitation of any earlier style of architecture, the outcome of conditions and of a civilization different from that of to-day, but to encourage the intelligent use of precedent and the application and development of the principles and ideals of the indigenous architecture existing in the country.

This brings us now to the master builder, who, we are told, is still carrying on the old traditional methods handed down to him by his forefathers. The evidence offered by writers and that encountered in one's own experience is not altogether convincing.

In small towns and villages where conditions are still more or less mediæval the " Indian Mistry " may conceivably carry on his work as a craftsman, but it is severely to be questioned if the work he produces has anything of the life in it that the old buildings possessed. An art or a craft that is truly alive must advance, and, since no appreciable development has taken place in the Indian crafts for approximately 200 years, it may be inferred that they are dead or dying—even if there were no other evidences of their decay.

But in the large towns and cities the conditions are quite different—in Bombay particularly so, and all building activity is being ordered and governed by the edicts of the Improvement Trust and the building by-laws of the municipality. The engineers, who have the monopoly of the building work, have never appreciated the master builder, nor have they given him employment, and his end is rapidly approaching—if it has not actually come.

These are conditions which exist and have to be faced. But there are still great possibilities for the Indian craftsman if the building work of the future is in the hands of a school of properly-trained architects who have grown up to understand and appreciate the traditional architecture of their own country, and out of the present chaos some form of a Renaissance of Indian architecture may be brought about in which they can take their place and find scope for the inherited skill for which their forefathers were so justly famous.

There are already the beginnings of a movement in this direction, but the Indians are so used to accepting implicity whatever is English, that they are not prepared to see much good in anything that is not imported. Students consequently have no instinctive inclination towards Indian art, and there is a difficulty at first in turning them from their blind admiration of the travesties of Roman palaces, Gothic monasteries, and French apartment houses which have been erected during the last half-century, and opening their eyes to the beauty, the dignity, and the monumental qualities of the great masterpieces of their own architecture.

Rights of Light and Air.

Our contemporary, *The Architects' and Builders' Journal*, has done useful work in again drawing attention to the necessity for some reform in the law relating to Light and Air. The reference made to Mr. W. Kaye Parry's suggestion for the formation in Dublin of a tribunal similar to that which exists in Scotland, reminds us that the proposal is not a new one, and it may be interesting to see what steps have been taken already in the direction indicated.

In 1898, a deputation from The Society of Architects waited upon the Lord Chancellor (the Earl of Halsbury), and presented a petition praying that a Parliamentary Committee might be appointed to look into the present law in regard to Ancient Lights, with a view to its amendment. The gist of the proposal was for the establishment of a means to enable the building owner to ascertain in an expeditious and inexpensive manner and at his own cost, the limits within which he could erect his building without infringing the rights of adjacent owners. It was suggested that the Building Acts Committee of the L.C.C. should be the tribunal for this purpose, with the Tribunal of Appeal under the London Building Act as a final court of appeal. This proposition being eminently sound in principle and of a practical nature was favourably commented on by the professional and lay press, and the Society was credited with having taken a bold and practical step in the right direction.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. David Lyon, Clerk to the Dean of Guild Court, Edinburgh, read a valuable paper before the Society on the powers of the Dean of Guild Court, in the course of which he emphasized the important difference between the law of England and of Scotland on this question of Light and Air, showing that in Scotland, if any building is to have a servitude of light and air over an adjacent building, it must be expressed in the agreement, it cannot be acquired by usage as in England. One of the functions of the Dean of Guild Court is to enable building owners to ascertain their powers and limitations before committing themselves to any building scheme.

In 1900, the R.I.B.A. formed a Joint Committee with the Surveyors' Institution, to take steps to effect an alteration in the existing law relating to Ancient Lights. Their deliberations resulted in the presentation to Parliament of the Ancient Lights Bill, in 1903. This Bill was a welcome attempt at some badly needed reforms, and it embodied *inter alia* the principle of the servient owner furnishing the dominant owner on demand with such information as would give a clear idea of the extent of the proposed building, with a view to avoiding subsequent litigation. This proposal was similar in principle to that advocated by The Society of Architects.

About the same time a paper on this subject was read by Mr. E. K. Blyth, at a provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, at Weymouth, in which he pointed out some anomalies of the law and recommended the adoption of the Scotch and American rule in lieu of the English one.

In 1901, the case of the Home & Colonial Stores *v.* Colls, attracted much attention, as it involved the question as to whether the owner of Ancient Lights is under English law entitled to the whole of the amount of light which has ever reached his windows, or to only such an amount as is sufficient " according to the ordinary notions of mankind."

After prolonged litigation the Court of Appeal accepted the wider interpretation of the right, but the House of Lords subsequently reversed this judgment and restored that of the late Mr. Justice Joyce in favour of the more restricted right. The Society of Architects considered this judgment of such importance that it had the full report printed for the information of the members, and showed its sense of the late Mr. Howard Colls' public spirited action by presenting him with a testimonial of appreciation of his service to the community.

While the result of Mr. Colls' successful action settled to some extent the principal point on which it was fought, it did not affect the proposal under consideration, viz., that of a court of settlement of any points of dispute before the building is commenced.

The amount of money spent, we might say wasted, on Light and Air cases is enormous, and in some instances has far exceeded the value of the property concerned, and probably has resulted in the financial ruin of a number of people. It seems to us to be absolutely scandalous that such a state of things should be allowed to continue when by the adoption of the Society's original proposal it would be possible without creating any fresh machinery to amend the law in the direction indicated.

The building industry is heavily handicapped in many ways at the best of times, and the consequences are reflected in the architectural profession.

The present time is not one for Parliamentary propaganda, but is eminently the time for the preparation of an active campaign in the near future. The matter is one which should not be left entirely to the professions and industries most closely concerned. It is one of public interest, and is a question which should be taken up and ventilated by the press generally, particularly so at the present time when there is great talk of economy in all directions. From this point of view alone an amendment of the law in the direction indicated would result in the saving of many thousand of pounds, and in the further development of one of the largest and most important industries in the country.

The Handicapped Architect.

The architect is primarily an artist no less than the painter or sculptor. His first thought in creating the design for a building is to have it possess certain qualities of beauty, to accord with the vision which his imagination brings before his eye. He conceives his building in mass with bold shadows and high lights to screen the detail, much as the sculptor shapes the contour and mass of a sculptural group. Unlike the painter and sculptor, however, the architect is not always permitted to carry to completion his design by his own personal effort, nor is he free to make it represent only his artistic ideas. He is surrounded from the first with considerations which impose severe handicaps upon creative ability.

The actual production of architecture entails the labour of many more persons than that of the designer, yet his must be the guiding hand of all if the result achieved is to be a correct and sympathetic execution of his design. Clients are in general concerned only with securing a useful and efficient building to meet their needs, and consequently look upon the architect only as a necessary medium through whom they can best secure what they want. The architect is rarely consulted as an artist; he is too often employed primarily to direct practical operations in a practical way. Since there are, strictly speaking, no patrons of architecture as there are of the other arts, and but few clients who build with the principal thought of giving concrete expression to an architectural design, it devolves upon the architect alone, in the average instance, to find the enthusiasm and desire to make a building beautiful. He is by force of these circumstances compelled to approach his art in a spirit of compromise: on the one hand he has his ambitions as an artist to satisfy; on the other he has certain practical considerations of planning, accommodation, and cost, determined by his client, to satisfy. He plays, therefore, a difficult role even when he is fortunate enough to have a client who recognizes that profit and pleasure may be derived from an architecturally beautiful building. Even then many of his reasons for employing certain methods of treatment or securing scale among component parts must be misunderstood because of the lack of a complete knowledge of architecture on the part of his clients.

In the designing of residences he more frequently meets with appreciative clients than in other classes of work, but even here conditions exist which are a source of much distress to his artistic predilections. The designing of a home has all the elements of interest in it that appeal to the creative imagination of the artist, and what architect does not experience pleasure when he thinks of the country house that he might design under ideal conditions? With the attraction that residential design has for the architect it would seem that our domestic architecture ought to be of a high order. It is given to but few designers, however, to work under ideal conditions for the creation of domestic architecture, and this may in great measure be taken as the reason for the lower order of architecture that prevails in many instances to-day.

In the design of important residences where the architect meets with fewer restrictions of severely practical nature he is able to express in his buildings the personal tastes of his clients as he interprets them and provide a background for their lives that is in perfect accord with their individuality.

The well informed and appreciative client is eager that not alone in the design of the exterior of his house shall the architect be the arbiter as to what constitutes propriety and architectural excellence—he desires the latter's influence to extend to the design of each individual room and to the selection of the furniture and fittings that are to complete its livableness. It is to be regretted that such appreciation of the architect's ability and respect and admiration for his art are not manifested on the part of more clients, for with them the quality of American architecture would be immeasurably increased and the examples of well designed interiors utterly spoiled by association with inappropriate, if not ugly, furniture, and hangings would be less frequent.

Architects, however, have the opportunity to influence these conditions for the better, and they should make a special effort, in justice to their own work and the standards of their profession, to educate their clients to a fuller appreciation of the dependence of the architectural design of an interior upon its proper furnishing and decoration to make a completely satisfactory result. Only with such a spirit on the part of the client and a desire on the architect's part to furnish his advice in matters of furnishing after the structure has been completed can be sure that his finished work will truly represent him.—*The Brickbuilder.*

Design
Competition for the Parliament House, Camberra.

This Competition, which had been postponed, has been resuscitated, and designs are invited before the end of January, 1917. The Society of Architects has suggested to the High Commissioner of Australia, that as very many British architects are otherwise engaged at the present moment, it would be in the best interests of all concerned if the Competition was postponed until after the War. The Society's representations on the subject are to be brought to the notice of the Australian Government.

Training.

We must all have realized in the course of our professional careers how much our training depends upon ourselves. We realize before we have gone very far that we have carried very little away from our academies after all, that we have to commence a course of self-instruction, and that we must be everlastingly learning if we are not to be left behind. We have been placed in the possession of certain kinds of knowledge which are essential to us, but in knowing how to use that knowledge we are bound to be weak. Mr. Millard once said that a man needs ten years for training as an architect, and another ten years for getting believed in, and a few years ago Mr. Collcut made a humorous allusion to a second-hand furniture dealer, who advertised the sweeping nature of his undertakings in a notice over his front-door :—

" Do you want it ? We sell it !
Don't you want it ? We buy it !
From a microbe to an airship."

And then he continued to say : " It is expected that the education of the architect should include a knowledge of almost every possible kind. He has to be acquainted with the habits of the microbe, the mysterious tenant of the sewer, and possibly with suitable decorations for a steam ship's saloon. He must understand something of all building trades involved in erecting anything from a cottage to a palace."

If that be true, the difficulties of the Public Works engineer in India can be readily imagined. He has often to be an architect and an engineer as well. He cannot well specialize at college, and it is doubtful whether it would be of any advantage to him if he could, because whatever he may specially direct his attention to, the chances are that he will find himself confronted with something else. In any case, he must still be always learning. Problems will come before him in almost endless variety, the little he learnt as a student will soon be out of date, and if he intends to excel his self-education is never going to cease. He has to read, he has to think, and every piece of work he carries out should teach him something for the next. He must keep himself abreast with the times, and be always learning. He should learn from his successes, and still more from his failures. He may often have to find out what he cannot do, before he can learn what he can. But learn, and learn again and learn always he must. It will be self-instruction, and self-instruction, it has been said, is often to be ill-instructed, but the underlying truths will be more deeply rooted than if another's hand had planted them. We do not decry the value of college education, we shall not be the worse in practice because we have acquired some theory ; but subsequent to that, if we are to succeed, we have to be the engineers of our own fortunes.—*Indian Engineering.*

The New York State Registration Law.

Some Observations and Criticisms.

We published in the Society's *Journal* of July, 1915, the text of the New York Law regulating the practice of architecture in that State, which had then just come into force.

The current (August) *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* contains the Report of the Committee on the Registration of Architects, outlining some of the essential provisions of the law, and offering some criticisms thereon which it is thought may be of value to those who may be drafting a similar law.

The New York Law has not yet been subjected to a test in the courts, and judgment upon it at present is drawn from an official opinion of the Attorney General and from the experience of those whose duty it has been to put the law into effect.

I. Important Provisions of the Law.

PURPOSE.—The general purpose of the law is to raise the standard of qualifications of the profession by fixing minimum educational requirements, and to prevent deception of the public by placing in effect a copyright on the title " architect." It is not a license law, and therefore does not require present practitioners to register. Architects who were in actual practice when the law went into effect may, and should register, if they can measure up to an acceptable standard ; but they are not required to register. This seems a wise provision, as it gives the Board power to refuse registration to men not properly qualified, but who yet had previously acquired a legal right to practice. All who called themselves architects before the law went into effect may continue to exercise the same rights without let or hindrance. This applies to " architects," " architects and builders," " architects and engineers," " architects and real estate agents," but no one who begins to use the title " architect " after the law went into effect can do so without being registered. This copyright of the title " architect " can be justified only as, in a sense, an educational or professional degree. The law does not and should not prevent anyone making drawings or doing any kind of architectural work so long as he does not use the title " architect." He may do his work as a " builder " or " engineer," " a designing contractor," or what not, and the police power should be lodged in wise building laws, to insure safe building. We might even hope that the police power of building laws and codes will sometimes forbid ugly design of buildings, but a registration law should not undertake to do so. It would only interfere with the rights of other citizens and provoke hostile legislation. The object of the law is to raise the standard of qualifications of the profession, and is not to secure professional advantage at the expense of public freedom.

Administration.—The administration of the law, in order to prevent its becoming involved in politics, is placed in the hands of the Regents of the State University, who appoint the five members of the State Board for Registration of Architects. The routine work, correspondence, and issuance of printed matter is done in the State Education Building at Albany, and certificates are issued by the University. The Registration Board, under the approval of the University, formulates its rules and requirements, makes out examination papers, and grades the anonymous papers and accepts or rejects candidates. Examinations are conducted under the direct charge of University examiners.

Registration without Examination.—Architects who were in actual practice in New York before the enactment of the law (April 28th, 1915), and who applied for registration previous to April 28th, 1916, if they satisfy the Board as to their character and qualifications, can be registered without examination. Architects from other states or other countries, if they possess diplomas of approved architectural schools, or if they are registered in other countries or states having equal requirements for admission to practice, may be registered without examination.

Registration upon Examination.—All architects, whether beginners, or experienced practitioners who had not practised in New York prior to the passage of the law, in order to practise architecture in New York must pass an examination. The Regents have no discretion to waive this provision except to those who possess diplomas from recognized architectural schools plus a certain amount of practical experience, and except to those who have been registered in other states or countries having an equal standard of requirements.

II. Criticism of New York Law.

The Registration Board and the University authorities agree that experience thus far and the extended official opinion of the Attorney General indicates that the New York Registration Law is satisfactory. The very fact however that the Board had to ask for an opinion of the Attorney General, in order to clear up obscurities, should be of value to those who may be drafting a similar law. These obscurities which have been the cause of inquiries, if not of debate, will be mentioned as follows.

1. Title " Architect."—The simple word " architect " is really the title which is desirable, not " registered " or " licensed " architect. An ambiguity exists in the law on this point and many seem to think that it would be a matter of pride to print R.A. on their letterheads, the same initials, unfortunately, which designate members of the Royal Academy. The law should read thus: " The title ' architect ' shall not be used by anyone beginning the practice of architecture after the enactment of this law without first having received a certificate of registration. Anyone who actually practised architecture prior to the enactment of this law, whether under his own name or in the employ of another, may be granted a certificate upon satisfying the Board of Registration that he is qualified by character, ability, training and

experience to practise architecture independently, and shall be required thereafter to display conspicuously in his office his certificate of registration."

Mention of " R.A." and " Registered Architect " *as a title* should be omitted from the law.

2. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.—The general education as well as the technical education of an architect should reach a high standard. That architect who has secured a large part of his education outside of school should not be barred. But, while each should be given a chance to show that his education is equivalent to the school standard, the scope or limit of that school standard should be a little more clearly fixed than is the case in the New York registration law.

3. THE FEE.—The profession in New York was insistent on having a lump-sum registration fee paid once for all, and not an annual fee. This brings a large sum of money the first year which, because it cannot legally be segregated, will be turned into the general funds of the state treasury. And during subsequent years, the fees being small, there may be difficulty in getting appropriations large enough to meet expenses.

University officials insist that there are two strong reasons for an annual fee : first, the financial one above mentioned ; and, second, that at least a nominal fee is needed in order to maintain an up-to-date list of architects entitled to practise in the state. Without the annual fee, the record would contain the names of those out of practice by death or other cause, and incorrect addresses of those still in practice. They argue that an up-to-date list is needed to prevent frauds such as have occurred in the medical profession. Certificates of deceased physicians have been bought and used illegally. Some of the New York State Board however still believe that a registration certificate should, like a college diploma, be issued once for all and be made a matter of permanent record. Current directories may be referred to for correct addresses. Correct addresses of the living and elimination of the dead will hardly prevent fraud. Undoubtedly, the Institute will in future have to organize committees to help enforce the law against spurious architects.

4. CITIZENSHIP.—Certificates are issued only to citizens of the United States or those intending to become citizens. The Attorney General states, in effect, that this provision will not hold. We cannot and should not wish to bar a foreign architect who may be chosen to design a building in this country.

5. REGISTERING EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTS.—It would seem wise that the law should empower the State University to admit to practice established architects of this and other states and countries, without the regular examination, provided that explicit reasons for such certification are made a part of the public record. That discretion is wanting in New York, except as before stated in the instances of those who apply before a certain date, or those who possess diplomas, or else certificates from other states or countries issued on the same basis as ours.

The B.F.P.C. War Emergency Work.

The War Emergency work conducted by the British Fire Prevention Committee during the first two years of the War includes the preparation and free issue of many thousands of public "Fire Warnings" to Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, Refugee Hostels, Schools, Factories and Farms, for each of which a separate form of "Warning" was prepared, whilst Air Craft hazards were dealt with on general lines.

The Committee's Special Fire Survey Force of Hon. Surveyors undertook numerous fire surveys required in connection with establishments formed to meet the War emergency, including hospitals in different parts of the country.

An enquiry office was also constituted to deal with all manner of technical enquiries having bearing on fire dangers and air-raid dangers arising out of War.

The whole of the work has been carried out by a Sub-Committee over which the Earl of Londesborough, K.C.V.O., actively presides.

It may be of interest to the members of The Society of Architects to know that among the members of the War Emergency Sub-Committee in charge of this particular work, are Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., President of the Society, and Mr. Ellis Marsland, Past Hon. Secretary.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

The Construction of a Brewery.

SIR,—The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Lander, of Burton, Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Architect :—

"I have read with great pleasure your able treatise on the construction of a "brewery, published in the *Journal of The Society of Architects.* I must express my "admiration of the grasp you have of the subject, and for the way in which you "succeed in condensing it into a comparatively brief and lucid account. From the "selecting of the site to the final bottling of the finished article and the possible "future extension of the premises, you appear to miss out nothing of importance. "You strongly urge the desirability of using blue Staffordshire bricks, and that the "chimney stack should not be an eyesore. I have been connected with the Brewing "business for a considerable number of years and have read many descriptions of "brewing plant and premises, but none with greater pleasure, and I may say "instruction than that of yours."

I thought this might interest you. Several local colleagues have spoken to me favourably, which is most gratifying.

(Signed) J. BEARDMORE.

September 19*th*, 1916.

Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell in France.

The Y.M.C.A. Huts, in which some of Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell's talks have been given, have often proved inadequate for the accommodation of the soldiers who came to listen. The refreshment bars have not been an assistance to the listeners. It is, therefore, a tribute to the interest Mr. Lovell is able to arouse that the men themselves have requested an arrangement conducive to their profit and the comfort of the lecturer.

A lecture on " Germany and the Russian advance " was given at the " Gordon " Hut, and the Southron was a little perplexed by the apparent lack of interest of the Scot until, at the close, when greeted with deafening applause, he realized that he had never addressed a more appreciative audience. This is an interesting commentary upon the self-control of the splendid fighters whose imperishable heroism in the " push " is stirring all our hearts, Mr. Lovell will be glad to talk to them again and again.

At the request of Lady Tangye he visited the largest French hospital in the neighbourhood at which he is giving a series of lectures. " The English," he says, " were delighted because they understood my French so much better than that of a Frenchman, which of course, is not at all surprising."

He was present at the farewell talk delivered by Mr. Virgo, the Field Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who himself an Australian, addressed some 1,500 of his countrymen on the eve of that great tour which he is making in the interests of the cause.

It is pleasant to know that our townsman has made so good a start. Tommy will be cheerier for meeting and hearing so vital a personality.—*Eastbourne Gazette.*

Mr. Chasemore's reference to the use of electric lighting and power in farm homesteads, in our issue of August last, is further amplified by Mr. W. T. Kerr, the City Electrical Engineer, of Hereford, in his paper on the "Application of Electricity to Agriculture." He gives actual instances of the use of electricity in local farms, the supply being available from the Hereford Electricity Works. The cows are milked by electric machinery, which does in 3½ hours, work which would take five men to do in the same time. Pulping and chaff cutting, corn kibbling, oat rolling, sawing, apple crushing, filtering and racking of cider, sheep shearing, grain drying, spraying, ploughing and hauling, are all done electrically, as well as the lighting.

The increasing use of electricity in buildings of all kinds, particularly for power purposes means new requirements in the way of planning and design, and necessitates the architect keeping in touch with developments of this kind.

Mainly about Members.

The Voluntary Aid Hospital at Newton Hall, Newton Abbot, is being extended from plans by MR. F. WALFORD LOCKE, St. Paul's Road, Newton Abbot.

The new Sanatorium built by the Hull Corporation on the Cottingham Castle Estate at a cost of £25,238, has been formally opened. The plans were prepared by MR. J. HIRST, the City Architect.

MR. PERCY MORRIS, Town Planning Assistant to the Doncaster Rural District Council, has been appointed Surveyor to the Leigh Rural District Council. Mr. Morris is a Student of the Society, and has passed the Qualifying Examination for Membership.

MR. ANTHONY SCOTT, Architect of the Navan District Council, has called attention to the dilatory methods pursued by some of the contractors to the Council in carrying out their contracts in respect of labourers' cottages and repairs, and has urged the enforcement of the obligations of the contracts. Mr. Scott pointed out that the result of these delays was to allow the works of repair to drift into the winter months, when they could not be properly carried out. This is a very old-standing grievance in the rural administrative districts of Ireland, due to the lethargy of the local authorities themselves. The Navan Council decided to instruct their solicitor to take steps to have the contracts cancelled.

The Mills Memorial Tablet in Hillingdon Church, near Uxbridge, has been executed in white statuary marble, built up in seven pieces. The lettering is gilt; the star of the Scots Guards is painted in heraldic colours. It is erected on the south pier of the chancel arch in the Parish Church of Hillingdon, to the memory of 2nd Lieut. the Hon. C. T. Mills, M.P., of the Scots Guards, who fell at Hulloch in Flanders last year. Mr. Mills was the elder son of Lord Hillingdon. The tablet was executed in less than three weeks, by Messrs. H. H. Martyn, Limited, of Cheltenham and Grafton Street, W., from the designs and under the supervision of Messrs. Ambrose Poynter, and GEORGE WENYON, architects, of South Molton Street, W.

Cemetery Buildings, Hartley, Northumberland, have been erected for the Whitley and Monkseaton Urban District Council, from the designs and under the supervision of MR. EDWARD CRATNEY, F.R.I.B.A., of Wallsend-on-Tyne, whose designs were selected in competition by the assessor, Mr. A. W. S. Cross, M.A. The site on which these buildings have been erected is close to the coast line and directly exposed to the severe north-east gales. The questions of suitable materials and character of design were of great importance, and for this reason granite was fixed upon for the facing of walls, oak and teak for external woodwork, and simplicity of detail was the keynote that influenced the design throughout.

A house at High Lane, Burslem, has been erected for Mrs. F. W. Harris, of Burslem. The building throughout has been treated on simple lines. Exterior walls are finished in cream-coloured cement, rough cast, rising from a plinth of rustic bricks having a vitreous face. The roof is covered with variegated brown and hand-made roofing tiles. The woodwork throughout is finished with brown " stop rot," and the windows are plain glazed, except to hall and staircase, which are in leaded lights without colour. Casements and frames are of wrought iron. The dining-room and hall ceilings have the lower faces of floor joists showing, with lath and plaster between. All walls have the plaster work left rough to give a texture to the water-paint finish. The architects are Messrs. WATKIN and Adams, of Burslem and Stoke.

New County Buildings have been erected at Dumfries from plans by MR. J. M. DICK PEDDIE, of Edinburgh. The building is E-shaped on plan, with a slightly projecting block in the centre of the main front to the quadrangle and wings of considerable depth. The main elevations are faced with Locharbriggs stone. On the ground floor accommodation is provided for the education department, road surveyor, county clerks, collectors, committee rooms, and chief constable. On the first floor are the members' writing room, committee rooms, chairman's room, sanitary and veterinary inspectors' offices, chemical and bacteriological laboratories, and medical officer's department. The second floor is used for stores and other general purposes. The council chamber is situated in the right-hand corner of the back of the main block, and rises to the height of two floors, and is 50 ft. by 30 ft., with barrel-vaulted roof. The whole of the floors and roof, which latter is asphalted, are in reinforced concrete.

The Queen's Hotel, Aberystwyth, on the Marine Esplanade, containing about 150 rooms, has been remodelled. The drainage and sanitary work has been entirely renewed and fifteen new bathrooms have been provided ; these rooms are floored with terrazza, and the walls are tiled, each room being supplied with bath, w.c., and lavatory basin. All piping throughout has been left exposed. The new kitchens, sculleries, serveries, still-rooms, larders, etc., are fitted up with large central range steam ovens, hot closets, and carrying tables. The kitchens have electric lift communication. The hotel has been heated by means of radiators on the low-pressure system, and a separate domestic hot-water installation has been provided. Fire mains, hydrants, etc., and an external iron staircase commanding each floor, render efficient protection against fire. The building has been thoroughly decorated, and electric light has been installed throughout. The whole of the work has been designed and carried out under the superintendence of MR. J. AUGUSTUS SOUTTAR, London.

The following have ceased to be members of The Society of Architects :— CHOLTON, JAMES, Cardiff ; C. MITCHELL, Edinburgh ; W. K. MUNRO, Bristol ; A. W. OSBORNE, London ; R. J. TOLLIT, Cambridge ; H. J. WRIGHT, Ipswich.

Binding Cases and Index.

Binding Cases for Volume IX. may be obtained from the Secretary, price 3/6 each. Copies of the Index will be supplied to members free of charge on application.

Advertisements in the Journal.

Members are reminded that they can considerably enhance the value of the *Journal* as a source of revenue to the Society, by mentioning the publication when communicating with the firms whose advertisement appears therein.

The Journal as a Quarterly.

The Council has decided as a wartime measure to cease publishing the *Journal* monthly, and to issue it quarterly, in January, April, July, and October. The first number of the new volume will therefore commence in January, 1917. There will be no change in the style and scope of the publication.

Changes of Address.

Any changes of address or other revision for the *Year Book* and the Active Service List should be sent to the Secretary, at 28, Bedford Square, London, at once. The new registers for the year commencing November 1st are in preparation.

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, October 12th, 1916, at 6 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Election of Officers and Council, 1916-17.
5. Other competent business.

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CONTENTS:

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NOTICES.

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Classified Index to Advertisements.

PAGE

ACCUMULATORS.
Pritchett & Gold, Ltd. ... ii

ARTESIAN WELL ENGINEERS.
Le Grand & Sutcliff ... ii

ASPHALTE.
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ... viii
Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd. ... v

BACTERIAL TREATMENT OF SEWAGE.
Burn Bros. ... iii

BITUMEN.
George M. Callender & Co., Ltd. ... vii

BITUMEN SHEETING.
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ... viii

BRASS FOUNDRY.
Adams, Robert ... iv

BRICKS.
Edwards, J. C. ... ii
Gibbs & Canning, Ltd. viii
Lawrence, Thomas & Sons ii
Ruabon Coal and Coke Co., Ltd. ... ii

BUILDING SPECIALITIES.
Adams, Robert ... iv
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

CARVING.
Martyn, H. H. & Co., Ltd. iii

CEILINGS.
King, J. A. & Co. ... v

COLLAPSIBLE GATES.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK.
Drew-Bear, Perks & Co., Ltd. iii

"COPPERLITES."
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

DAMP COURSES.
George M. Callender & Co., Ltd. ... vii
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ... viii
Val De Travers Asphalte Co., Ltd. ... v

DOOR SPRINGS.
Adams, Robert ... iv

ENGINEERS.
Grover & Co., Ltd. ... iii

FELTS.
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ... viii

FERRO-CONCRETE ENGINEERS.
King, J. A. & Co. ... v

FERRO-GLASS PAVEMENT LIGHTS.
King, J. A. & Co. ... v

FIRE APPLIANCES.
Heathman & Co. ... ii

FIRE-ESCAPE STAIRCASES.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

FIRE GRATES.
British Commercial Gas Association ... vi

FIRE INSTALLATIONS.
Heathman & Co. ... ii

FIRE-PROOF METAL LATHING.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

FIREPROOFING.
King, J. A. & Co. ... v

FLOORS.
King, J. A. & Co. ... v

GAS FITTINGS.
British Commercial Gas Association ... vi

GLASS ROOFING.
Grover & Co., Ltd. ... iii
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

GLAZED SINKS.
Gibbs & Canning, Ltd. viii

GLAZING.
Grover & Co., Ltd. ... iii

PAGE

HEATING ENGINEERS.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS.
Grover & Co., Ltd. .. iii
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

HOUSE DRAINS.
Burn Bros. iii

IRON DOORS.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

IRONFOUNDING.
Grover & Co., Ltd. ... iii
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

LADDERS, TRESTLES, &c.
Heathman & Co. ... ii

LEADED LIGHTS.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

LEAD GLAZING.
Grover & Co., Ltd. ... iii
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

LIFTS.
Waygood-Otis, Ltd. viii

METAL CASEMENTS.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

METALWORK.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

PANIC BOLTS.
Adams, Robert ... iv

PAINTS & VARNISHES.
Silicate Paint Co., Ltd. v

PARTITIONS (FIREPROOF).
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii
King, J. A. & Co. ... v
Kingfisher, Ltd. ... ii

PAVEMENT LIGHTS.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

PLASTER.
King, J. A. & Co. ... v

ROOF COVERING.
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ... viii
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii
Major, H. J. & C., Ltd. ii
Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd. v

ROOFS AND ROOFING.
Grover & Co., Ltd. iii
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii
King, J. A. & Co. ... v

SANITARY APPLIANCES.
Burn Bros. iii

SANITARY PIPES.
Gibbs & Canning, Ltd. viii

SEWAGE TREATMENT.
Burn Bros. iii

SKYLIGHTS.
Grover & Co., Ltd. ... iii
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

STABLE FITTINGS.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

STAINED GLASS.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

STEEL SASHES.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

TERRA COTTA.
Edwards, J. C. ... ii
Gibbs & Canning, Ltd. ... viii
Ruabon Coal & Coke Co., Ltd. ii

TILES.
Edwards, J. C. ... ii
Lawrence, Thomas & Sons ii
Major, H. J. & C., Ltd. ii
Ruabon Coal & Coke Co., Ltd. ii

VENTILATORS.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

WATER ENGINEERS.
Le Grand & Sutcliff ... ii

WATER PAINT.
Silicate Paint Co., Ltd. v

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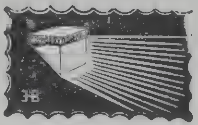

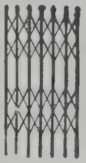

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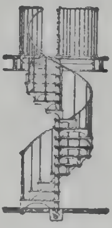

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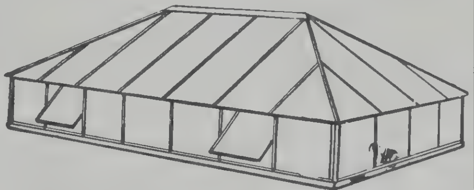

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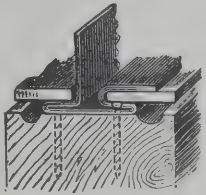

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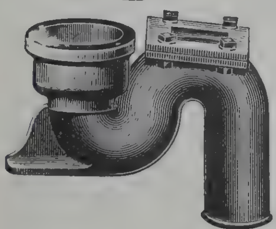

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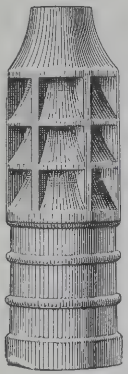

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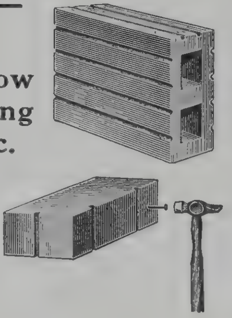

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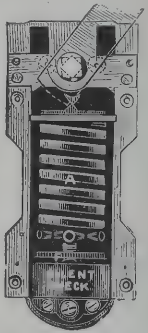

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A WOMAN'S VOICE.

Speaking at a meeting called to consider the future of Domestic Science and Domestic Service, a well-known author recently said :

"I would make one practical suggestion—almost an appeal I may say—to architects of modern houses and flats. Considering that not they themselves, but some unfortunate woman, will have to run the house or flat they build, could they not, if it is impossible for the woman's point of view to be brought into the plans, at any rate leave a few blanks in the building for the woman who is to be the householder to fill up? May I appeal to them to have a little consideration for the mistress herself if she is her own gentlewoman-servant, or is at any rate the chief servant in her own house, with a more or less untrained maid-of-all-work, and for the same consideration for the educated woman-servant in the case of larger houses or flats, in the matter of cookers, fires, and hot water arrangements? Why do architects go on building houses with cookers, fires and boilers dated 1800 for the up-to-date woman who has long passed 1900?

"I was talking a few days ago on this point to an eminent member of The Society of Architects, and he assured me that it was a woman's own fault that architects and builders felt it their bounden duty to finish off the house entirely before allowing the prospective tenant to put her nose inside it. He said that a house without a fire-place or kitchen range looked so unfinished, and it was therefore considered better to plump down the stereotyped coal range and coal fireplace, because, if the future tenant wanted a gas fire, it was so easy to put one in front of the coal fireplace.

THE UNFINISHED HOUSE.

"With all due respect to my architect friend and his learned profession, I must say that this struck me as wanting in knowledge of womankind, and as no small reflection on their powers of imagination. As to the latter point, any woman can very well imagine what a blank fireplace recess would look like if she could place in it, or have placed in it, the particular fire, whether for coal or gas, upon which she had set her heart in case she ever moved; while to see a hopelessly out-of-date coal grate instead of a blank space simply fills her with something akin to despair, because she knows by bitter experience how much easier it is in domestic matters to get what you want if there is not something already in possession which has to be dethroned and discarded.

"As to the absurd and expensive plan of putting a gas fire in front of an antiquated coal fire and attributing the blame to womankind, I can only ask you which would the modern woman be more likely to choose: the money to buy a new Paris dress, or the gift of one of last year's gowns bought at a sale with the addition of needle, cotton and scissors, and perhaps a few yards of chiffon so that she might pull it to pieces and make an attempt to bring it up to date?

AN APPEAL TO ARCHITECTS.

"I therefore appeal to architects to advise builders of modern houses, where the ultimate desires of the tenants are unknown, merely to finish off neatly with the cheapest possible cement the fireplaces in the sitting room and bedrooms, and the recess for the cooker in the kitchen, and to leave the incoming housewife some scope for suggestion. In this way a certain amount of money would be left to the landlord to meet the tenant as to these necessary fixtures, which would otherwise be wasted on putting in old-fashioned stoves merely for them to be covered up with modern ones at the tenant's expense.

"Where a house is being built to order for some special tenant, the architect's way is of course clearer; but even here he might be of great service to the mistress of the house if he would place his knowledge and experience at her disposal, and attempt to enter into, not only the building of her house, but the service problems which are likely to arise, and which he can, if only he will, reduce to a minimum of difficulty. If a better type of servant is to be looked for in the immediate future, the gas fire, the gas cooker, and the gas water-heater will, I am sure, play a very important part in the solution of the architectural difficulty."

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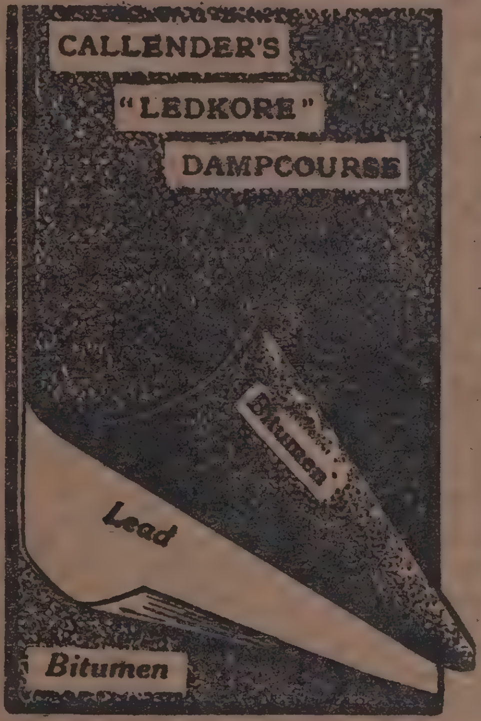

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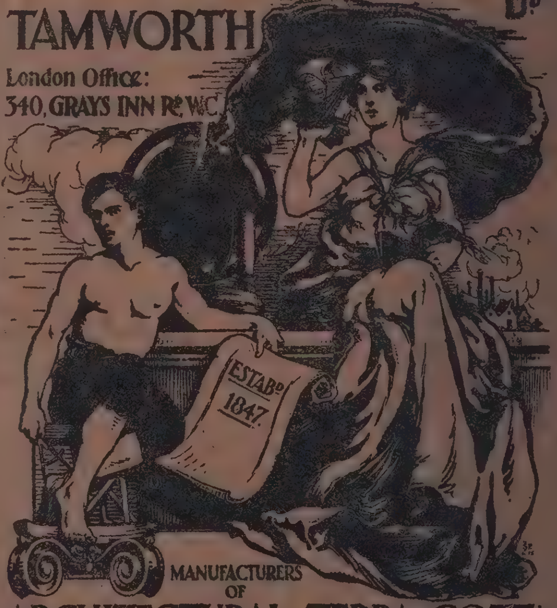

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